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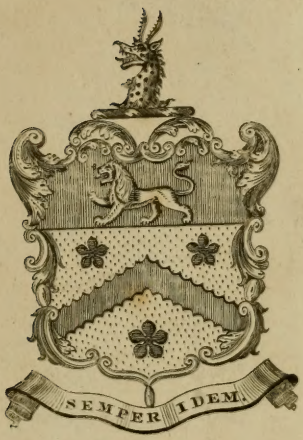

FRED. COOKE.

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Monthly Mag.
VII 20 (X)
Part II for 1805

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Scale of English Miles 69½ to Deg.
German Miles 15 to Deg.
BAVARIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
AUSTRIA
SALTZBURG
TYROL
STYRIA
CARINTHIA
CARNIOLA
AUSTRIAN VENICE
ARCHBPK OF SALTZBURG
RATISBON
MUNICH
INNSPRUCK
SALTZBURG
Danube River
VIENNA
GRATZ
LAYBACH
VARASDIN
Londn East from London.
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S.260

THE

MONTHLY

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OR,

BRITISH REGISTER;

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On the 28th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Nineteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—a comprehensive Retrospect of the Progression of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* FOREIGN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 132.] AUGUST 1, 1805. [1, of VOL. 20.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read with considerable pleasure, in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, a very ingenious Paper "On the History of Coaches in Modern Europe," by the author of the "Antiquary," I am induced to send you the result of some further researches on the subject; more particularly because the valuable communication to which I have alluded, is silent as to the origin of the term *coach*, and is not quite compleat as to the first invention of this useful vehicle.

Johnson, in his Dictionary, says, that the coach is an Hungarian invention, and Kitsee, a small town not far from Presburg, has been supposed, by some good antiquaries, to have given its name to this vehicle, as being the place where it was first fabricated. To some antiquarians, the words *kitsee* and *coach* may be strikingly alike; for Fisher, I think, in proving the common origin of the Hungarians and Finlanders, exclaims, "*Quantula est ea differentia nominum Ugar et Vogul.*"

One D. Cornides, however, printed a short Paper in the Hungarian Magazine, which is more to the purpose. "That vehicle (says he) which in German is called a *kutsche* (coach), and which, on account of its great convenience, is introduced into all the countries of Europe, has, as it is well known, in other European languages, nearly the same name. This would lead one to conjecture, with probability, that the vehicle, and likewise its name, originated and was in use with one people only, from whence other nations took the invention and the name. An infinity of examples support the justness of the conjecture: thus, for example, the French word *minuet* is retained in all other languages, as this dance was invented in France, from whence, by degrees, it passed into other countries. Such a generally received word is *kutsche*. Those, therefore, who have attempted to give the origin of this word, ought to have examined in what country coaches were first made. As long as this point remains undetermined, all etymological derivations of the word *kutsche* rest upon very uncertain conjectures, as it has been observed by the celebrated Swedish professor. John Ihre, in his *Glossarium Suiogothicum*, tom. i. col. 1178, printed at Upsal in 1760.—These are his words: '*Kusk, auriga.*—Proprie ipsum carpentum videtur denotare. Gall. *Cocher.* — Hisp. *id.* — Ital. *Cocchio.*—Angl. *Coach.*—Hung. *Cotczy.* Belg. *Gœtse.*—Germ. *Kutsche*; qui vero ejusmodi vehicula dirigit, Anglis *Coachman* dicitur, quod brevius aliæ linguæ reddidere, ut Galli *Cocher*, nos *Kusk*, dicentes. Cujus vero originis sit, dictu difficile est, quum ignoremus cujus populi inventum sint camerata hæc vehicula.—Latinum facit *Menagius*, et quidem longo circuitu a *vehiculum* formatum; *Junius*, paulo minus operose, Græcum ab ὀχέω, veho; *Wachterus*, Germanicum a *kutten*, tegere; *Lye*, Belgicum a *kotsein*, cubere, ut proprie lecticam significet. Prætereo alias aliorum conjecturas.'

"I venture (says Cornides) to prove, by evident testimonies, that this carriage originated in Hungary, and that it has received the name *kutsche* from the place of its invention or nativity, if I may so express myself, and that it has been propagated to other nations. I will bring forward my sureties.

"The first is, John Listhius, Bishop of Wesprim, and Chancellor to the Court, one of the most able men of his time. He had written with his own hand several short but very useful remarks on the margin of the Decades of Bonfinius, which he had received from the celebrated John Sambucus as a present. Among the remarks of Listhius upon some of the passages of Bonfinius, the following appear particularly remarkable:

'Bonfin. decad. 4. lib. i. relates, that

the King, Matthias Corvinus, often used to have for his amusement combats on horseback and in carriages, and makes use of the expression, 'aurigatione assidua usus est,' &c." This expression of Bonfinius gave Listhius the occasion to subjoin this marginal interpretation. 'Bizony cochis nem volt. Romanus enim ille mos jam olim tum desierat, nisi forte dicere velit, curru *kochy* (it is pronounced *kotsi*) vectum, cujus Rex primus inventor fuit.'

"The second witness is, Stephan Broderethus, who, in the description of the battle lost at Mohatsch, in 1526, relates the following of Paul Tomory, Archbishop of Kolotscha.—'Ubi exploratum habuit Turcæ in Hungariam adventum, non contentus id, per literas et nuncios sæpe antea regi significâsse, conscensis raptim levibus curribus, quos nostra loco *Kokze* appellamus, vigesima Martii, ad regem tunc Vissegradi agentem, repente advolat,' &c.

"The third is, Sigismund Baron of Herberstein, the Imperial Ambassador at the Court of the King of Hungary, Louis II. in his much esteemed 'Commentarius de Rebus Muscoviticis' (Basil, 1571, fol. page 145), where, accidentally mentioning some post stations in Hungary, is a passage which merits attention. It is this:—'Quarta (respiratio equorum et permutatio) sed infra Jaurinum miliaribus, in pago *Cotzi*, a quo et rectores currus nomen acceperunt, *Cotzi* que adhuc promiscue appellantur.'

"Further, Frederick Nostleder, a writer of the sixteenth century, seems to acknowledge, likewise, the Hungarian origin of coaches, when, in his Work upon the German War, p. 612, he expresses himself thus:—'The Emperor Charles V. laid himself to sleep in an Hungarian coach (*gutschwagen*), as he had the gout."

Further proofs would be unnecessary; but it may be necessary to add a few words upon the immoderate use which the Hungarians made of this national invention.

As the coach, even in Hungary, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was somewhat scarce, it is no wonder that every Hungarian wished to travel in them, and even to use them in the field; and that it was necessary to put a stop to this abuse by a law of the land. For this purpose, in a decree of 1523, Art. 20, a law runs thus:—"Et quod nobiles unius sessionis per singula capita pariter insurgere et advenire teneantur, et *non in kotsi*, prout plerique solent, sed exercituantium more, vel equites, vel pedites, ut pugnare possint, venire sint obligati."—It is likewise worth while, on quoting this act, to add this circumstance, as a farther support of the opinion of the coach being an Hungarian invention, that, at first, we knew not how to name this carriage in Latin, which was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, but by simply calling it, as in the Hungarian, *kotsi*, or sometimes *currum kotsi*.

Some passages of the Manuscript List of the Royal Expenditure of Hungary for the year 1526 may also be referred to, of which Father Pray, in the Annal. Reg. Hung. P. U. p. 101, has communicated to us a valuable fragment, where it is said in the note *q*—'Pro solutione *kotsy* dati sunt in cupreis flor. 50;' and in the note *r*. 'Pro expensis et solutione *kotsy* ad Viennam et ex quo Viennæ tandem equum emere debebit, dati sunt in cupreis floreni 75;' and again in the note *t*, "Pro solutione trium curruum *kotsy*, &c."

Since, from these testimonies, it is sufficiently evident that the honour of the invention is due to Hungary, and that even the word *kutsche* owes its origin to a place of this same name in Hungary, it may seem surprising that Joseph Benkö should assert, in his Transylvania, P. I. p. 380, that the Hungarian word *kotsi* is derived from the German word *kutsche*, since the thing is quite the reverse. Even a learned German, a contemporary of King Matthias Corvinus, John Cuspinianus, properly called Spiesshammer, physician and counsellor to the Emperor Maximilian I. and who was, as he says himself, within the space of five years, sent twenty-four times to Hungary as ambassador, plainly says, in his "Diarium de Congressu Maximiliani I. Caes. cum Vladislao, Ludovico, et Sigismundo, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ, ac Poloniæ Regibus, in Mat. Bel's Apparatus ad Hist. Hung. dec. i. monum. vi. p. 292, that *kotschii* is a native Hungarian word; for when he gives us a description of the solemn entry of the Emperor Maximilian I. and the three beforementioned kings into Vienna, of which ceremony he himself was an eye-witness, and even concerned in, he says, as something characteristic of the Hungarian pomp, "Vehebantur multi (Hungarorum) in curribus illis velocibus, quibus nomen est patria lingua *kottschi*."

The only remaining difficulty is as to the place where they were first invented, and which is called by Broderith *Kotcze*, but by the Baron of Herberstern, *Cotzi*.—Broderith is silent as to the situation of this

this place, and to judge according to the ſituation of *Cotzi*, as determined, it can be no other than the market-town *Kitſee*, in the county of Wieſelberg, and the ſmall difference of the two names *Kotzi* and *Kitſee* ought not to diſturb us, for it is highly probable that formerly it was not written and pronounced as it is now, *Kitſee*, but *Kotſee*. At leaſt, in 1515, Cuſpinianus, in his *Diarium*, called this place *Kotſee*, as may be ſeen in Bel, p. 288, where it is ſaid, "Qui (Maximiliani I. Caes. Oratores, in quibus et ipſe Cuſpinianus erat) xiv. die Julii invenerunt Regem Hungariæ Uladiſlaum cum liberis ſuis in quodam caſtro *Kotſee*, cui adjacet Villa prope Danubium." And Mat. Bel. adds the following note (*g*) on the word *Kottſee*.—"Vetus et genuina apud Germanos Köptſinii Moſoniendum oppidi adpellatio, a cœnoſo ſitu, quem Danubii olim deluvia talem faciebant, deducta: jam *Kitſee* vocant. Vide Operis noſtri tom. 5. in Hiſt. Com. Moſonienſis, parte Spe. Memb. 1, Sect. 1, No. 4."

Likewiſe Gerhardus de Roo, librarian in Inſpruck to the Archduke, a writer of the 16th century, mentions this market-town under the name of *Cochc*, which, according to the French, and, at that time, the Hungarian manner of reading, muſt be pronounced like *Kottſchee*, in the time of Matt. Corvinus, appears from his cotemporary Bonfinius, who, in dec. iii. lib. 7. writes it likewiſe *Coche*.—"Qui (he ſays) in Ungariæ finibus ad *Coche* oppidum cum gubernatore conveniant."

Your learned Correſpondent has given ſo complete an account of the introduction of theſe vehicles of expedition and eaſe into other countries, that it is impoſſible for me to make any addition to it.

Your's, &c. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE little difference in opinion between N. N. and me, on the general nature of the verb *conſider*, ſeems, by his candid acknowledgment in your laſt Number, to be very much diminiſhed. In one reſpect we are ſtill a little at variance.—N. N. originally aſſerted, among other things, that *conſider* was *never* uſed, in a certain ſenſe, by Addiſon, or any elegant writer, without being expreſsly followed by *as*. Although I inſiſted that I did not conſider the uſe of "as" *as* eſſential even in that ſenſe, I did not utterly proſcribe its uſe, or deny, that, in many inſtances, it might be expreſſed with much propriety; and, at the ſame time, I produced a quotation from Addiſon, in direct refutation of his unlimited aſſertion. But N. N. muſt find a better criterion of the truth of any rule of ſyntax, or of the grammatical correctneſs of any expreſſion, than either his own "feeling," be it ever ſo refined, ſince feeling, like ſound, is a very inadequate teſt of ſenſe or of grammatical correctneſs; or the ſuppoſed "indication of not having finiſhed a ſentence;" for, when I ſay, "I conſider the man truly great," I have uttered a complete ſentence, although I may add, "who loves his country." Clauſes may be added to ſentences already complete, without end; and I may ſtill farther continue N. N.'s example, ending with "as the peculiar glory of the Engliſh crown," by adding, "*as* being a friend to the people, and *as* having eſſentially contributed to the permanent eſtabliſhment of their rights, privileges," &c. Neither will the "temporary ambiguity or miſapprehenſion" attending detached ſentences, which may be occaſioned by various circumſtances, militate in any degree againſt their grammatical correctneſs. Otherwiſe he may be compelled to rank among inſtances of not "good writing," ſuch expreſſions as "I *conſider* him *as* a great man," becauſe, perhaps, it may not be immediately obvious whether "great man" refers to "I" or to "him." A ſentence is one clear, diſtinct enunciation of thought; and, according to this definition, "I conſider Alfred (to be) the greateſt of Saxon kings," is a complete ſentence, and ſuſceptible of one plain meaning. Thoſe adjuncts which N. N. calls parenthetical, are merely explanatory, and are joined to the object Alfred by appoſition; and, to diſtinguiſh them from what conſtitutes the *light*, *manner*, or *view*, in which Alfred is conſidered, viz. "the peculiar glory of the Engliſh crown," *as*, for the ſake of perſpicuity, is not unaptly uſed. But I contend, that its expreſs uſe is not eſſential, for that, in an enumeration of circumſtances, the object of conſideration and its adjuncts follow the verb, and the ſentence naturally concludes, without the indiſpenſable aid of *as*, with theſe words which convey and particularly ſpecify the *light*, *view*, or *manner*, in which the object, with all its adjuncts, is to be conſidered. The quotation from the Pſalms ſeems to be perfectly irrelevant. For we are now ſpeaking of the verb *conſider* in a certain figurative ſenſe; whereas, in that verſe, it ſeems to be uſed in the literal ſenſe of *looking at*, *viewing*, *beholding*,

or *observing*, in which *as* is, I believe, never admitted. But I do not perceive the mighty metamorphosis which it must necessarily produce in that verse, were it even introduced. "When I consider (or look up at) the heavens, the work of thy hands," or, "which are the work of thy hands," or, "*as* being the work of thy hands," seem to me so nearly synonimous, that I can see no danger to be apprehended, as resulting from the promiscuous use of these different forms of expression.

The truth is, and N. N. does not seem fully aware of it, that *as*, though generally ranked among particles, was originally a pronoun, of similar import to *it*, *that*, or *which*; and the propriety of its original, distinctive appellation is particularly obvious in some sentences, in which it is used as a nominative or an accusative.—Ex. As a nominative: "The contents are *as* follow;" i. e. are (those) *which* follow; not very different from the expression without *as*, "the contents follow." As an accusative: "The same action *as* (or *which*, both being often omitted by ellipsis) he considered bad, was highly extolled." In the same manner, when I say, "I consider him *as* a good man," if the ellipsis is fully supplied, the words will run thus: "I consider him (to be) *what* a good man is," or rather, "I consider him (to be that) *which* I consider a good man to be;" an expression not essentially different from "I consider him to be a good man." So that, upon the whole, the absence or presence of this little inoffensible has necessarily little, if any, influence upon the establishment of the figurative meaning of the verb *consider*. In the same way it is that we find *esteem*, *account*, *reckon*, &c. in daily use, with or without *as*, their respective intrinsic significations undergoing thereby little or no alteration. But, being afraid that you and your readers will *consider* the subject trite, or, *as* having been nearly exhausted, I shall add not a word more, than that I am, with great consideration, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. G.

Crunch-End, July 4, 1805.

P. S. In my last, you made me say, *controvertible* expressions. I certainly meant, and believe did write, *convertible* expressions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the speculations of our periodical critics I have observed one maintained with considerable confidence, relative to the supposed danger of the English Ecclesiastical Establishment from the rapid advance of Methodism. This is a point of sufficient interest and curiosity to deserve the discussion even of those who are indifferent as to the religious systems which might be finally triumphant in the contest; and I shall request the indulgence of one or two of your pages for the purpose.

That the Church of England might remain the same with respect to her hierarchy, her liturgy, and her emoluments (in which her essence properly consists), were the doctrinal principles of the Methodists to become universally prevalent, no argument, I conceive, is necessary to prove. Their doctrines, indeed, are alleged to be strictly those of her Articles; and however Calvinistical these may be, they seem to have no repugnance to ally themselves with clerical dignities and good livings. The danger, then, if any, will not arise from Methodistical churchmen, but from Methodists turned Dissenters; that is, from those who, more zealous for doctrines than for rites and ordinances, when unprovided with spiritual food to their taste in their parish-churches, will seek it in meetings and conventicles. And it cannot be doubted, that if the Church itself neglects to supply her members with that kind of instruction which experience demonstrates to be the most acceptable to the majority, she will find herself deserted by numbers, notwithstanding the attractions of outward splendour and public authority. But, not to mention that her ministers have the remedy in their own hands, whenever they chuse to preach conformably to their subscribed Articles of Faith, should even the worst happen, and the majority of serious believers in the kingdom become separatists. I do not see that the ecclesiastical establishment would be more endangered than many other establishments, which are supported rather as sources of emolument to a few, than as useful or necessary to the community. All the great families in the nation, who (as the Bishop of Landaff well observes) are reversionary-proprietors of the church-revenues, would continue to support a system by which so many younger sons and dependents are amply provided for. All the petty gentry would wish for the continuance of a lucrative profession, to which they can devote part of their families at a moderate cost. All those who, from political system, are friends to that pomp which imposes on the vulgar and awes them into submission, would deprecate the destruction of a splendid

did piece of ſtate-machinery. With ſuch a number of potent allies, the Church can never fall but in ſome grand convulſion of the State, againſt which no defences are available. Even now her maintenance is far from being voluntary on the part of the contributors; for there is ſcarcely a farmer in the kingdom who does not execrate the payment of tythes; yet no attempts even to procure an alteration of the mode have had any chance of ſucceſs. It is now reckoned ſound doctrine to hold that the revenues of the Church ſtand on juſt the ſame ground of legality as the eſtates of individuals; and ſuch is the tender care of her welfare, that, in every commutation of property, ſpecial proviſion is made that ſhe ſhall loſe nothing, but may gain as much as ſhe can.

The ſtate of the Church of Ireland is a ſtriking example of the advantageous poſition occupied by an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. Although it is the church only of (probably) the tenth part of the people, it is endowed as if providing for the religious wants of the whole iſland. This circumſtance is, indeed, grievouſly complained of, and has been a principal cauſe of the diſturbances of that country; but in none of the conciliatory plans has it been propoſed to take one ſingle living from the Iriſh Proteſtant Church, and give it to the Catholic; and the utmoſt that has been conceded has been the juſtice of permitting an *additional* levy of public money for the Catholic and Preſbyterian clergy of Ireland. In the late Catholic Petition, it might be obſerved, that particular care was taken to diſavow any intention of touching the revenues of the Proteſtant Church. Now, it can hardly be conceived, that, at any period, the Methodiſtical Diſſenters of England will become proportionally ſo numerous and powerful as the ſeparatiſts from the national Church of Ireland.

One event alone would bring on danger to the Church from a ſtrong Methodiſtical party—an unadviſed perſecution! Let high-churchmen, in this their hour of triumph, beware of a meaſure to which ſome zealots ſeem deſirous of urging them. Many circumſtances tend to ſhow that there is in this nation, rational and enlightened as ſome think it, a latent germ of fanaticiſm, to the expanſion of which favourable occaſions alone are wanting. Perſecution, even of the moderate kind that the preſent times would allow, could not fail to give life and vigour to this germ, and no one can foreſee the limit of its growth. As quiet diſſidents, the Methodiſts, however numerous, are not to be feared; as provoked and injured ſectaries, they might be rendered really formidable. Your's, &c.

POLITES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will have the goodneſs to inſert the following addreſs in your next publication, which will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Newcaſtle, SARAH HODGSON.
June 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Annual Review.

SIR,

IN your Preface to the third volume of the Annual Review you obſerve, "That among the beſt friends of this undertaking are to be ranked thoſe who have favoured the Editor with their opinions on the errors which have here and there inſinuated themſelves into the two firſt volumes." After reading the above remark, I can have little heſitation in concluding, that perſons who may point out the errors of the volume now before the public, will be equally entitled to the approbation of the editor. In the article you have inſerted under the title of "Bewick's Britiſh Birds," a kind of hiſtory is given of thoſe publications, together with the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, (of the latter book I am a proprietor) where the circumſtances attending each publication are ſo blended together, that it is impoſſible an indifferent reader *can* diſcriminate to which each remark attaches.

It is the lot of all editors to be impoſed on by correſpondents at a diſtance, and if you are tenacious of being the faithful reporter of the hiſtory either of works, authors, or articles, &c. before your next publication I will ſend you ſuch documents as will enable you to correct "the errors which have inſinuated themſelves into" your laſt volume (under the above head); by which you will be convinced that Mr. Bewick was neither the original projector nor author of either the "Hiſtory of Quadrupeds," or the firſt volume of the "Hiſtory of Birds;" and likewiſe by what means his genius as an artiſt was firſt brought into celebrity. If ſuch things are thought of ſufficient conſequence to be laid before the public, ſurely the genuine circumſtances are moſt

worthy

worthy of notice. Mr. Bewick was employed merely as the engraver or wood-cutter, and that he ſhould be held up in the article now under conſideration as the *firſt* and *ſole* mover of the concern, together with the inſidious uſe which has been made to me of your remarks on the ſubject, by a friend of Mr. Bewick's, leave no doubt in my mind from what ſource you have had the communication. But how you can have been induced to lay down a plan to injure me, requires an explanation: you obſerve, "if, therefore, he (meaning Mr. Bewick) cannot come to a ſettlement with thoſe who retain a right in the former volume, we truſt he will be induced to compoſe it anew, or in other words, to make a compilation, differing in form and language from the firſt." My late huſband paid his proportion or ſhare of expence both to the perſon who compiled and arranged the letter-preſs of the work; or, in other words, the author's charge for his labours, as he did for the expence of the wood-engravings — therefore both equally belong to me. After ſtating that Mr. Beilby had diſpoſed of his intereſt in the concern, you likewiſe obſerve, "that Mr. Bewick's right in the wood-cuts muſt be entire, as he has ſince publiſhed them ſeparately." By an indifferent reader this obſervation would undoubtedly be conſidered as appertaining to the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds. I am almoſt certain that he has not publiſhed the Figures of the *Quadrupeds* ſeparately. Although the figures of the firſt volume of the Hiſtory of Birds were printed at my office, at the joint expence of Meſſrs. Beilby and Bewick, I am not unacquainted with the nice honour the London publiſhers obſerve, in not interfering with each other's property, even after the copy-right expires. Few men know the nature of literary property better than you, I ſhould ſuppoſe; yet how you, Sir, could deliberately lay down directions, whereby a perſon might elude the laws of the land, and render me an *act of injuſtice*, by robbing me of the profits ariſing from the property (which I hold in truſt for my family) both as a printer and a bookſeller, has really aſtoniſhed me, and I feel it my duty THUS PUBLICLY TO CALL UPON YOU FOR AN EXPLANATION. I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that I have uſed every endeavour in my power to have the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds put to preſs, and "if the public have ſuſtained a loſs" by the book having been ſo long out of print, I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, I am not to blame.

SARAH HODGSON,
Widow and Executrix of Solomon Hodgſon.

Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne,
June 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a book which the celebrity of its reputed author induced me lately to read, I mean, "Hints for Forming the Character of a Young Princeſs," I find amongſt much miſcellaneous matter, the following criticiſm on the poetry of a neighbouring nation, which, as it appears to me to be founded entirely on a miſapprehenſion of its nature, I ſhall make the ſubject of a few remarks. The author ſays, ſpeaking of the Tragedies of Racine, "They poſſeſs, though conveyed in the poor vehicle of French verſification, all the dramatic requiſites;" and to the obſervation is ſubjoined the following note:—"It is a curious circumſtance in the hiſtory of French dramatic poetry, that the meaſure uſed by their beſt poets in their ſublimeſt tragedies is the *anapæſtic*, which in our language is not only the lighteſt and moſt undignified of all the poetic meaſures, but is ſtill more degraded by being chiefly applied to burleſque ſubjects. It is amuſing to an Engliſh ear to hear the Burrhus of Racine, the Cid of Corneille, and the Oroſmane and Oreſtes of Voltaire, declaim, philoſophize, ſigh, and rave, in the preciſe meaſure of

"A cobler there was, and he liv'd in a ſtall."
Vol. ii. p. 185.

Upon this I would obſerve, in the firſt place, that it is not very modeſt or very candid in us to condemn, becauſe we do not perceive any beauty in it, that ſtructure of verſification which has given great delight to the ears of a poliſhed and highly cultivated nation at the period of its greateſt refinement. If the French find a peculiar ſweetneſs and harmony in the verſes of Racine, a harmony which, in their opinion, no ſubſequent author has been able fully to come up to; if they feel as much difference between his lines and thoſe of an ordinary poem, as we do between the moſt finiſhed lines of Pope and thoſe of the moſt careleſs verſifier; if their verſe evidently admits of great ſkill and art in the conſtruction of it; if their poetry has been formed and poliſhed by degrees along with their critical taſte, from the firſt rude efforts

forts of Marot and Ronſard, to its acknowledged perfection in the works of Racine and Boileau, in the ſame manner as our own has been improved from the times of Chaucer to what it is in the preſent day; if all theſe preſumptions of excellence concur, would it not be fairer to ſay, that we do not reliſh their verſification becauſe we do not underſtand it, than to ſuppoſe, that what a whole nation highly values has no merit. I know very well, that ſcarcely any Engliſhman does reliſh French verſification; but I know alſo, that, to enter into the beauties of a foreign language, and particularly the rythm, requires to have been familiar with it almoſt from infancy, not only as ſubmitted to the eye in books, but to the ear in actual recitation. I would put an Engliſhman to this teſt. Laying aſide all opinion of the beauty, does he appreciate the difference of the verſification of Racine, of Boileau, of De Lille, as readily and completely as the French themſelves do? If he does not, it is plain there is a ſomething which he does not enter into, and in that ſomething probably conſiſts the charm. But what I chiefly have to remark upon, is the aſſertion in the note, that the French meaſure is *anapæſtic*.—Your readers, Sir, know, if they know any thing of the matter, that Latin verſe conſiſts of feet, regulated according to quantity, and that an *anapæſt* is made up of two ſhort ſyllables and a long one, which long ſyllable is pronounced in the ſame time with the other two, and that the number of ſyllables in a line of mixt feet may vary provided the ſame quantity is preſerved. They alſo know, that in our language we have no proper quantity, and that therefore the idea of feet, when transferred to Engliſh verſe, is not perfectly accurate. We have, however, accent, which in ſome meaſure juſtifies the application of the term, as it enables us to produce a varied harmony, by dwelling on ſome ſyllables and ſliding over others; producing nearly the ſame effect with the fixed quantity of the Latins and Greeks, though not ſo entirely as to allow us to depart from the number of ſyllables required in each line. Thus the line quoted by the author may be ſcanned ſo as, without much impropriety, to be termed anapæſtic:

*Fŏr ă cŏblĕr thĕre wās | ănd hĕ livĕd in ă ſtăll.**

But what analogy can there be between this and the French verſification, ſince it is well known the French have no accent? The greateſt difficulty which an Engliſhman meets with in ſpeaking French—a difficulty more than all the genders and all the rules of grammar, is to get rid of his accent. If he imagines the verſes of Racine are to be read in the ſame galloping meaſure with the ditty of the cobler, becauſe they conſiſt of the ſame number of ſyllables, he knows nothing of French pronunciation. The argument lies in a ſhort compaſs: neither the Engliſh nor French languages have proper quantity. The only way by which we can have a line compoſed of the anapæſt, or any other foot, is by means of accent. The French have no accent; conſequently their verſe is not anapæſtic. If, notwithſtanding, any perſon poſſeſſes an ear ſo very Engliſh as to find it amuſing to purſue this fancied reſemblance between the Burrhus of Racine, the Cid of Corneille, &c. and the aforeſaid Cobler, I can only ſay, that, as far as the verſe is concerned, it is the only amuſement he is likely to derive from them. I have only to add, that I ſhould not have noticed a remark thrown out in a book written for a very different purpoſe, but that I believe the miſtake to be a common one; and I would juſt hint, that the merit of the French poets, and of all their other authors, is exactly the ſame whether we happen to be at war or at peace with the nation.

Y. Z.

* I have ſupplied the word *for* to make the firſt foot compleat.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſpirit and flavour of *malt-liquor* ſo materially depending on its being kept *air-tight* in the caſk, it is no wonder that the ingenuity of workmen has been employed in contriving various kinds of *vents*, to obviate the inconveniencies of the wooden ſpile. I have tried all the different kinds that I could procure, but found them every one liable to objection. To remedy their defects, I offer the following idea of *a vent on a new conſtruction*, which I hope to ſee ſoon reduced to practice by ſome one or other of the Birmingham manufacturers—viz. *a ſmall cock*, exactly on the ſame principle as a common wine or ſpirit cock, differing only in ſize, and in having (like the preſent braſs vents) a ſcrew on the end which is to enter the vent-hole of the caſk. The curved nozzle not being neceſſary, the pipe

pipe may be caſt ſtraight: and, if thought worth while, a cap may be ſcrewed on the outer end, to keep off any dirt which may happen to fall from the roof of the cellar; one or two air-holes being drilled in the ſide—*above* the key, of courſe.

Should any mechanic think proper to adopt this hint, I hope he will take care that theſe cocks ſhall have *a ſtop*, as the town-made cocks uſually have, that a perſon may know by *the feel* whether he has exactly ſhut the vent, or not: otherwiſe, in a dark cellar, or under the hand of a perſon who were not very careful, they would probably be worſe than any of the braſs vents now in uſe: whereas, with a proper ſtop, they will, in my humble opinion, be far preferable to the others, and perfectly ſafe; ſince, to give air to the caſk, the perſon will have only to turn the key ſuddenly to the oppoſite ſide, and, if that be not ſufficient for the intended draught, to turn it back again, leaving the caſk air-tight at each turn.

Should any maſter apprehend that his ſervant may neglect to turn the key home to the ſtop, he may faſten to the croſs-piece of the key a ſmall *bar* of ſome inches in length, with *a weight* at the projecting end, ſo that the ſervant will only have to raiſe the bar with a touch of the finger, and immediately let it fall again; which it will not fail to do, if the weight be ſufficient, and the cock kept well greaſed in the joint. The greaſing will moreover contribute to its air-tightneſs.

I am, Sir,
Your Conſtant Reader,
Iſlington, July 1, 1805. J. CAREY.

P. S. I avail myſelf of this opportunity, to obſerve (in anſwer to numerous inquiries from acquaintance and ſtrangers) that *I* am *not* the perſon, who, under the title of "*Dr. Carey*," has recently advertiſed certain "*Reſtorative Drops*" and "*Egyptian Ointment*;" that I know nothing of thoſe medicines; and that I neither have nor ever had any concern, directly or indirectly, in the compoſition, ſale, or profits, of any medicine whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a new edition of the works of Dr. Jortin is about to make its appearance, permit me to point out an error in p. 196. vol. 2. of his Tracts Philological, &c. 1790, in 8vo. where the Doctor ſays the following lines in the firſt ode of Horace ſhould be pointed thus:—

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegiſſe juvat, metâque fervidis
Evitatâ rotis, palmaque nobilis,
Terrarum Dominos evehit ad Deos, &c.

It is impoſſible that the Doctor ſhould have written *metâ* and *evitatâ* in the ablative caſe here, yet ſo they are, in total defiance of metre, in both lines.

Among the maxims and reflections at the cloſe of the ſame volume, p. 534, is the following:—"In the eccleſiaſtical edifice, the ſtones, which ſupport the whole, are placed loweſt: the gilded weathercock ſhines at the top, and ſhifts about with the wind." Compare this with p. 483. vol. 1. of the Harleian Miſcellany, where, in the Curate's Conference, or a Diſcourſe betwixt Two Scholars, both of them relating their hard Condition, and conſulting which way to mend it," one of them obſerves—(Mr. P.) "It is a ſtrange world that they (the rectors, &c.) ſhould flouriſh and flow in wealth for doing nothing, and the poor curates that do all, can get nothing," &c.—Mr. N. "You ſpeak truth, I will maintain it, that our Doctor differs not much from the weathercock on the church ſteeple: for as it is placed higheſt, ſays nothing, and turns as the wind, ſo he, &c.—Oh fine weathercock!"

In vol. 4. p. 404. of Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Dr. Jortin cenſures St. Gregory for his want of taſte, accuſing him of burning the claſſics, &c. Compare this with Tiraboſchi Iſtor. della Letteratur. Ital. tom. 5. p. 166. ed. 8vo. who gives a different account of St. Gregory, and vindicates him with ſucceſs.

Permit me to add, that in theſe caſual remarks nothing diſreſpectful to the memory of Dr. J. is intended, whoſe virtues and talents muſt command univerſal reſpect and admiration, "while any virtue or any praiſe remains."

J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader would recommend to Meſſrs. Todd and Co. of Cannon-place, Hull, to preſent one of their ſmall machines for bruiſing corn, &c. or a model of it, to the Royal Inſtitution, Albemarle-ſtreet, where it would be inſpected by many people, and, if found uſeful, would be generally adopted. Orders are ſeldom given for machinery till the parties are well ſatisfied of their utility.

T.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE great importance of the inquiry instituted by Sir J. Banks relative to the blight in wheat, must be universally acknowledged, since all are interested in the production of the article either as growers or consumers. As a member of the former class, I shall, with the highest deference for the opinions of one so well qualified in some respects as Sir Joseph Banks is, to write on the subject, presume to make a few remarks which occurred to me in the perusal of his pamphlet, and which are, for the most part, the result of my experience as a practical farmer. It appears to me to be necessary to distinguish with more precision than is usually done the different diseases to which wheat is liable; and this is a mistake which Sir Joseph appears to me to have fallen into, by taking for granted that the blight, smut, mildew, and rust, are one and the same disease. By the smut I understand what the millers generally term bladders, filled with a black nauseous powder, and are found in the same place where the kernel of wheat should be produced; but the blight, or mildew, does not, like the smut, wholly perish or transform the corn from what it should be, but merely occasions a greater or less diminution of its farinaceous substance as it may be more or less affected by the blight. The mildew, too, generally affects every ear of corn in some measure; so that, where a piece of wheat is much affected with it, it is difficult to find an ear perfectly sound; but the direct contrary is observed of the disease called smut, the kernels in those ears being wholly perished, while the surrounding ones are uninjured.

On the subject of brining and liming wheat, as a preparation for sowing, it is a fact frequently observed, that where, by accident, or designedly by way of experiment, a small quantity of wheat has been sown dry, or without any preparation whatever, a larger quantity of smutty ears have been produced than could be observed in any other part of the same field sown with wheat prepared in the usual way. Another important fact is, that old wheat, or that grown the harvest preceding the last, may be, and usually is, sown without any preparation, and without fear of smut.

I apprehend Sir Joseph to have fallen into a great error in recommending the "seeds of wheat so lean and shrivelled that scarce any flour fit for the manufacture of bread can be obtained by grinding them," as preferable to the fairest and plumpest sample that can be obtained; for with all due deference to Sir Joseph, the number of plants raised in pots in a hot-house from a certain number of shrivelled wheat-kernels, does not so much as prove they would have vegetated in the open ground during the heavy and chilling autumnal rains, much less have survived the severity of a long winter. Another strong reason for rejecting the offal-corn which Sir J. seems to recommend for seed, when happily the farmer has no blighted ones to sow, is the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of cleaning it from the noxious seeds which are almost always to be found with it.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

June 12, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* TRIP *from* ALEXANDRIA *to* ROSETTA. *Extracted from the* JOURNAL *of an* OFFICER *who served with the* BRITISH ARMY *in* EGYPT *in* 1801.

THE French having capitulated, and having, in consequence, no longer the fear of battle, murder, and sudden death before my eyes, I projected a jaunt to Rosetta, and on the morning of the 9th of September, accompanied by my friend W——, set out on horseback for that place. The distance from our camp (that west of Alexandria) is about forty miles. Our first stage was to Aboukir Bay, seventeen miles, where we had to cross a ferry. Arrived on the opposite shore, we proceeded about four miles further, when we halted, to refresh ourselves and horses, at an old castle called a caravanera, in which a few dragoons were quartered.—Having staid here a sufficient time, we proceeded to accomplish the remaining nineteen miles of our journey. The road lies close to the sea-side, and the ride would have been pleasant, had it not been for the great number of human bodies which were lying on the beach in different states of putrefaction and decay. Some appeared to have been drowned, others killed in battle, and several to have been thrown from on board ship in their hammocks, without having had sufficient ballast to sink them. About half-way between the caravansera and Rosetta is a globular building, serving as a shelter to travellers, and close to it a well of tolerable water. These wells and buildings, I am told, are to be found in certain places, well known to the Arabs, throughout all the deserts in this country

When you come close upon Rosetta,

the eye, which has for months ſeen nothing but the moſt ſterile ſandy wilderneſs (and ſuch had been my caſe), is highly gratified by the appearance of ſome beautiful green woods and fields, which lie on the oppoſite ſide of the Nile, in the country called the Delta, which is the garden of Lower Egypt, and is encircled by two branches of the river. The Nile is, at this place, a noble river, and adds greatly to the beauty of the proſpect. After enjoying this ſcene for a few minutes, we entered the town of Roſetta. The entrance I thought extremely narrow, and perceiving that it continued ſo from one lane to another, I requeſted an officer (whom we had accidentally met with, and who was good enough to take upon himſelf the office of guide), to lead us more through the larger ſtreets; but what was my ſurpriſe when he told me in anſwer, that we were actually at that moment in the principal ſtreet of the town. I am ſure I ſpeak greatly within bounds when I ſay it does not exceed three yards in breadth. On each ſide there are ſhops, in which were diſplayed various kinds of merchandize. After paſſing, or rather forcing, our way through a great number of theſe dirty lanes, we at laſt, greatly to our ſatisfaction, arrived at a coffee-houſe which had been lately opened by an Italian. Here we were fortunate enough to meet with ſome old acquaintances, who held a ſmall meſs in the houſe, which they kindly invited us to join, and it was here that I partook of the firſt decent (I had almoſt ſaid wholeſome) dinner ſince my arrival in Egypt. Having regaled ourſelves at the coffee-houſe till bed-time, we retired to the quarters of our friends, where I contrived to ſleep very ſound, notwithſtanding the buzzing of an innumerable hoſt of muſquitoes. When I awoke in the morning, I found that the muſquitoes had been tolerably merciful; but, reaching my clothes to dreſs, I perceived them to be literally covered over by a crowd of ſmall fleas, which I was more than two hours in clearing away. As for poor W. his face, when he made his appearance in the morning, was exactly like that of a perſon violently afflicted with the ſmall-pox, and his whole body was in the ſame condition. After getting our breakfaſts, we ſallied forth to ſee the lions.—The firſt place we entered was a moſque, in which ſervice was then being performed; but our feet were ſcarcely over the threſhold before three or four Turks came up to us, and in great tribulation pointed out the impropriety of our entering their houſe of religion with our boots on. It was in vain we endeavoured to explain to them that the taking off of hats was with us an act of equal reverence and humility as the going barefooted with them. Nothing would do; and, after ſome time ſpent in expoſtulation, we were obliged to retire. During the time we did remain, however, I had an opportunity of ſeeing their prieſt. He was hung up in a ſort of cage, in the ſteeple, or rather tower, of the moſque, where he was hallooing as loud as the ſtouteſt pair of ſtentorian lungs I ever heard would enable him.—He ſeemed to uſe but one word; and, when he was out of breath (which, to do him juſtice, was very ſeldom), the audience were good enough to relieve him.—This ſort of devotion is practiſed every four hours. The place itſelf was mean and filthy in the extreme.

In retreating from the moſque, I beheld a female for the firſt time ſince my arrival in Egypt; and had it been the laſt, I ſhould have had little to regret, for ſhe was not

"Bleſs'd with ſtately Juno's mien,
Nor ſhap'd like winning Beauty's Queen!"

but, on the contrary, was a great tall raw-boned woman, covered with a dirty blanket, and dreſſed altogether very much like the ſquaws of North America. She had but one eye viſible, the remainder of her face being covered with a long thick cloth, which a private of dragoons very aptly and characteriſtically denominated a noſe-bag. This cuſtom of hiding the face is univerſal amongſt the Turkiſh and Arabian women in this country. They are not, however, all ſuch formidable Patagonian figures as the one I was unfortunate enough to encounter firſt; but I believe none of them have the ſmalleſt pretenſions to beauty.

Roſetta is very populous; but, from its preſent fluctuating ſtate I do not ſuppoſe it poſſible to make a correct eſtimate of the number of its inhabitants; they may probably amount to ten thouſand: this is, however, merely conjecture. The men have a general appearance of bad health, and are extremely indolent. They ſit croſs-legged at their doors almoſt the whole day, ſmoking, drinking coffee, and playing at a game which appears very ſimilar to cheſs. The narrowneſs of the ſtreets I have already mentioned. The houſes are in general large and lofty: the lower parts of them are but ſeldom occupied, as the inhabitants reſide up three or four pairs of ſtairs for the benefit of the

air. This town has a sort of police.—There are watchmen who parade the streets every half hour during the night, to apprise the inhabitants of their safety from fire. There are also large cisterns in different parts of the town, which are filled with water at day-light every morning for the use of the public. All the water drank here is from the Nile, and, though not ill flavoured, is so thick as to be extremely unpleasant to the sight.—They have looms in Rosetta with which they manufacture coarse kinds of cotton and linen. There are also blacksmiths, shoemakers, taylors, &c. Some of the inhabitants turn very neatly in ivory and wood. The machine is extremely small and simple, and is kept in motion by the toes, which are also of great use to them in guiding the chissel.

Early on the second morning after my arrival here, I rode out to see the army which had lately arrived from the East Indies, under the command of Major-General Baird. The distance was about three miles, and the road beautiful. On one side was the Nile, and on the other gardens, in which were growing oranges lemons, bananas, dates, figs, and grapes. The army fortunately were under arms: it consisted of a regiment of native artillery, two corps of Sepoys, and four British regiments, the whole amounting to about four thousand men. The Sepoys were stout active-looking men, were extremely clean and well dressed, and had a very warlike appearance. The whole army was in a high state of discipline.

During my stay here I had an opportunity of seeing the funeral of a man who had died of the plague. The body was preceded by six or eight men singing a sort of psalm-tune: the words they used I did not at that time understand, but have since learned their interpretation to be, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is Prophet." A great number of women were following the corpse, who seemed to try which could make the most hideous noise. In this agreeable concert they were joined by every person they passed, and by all who accidentally met the procession. These boisterous lamentations, I was told, are only adopted when the deceased has been carried off by the plague. On other occasions they are conducted to the grave with very little ceremony. There are here church-yards and tomb-stones as in Europe."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not, at present, my intention to enter fully into the history of the barrow or tumulus of the ancients, but only to point out a remarkable variety which I discovered in one I caused to be opened.

Dartmoor, a wild and waste tract of land, of great extent, in Devonshire, contains many hills of very considerable elevation, whose summits are crowned by a great number of barrows or tumuli, constructed with large blocks and fragments of granite (provincially termed moor-stone), every where met with in vast quantities.

On opening one, in the summer of 1802, of very large dimensions, nearly twenty feet high, I was struck with the great peculiarity of its formation. We began by opening the apex, and in this manner gradually descended nearly ten feet, when I was extremely surprised to meet with the natural karn, which had not been disturbed; fortunately, on further examination, we were enabled to get lower, by one of its sides, which exhibited a smooth surface (comparatively speaking), vertically placed: getting still lower, a most curious arrangement presented itself—a kind of cell or Kistvaen, formed by a number of columnar pieces of granite, having one end resting on a ledge of the natural karn, whilst the other was supported by a sort of wall of stones, piled on each other, of a semicircular shape, joining the rock at each extremity. Nothing was found in this cavity except a small quantity of dark coloured ashes, and some bony fragments, known to anatomists, by being the occipital bone of the cranium, and small portions of the radius and ulna, of the human body.

I have had several others opened in this neighbourhood, but never found any like the one under consideration. They were all of the general mode of construction, and differed only in the form of the Kistvaen, and nature of their contents; which were, in one or two instances, deserving particular notice. I shall not, however, trespass on the reader's patience by any further remark on them in this paper.

I do not recollect ever hearing of a barrow of a similar construction having been examined; but should I be mistaken, I have only to add, that this instance must be considered as a further confirmation of the varied structure of the barrow.

April 14, 1805. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS *in* NATURAL HISTORY.

No. I.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL.

IN the *Menagerie du Muſeum* at Paris there are two Arabian camels, which were given to the Republic, in the year 1798, by the Dey of Algiers. At the time of their arrival they were about three years of age. Their hair was almoſt white, except on the top of the hunch, where it was ſomewhat red. They are now become of a darker or greyiſh-red colour.—In Egypt the grey ones are thought the ſtrongeſt. There are ſome camels that are black and white, but they are very ſcarce. The male eats thirty pounds weight of hay in a day, and the female twenty: each of them is allowed a pail of water a day.

There are likewiſe in the Menagerie two Bactrian camels, each with two hunches on its back; and it is ſuppoſed that they are at leaſt fifty years of age.—They are both males, and were formerly employed on particular occaſions to draw a carriage. They always ſleep with their eyes open.—*La Ménagerie du Muſeum National d'Hiſtoire Naturelle.*

THE SLOW LEMUR.

Several of theſe little animals (not larger than a ſmall cat) have at different times been brought into England; and the collections both at the Tower of London and Exeter 'Change have frequently been enriched by them. In our olimate it is neceſſary to keep them very warm; and ſo extremely tender are they, that no care or attention has hitherto been able to preſerve them in life for more than two or three years.—They have never been known to breed in this country. Their uſual food in confinement is bread and milk; but they are moſt fond of fruit. From their conſtant inclination to climbing, they are generally kept in high wire cages, ſimilar in ſhape to thoſe adopted for parrots; and during the greater part of their waking hours they amuſe themſelves in climbing round the ſides, and to the perches placed in different parts acroſs. They ſleep in the day rolled up ſomewhat like a ball, and regularly awake juſt as the evening begins to ſet in. Their eyes, like thoſe of a cat, ſhine in the dark. They are ſufficiently gentle to admit of perſons handling them; but whenever they are ſuddenly roufed from ſleep, they ſnap at the fingers of the intruder with great appearance of ill-temper. By moſt of the keepers of wild beaſts theſe animals are denominated *ſloths*. There are none at this time either in the Tower or at Exeter 'Change, but there is one at Brookes's Menagerie, Haymarket.

THE LION.

Claude Jannequin, in his Voyage to Senegal, relates a ſingular ſtory of a combat betwixt one of the Mooriſh chiefs and a lion, on the bank of the Niger, of which he ſtates himſelf to have been an eye-witneſs. This Prince took Jannequin and his ſuite to a place adjoining upon a large wood, much infeſted by wild beaſts, and directed them to mount into the trees. Then getting on his horſe, and taking along with him three ſpears and a dagger, he entered the wood, where he ſoon found a lion, which he wounded in the buttock. The enraged animal ſprang with great fury at his aſſailant, who, by a feigned flight, drew him where the company before whom he was to exhibit, were ſtationed. He then turned his horſe, and in a moment darted a ſecond ſpear at him, which pierced his body. He alighted, and the lion, now grown furious, advanced with open jaws to devour him, but he received the animal on the point of his third ſpear, which he forced into his gullet; then at one leap ſpringing acroſs his body, he cut open his throat with the dagger. In this conteſt the Moor exhibited ſo great a degree of agility and addreſs, that he received no other wound than a ſlight ſcratch on the thigh.

DOGS.

Theſe animals are ſo reſpected by many of the Mahometans, that, in ſome of the towns in the Levant, large endowments have often been given by will for the maintaining of a certain number of dogs and cats; and at Conſtantinople there are perſons regularly paid to ſee the intention of the donors put in execution of feeding them in the ſtreets. For this purpoſe, alſo, in ſeveral of the towns, people ſtation themſelves at the corners of the ſtreets to ſell victuals for dogs. Some of the Turks, out of charity, have them cured of wounds that they happen accidentally to receive, but particularly of the mange, with which theſe creatures are here miſerably afflicted towards the end of their life. Yet with all this attention and all this charity towards the animals, the Turks have a rooted deteſtation for them, and in a time of peſtilence they kill as many as they can find, imagining that it is theſe *anclean* creatures which infect the air.—*Tourneſort's Voyage into the Levant, vol. ii. p. 62.*

THE

THE OSTRICH.

An oſtrich that was kept in the *Ménagerie du Muſeum* at Paris, devoured in its food ſtones, pieces of metal, and various other things equally indigeſtible. This animal was known to take at one time near a pound weight of ſtones, pieces of copper and iron.

In the year 1801, a female oſtrich, during two months, laid ſix eggs, three of which were without any ſhell. One of them, which was perfect, was as large as thoſe laid by the animals in their native climates, was immediately weighed, and it was found equal to two pounds and fourteen ounces. Two of the eggs were cooked, and they were thought to be preferable in flavour to thoſe of a poultry-hen.—*La Ménagerie du Muſeum National d'Hiſtoire Naturelle.*

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

This well-known inhabitant of the woods of North America is ſaid to be ſo ſhy, that if any perſon diſcover its neſt, and only look at the eggs, it immediately forſakes it. The young ones require great care in being bred up in confinement. If they are taken from the mother, and put into a cage near the place where they are found, ſhe feeds them for a few days; but ſeeing no hopes of ſetting them at liberty, ſhe at laſt flies entirely away. It often happens that the young ones ſoon afterwards die, and doubtleſs in a great meaſure from the loſs of their natural food. It is, however, a ſuppoſition among the the common people, that the laſt time the mother brings food, ſhe finds means to poiſon them, in order the ſooner to deliver them from from ſlavery and wretchedneſs. Theſe birds remain all ſummer in the colonies, but retire in the autumn to the more ſouthern parts of America, where they paſs the winter months.—*Kalm's Travels into North America, vol.* i. *p.* 218.

THE FLAMINGO.

Dampier ſaw a few flamingos in the Cape de Verd Iſlands. He attempted to ſhoot ſome of them, but they were ſo ſhy and timid that he found this a very difficult thing to do. He informs us, that the fleſh both of the old and young ones was very lean and black, yet that it was good eating, and neither taſted fiſhy, nor was otherwiſe unpleaſant.

He ſays, that when many of them are ſtanding together by the ſide of a pond, they have very much the appearance, at the diſtance of half or three quarters of a mile, of a brick wall, for their feathers are of the colour of new red bricks, and they often range themſelves in ſtrait lines.

The young ones are at firſt of a light grey, and, as their wing-feathers ſpring out, they become darker; but they do not attain their proper colour nor their uſual beautiful ſhape till they are at leaſt ten or eleven months old.—*Dampier's Voyages, vol.* i. *p.* 70.

THE AMERICAN COCK-ROACH.

Blatta Americana of Linnæus.

This, one of the moſt loathſome of all inſects, ſwarms in moſt hot climates in the weſtern parts of the world. They are ſo flat that they creep into every cheſt or drawer where they can find the leaſt crevice. They gnaw woollen clothes of every deſcription, but eſpecially ſuch as have had hair-powder on them. What is very remarkable, they will not touch ſilk of any kind. They frequently throw off their exterior ſkin; and after every change of this they appear freſh and young.—*Browne's Civil and Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, p.* 433.

The Americans know this ſpecies by the name of *kakkerlac*. It is ſometimes brought over alive amongſt clothes or merchandize in veſſels from the Weſt Indies into Europe. In the houſes of many parts of America they often commit great depredations, from the immenſity of their numbers, in gnawing and devouring both clothes and proviſions, and it is extremely difficult to guard againſt the ravages of theſe deſtructive inſects.—With reſpect to proviſions, every thing that they run over contracts from them ſo nauſeous a ſmell as to render them ſcarcely eatable.

According to the obſervations of Reaumur, theſe cock-roaches have a moſt formidable enemy in a large ſpecies of *ſphex*. He ſays, that when one of theſe ſpheges encounters a cock-roach, it ſeizes it by the head, pierces its body with its poiſonous ſting, and afterwards carries it off into its hole. In this it has depoſited its eggs, and the bodies of the cock-roaches ſerve the *larvæ* for food till they are able to attain their winged ſtate.—*Hiſtoire Naturelle des Inſectes, par Tigny, vol.* v. *p.* 22.

Whence can the apparently ridiculous name of *cock-roach* be derived?

THE AMERICAN LOCUSTS.

Cicada Septendecim of Linnæus.

A writer in the Philoſophical Tranſactions relates, that, about the middle of the

the seventeenth century, there were such swarms of these insects, that, in New England, for the space of two hundred miles, they poisoned and destroyed all the trees of that colony. Innumerable holes were seen in the ground out of which they had broke forth in the form of *larvæ*, or maggots. "These (he says) being turned into winged insects, had a kind of tail or sting, which they stuck into the tree, and thereby envenomed and killed it."

In this last particular the writer is not altogether correct. The female insects do pierce the tender branches of trees with the dart at the posterior extremity of their bodies, depositing their eggs in the holes they thus form. But it is by the great voracity of these insects in actually devouring the foliage that the most serious injuries are committed.

THE FLESH-FLY.

Musca Vomitoria of Linnæus.

Lewenhoek has remarked, that the maggot, or *larva*, of the flesh-fly arrives at its full growth, and is ready for changing into a chrysalid, in five days after it is hatched. This is one instance how extremely well all animals are adapted to their situation and peculiar mode of life. Were longer time necessary before the change takes place, most of the animals must necessarily die; for, being hatched in the summer, their food (which is flesh) would become exhausted, and they would have nothing left on which they could subsist. Most other maggots, whose food does not waste so soon, continue for much longer periods before they undergo their change.—*Ray's Wisdom of God in the Works of the Creation, p.* 144.

BUGS.

Cimex Lectularius of Linnæus.

It is not certain whether these insects were first brought over into Europe from America, or into America from Europe. Many of the inhabitants of the New Continent look upon them as indigenous there; and in proof of their being so, say that they have often been found under the wings of different species of bats, where they had eaten through the skin very deep into the flesh. It was believed that the bats got them in hollow trees, and had from thence brought them into the houses, since in these they commonly fix themselves close to the walls, and creep into any little chinks which they can find. It seems, however, very probable, that, on the contrary, bats may have taken them originally from the chinks in the houses where they have lodged, and not from the trees. Thus there seems about as much to be said on one side as the other, and the matter still remains in doubt.

THE BRIMSTONE YELLOW BUTTERFLY.

Papilio Rhamni of Linnæus.

This elegant insect, if the weather happens to be mild, appears on wing towards the latter end of March. The female deposits her eggs in April, mostly on the buck-thorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*), or wild rose-bush. The young caterpillars come into life a few days after; and as they increase in size they change their skins, generally at the end of about every fourteen days. They arrive at their full growth in the middle of June, and in a few days afterwards change into chrysalids. The butterflies that proceed from these are mostly on wing about the last week in August. The caterpillars from the eggs of this breed are full fed before the end of September, when they go through their usual metamorphoses, and the chrysalids are perfected. In this state they remain till the month of March following, when the warm days of that season brings them on the wing.

This butterfly is sufficiently common in a winged state, but its caterpillars are very rarely to be met with.—*Lewin's Insects of Great Britain, vol.* vi. p. 31.

CANCER MACROURUS.

In Mr. Bartram's Travels in North America, we have the following curious account of the contentions of this animal with some gold-fish:

"On my return towards the camp, I met my philosophic companion Mr. Macintosh, who was seated on the bank of a rivulet, highly entertained by a very singular exhibition, in which I participated with high relish. The waters at this place were still and shoal, and flowed over a bed of gravel, just beneath a rocky rapid. In this eddy shoal were a number of little gravelly pyramidal hills (whose summits rose almost to the surface of the water), very artfully constructed by this species of craw-fish, which inhabited them. Here seemed to be the citadel or place of retreat for the young ones against the ravages of their enemy the gold-fish.—These in numerous bands continually infested them, except at short intervals, when small detachments of veteran craw-fish sallied out upon them from their cells within the gravelly pyramids, at which time there was a brilliant fight presented.—The little gold-fish instantly fled on every side,

fide, darted through the tranſparent waters like ſtreams of lightning; ſome even ſprang above the ſurface into the air; but all quickly returned to the charge, ſurrounding the pyramids as before on the retreat of the craw-fiſh. In this manner the war ſeemed to be continual."

The above craw-fiſh is not a Linnean ſpecies. Mr. Bartram calls its enemy a gold-fiſh. It is not, however, the Chineſe fiſh generally known by this name, the *Cyprinus Auratus* of Linnæus.

THE GALERE.

Meduſa Infundibulum of Linnæus?

This ſpecies of meduſa is called Galere by the natives of ſome parts of the weſtern coaſt of Africa. M. Adanſon ſaw great quantities of it in the river Niger.—He ſays, that nothing can bear a nearer reſemblance to a bladder with air, and painted a beautiful red, than the body of the galere. It has a ſunge upon its back, and eight arms under the belly, that deſcend, and ſerve it as it were to ballaſt the body, which floats along through the water, and is toſſed to and fro by the winds and waves. This meduſa is cauſtic to ſuch a degree, that, when it is touched, a pain is immediately felt as if the hand were burnt. M. Adanſon took one into his hand, by way of trial, and held it till he began to feel its effect.—This appeared externally by a little degree of redneſs, attended by a kind of pricking, and an inflammation which continued for four hours afterwards. By a very ſlight contact of the inflamed hand the pain was communicated to all the tender parts of the body, as the face and neck, but more eſpecially to the eyebrows.—*Adanſon's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TRAVELS *between the* TROPICS *of* MESSRS. HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND, *in* 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. C. DELAMETHERIE.

(*Continued from p.* 558. *No.* 130.)

M. HUMBOLDT ſet out from Batabano in March, 1801, coaſting along the South ſide of the iſland of Cuba, and determining aſtronomically ſeveral points in that group of ſmall iſles called the King's Gardens, and the approaches to the port of Trinidad. A navigation which ought to have been only thirteen or fifteen days, was prolonged by currents beyond a month. The galliot was carried by them too far eaſt, beyond the mouths of the Atracto. They touched at Rio Sinu, where no botaniſt had ever ſearched for plants; but they found it difficult to land at Carthagena, on account of the violence of the breakers of St. Martha. The galliot had almoſt gone to pieces near Giant's Point: they were obliged to ſave themſelves towards the ſhore in order to anchor; and this diſappointment gave M. Humboldt an opportunity of obſerving the eclipſe of the moon on the 2d of March, 1801. Unfortunately they learned on this coaſt that the ſeaſon for navigating the South Sea, from Panama to Guyaquil, was already too far advanced: it was neceſſary to give up the deſign of croſſing the iſthmus; and the deſire of ſeeing the celebrated Mutis, and examining his immenſe treaſures in natural hiſtory, induced M. Humboldt to ſpend ſome weeks in the foreſts of Turbaco, ornamented with *guſtavia, toluifera, anacardium caracoli,* and the *Cavanilleſia* of the Peruvian botaniſts; and to aſcend in thirty-five days the beautiful and majeſtic river of the Magdalen, of which he ſketched out a chart, though tormented by the moſquitoes, while Bonpland ſtudied the vegetation, rich in *heliconia, pſychoſtria, melaſtoma, myrodia,* and *dychotria emetica,* the root of which is the ipecacuanha of Carthagena.

Having landed at Honda, our travellers proceeded on mules, the only way of travelling in South America, and by frightful roads through foreſts of oaks, *melaſtoma* and *cinchona,* to Santa Fé de Bagota, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, ſituated in a beautiful plain 1360 toiſes above the level of the ſea, and, in conſequence of a perpetual ſpring temperature, abounding in the wheat of Europe and the ſeſamum of Aſia. The ſuperb collections of Mutis; the grand and ſublime cataract of Tequendama, 98 toiſes or 588 feet in height; the mines of Mariquita, St. Ana, and Zipaguira; the natural bridge of Icononzo, two detached rocks which by means of an earthquake have been diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to ſupport a third; occupied the attention of our travellers at Santa Fé till September 1801.

Though the rainy ſeaſon had now rendered the roads almoſt impaſſable, they ſet out for Quito; they re-deſcended by Fuſagaſuga, in the valley of Magdalena, and paſſed the Andes of Quindiu, where the ſnowy pyramid of Tolina riſes amidſt foreſts of *ſtyrax paſſiflora* in trees, *bambuſa,* and wax palms. For thirteen days they were obliged to drag themſelves through horrid mud, and to ſleep, as on the Orenoko, under the bare heavens, in woods

woods where they ſaw no veſtiges of man. When they arrived, bare-footed, and drenched with continual rain, in the valley of the river Cauca, they ſtopped at Cathago and Buga, and proceeded along the province of Choco, the country of platina, which is found between rolled fragments of baſaltes, filled with olivin and augite, green rock (the *grunſtein* of Werner), and foſſil wood.

They aſcended by Caloto and Quilichao, where gold is waſhed, to Popayan, viſited by Bouguer when he returned to France, and ſituated at the bottom of the ſnowy volcanoes of Puracé and Sotara, one of the moſt picturesque ſituations and in the moſt delightful climate of the univerſe, where Reaumur's thermometer ſtands conſtantly between 17 and 19 degrees. When they had reached, with much difficulty, the crater of the volcano of Puracé, filled with boiling water, which from the midſt of the ſnow throws up, with a horrid roaring, vapours of ſulphurated hydrogen, our travellers paſſed from Popayan by the ſteep cordilleras of Almaguer a Parto, avoiding the contagious air of the valley of Patia.

From Paſto, a town ſituated at the bottom of a burning volcano, they traverſed by Guachucal the high plateau of the province of Paſtes, ſeparated from the Pacific Ocean by the Andes of the volcano of Chili and Cumbal, and celebrated for its great fertility in wheat and the *erytroxylon Peruvianum*, called cocoa. At length, after a journey of four months on mules, they arrived at the towns of Ibarra and Quito. This long paſſage through the cordillera of the high Andes, at a ſeaſon which rendered the roads impaſſable, and during which they were expoſed to rains which continued ſeven or eight hours a day, encumbered with a great number of inſtruments and voluminous collections, would have been almoſt impoſſible, without the generous and kind aſſiſtance of M. Mendiunetta, viceroy of Santa Fé, and the baron de Carondelet, preſident of Quito, who, being equally zealous for the progreſs of ſcience, cauſed the roads and the moſt dangerous bridges to be repaired on a route of 450 leagues in length.

Meſſrs. Humboldt and Bonpland arrived on the 6th of January 1802, at Quito, a capital celebrated in the annals of aſtronomy by the labours of La Condamine, Bouguer, Godin, and Don Jorge-Juan and Ulloa; juſtly celebrated alſo by the great amiableneſs of its inhabitants and their happy diſpoſition for the arts. Our travellers continued their geological and botanical reſearches for eight or nine months in the kingdom of Quito; a country rendered perhaps the moſt intereſting in the world by the coloſſal height of its ſnowy ſummits; the activity of its volcanoes, which in turns throw up flames, rocks, mud, and hydro-ſulphureous water; the frequency of its earthquakes, one of which, on the 7th of February 1797, ſwallowed up in a few ſeconds nearly 40,000 inhabitants; its vegetation; the remains of Peruvian architecture; and, above all, the manners of its antient inhabitants.

After two fruitleſs attempts, they ſucceeded in twice aſcending to the crater of the volcano of Pinchinca, where they made experiments on the analyſis of the air; its electric charge, magnetiſm, hygroſcopy, electricity, and the temperature of boiling water. La Condamine ſaw the ſame crater, which he very properly compares to the chaos of the poets; but he was there without inſtruments, and could remain only ſome minutes.

In his time this immenſe mouth, hollowed out in baſaltic porphyry, was cooled and filled with ſnow: our travellers found it again on fire; and this intelligence was diſtreſſing to the town of Quito, which is diſtant only about four or five thouſand toiſes. Here M. Humboldt was in danger of loſing his life. Being alone with an Indian, who was as little acquainted with the crater as himſelf, and walking over a fiſſure concealed by a thin ſtratum of congealed ſnow, he had almoſt fallen into it.

Our travellers, during their ſtay in the kingdom of Quito, made ſeveral excurſions to the ſnowy mountains of Antiſana, Cotopaxi, Tunguragua, and Chimborazo, which is the higheſt ſummit of our earth, and which the French academicians meaſured only by approximation. They examined in particular the geognoſtic part of the cordillera of the Andes, reſpecting which nothing has yet been publiſhed in Europe; mineralogy, as we may ſay, being newer than the voyage of La Condamine, whoſe univerſal genius and incredible activity embraced every thing elſe that could be intereſting to the ſciences. The trigonometrical and barometrical meaſurements of M. Humboldt have proved that ſome of theſe volcanoes, and eſpecially that of Tunguragua, have become conſiderably lower ſince 1753; a reſult which accords with what the inhabitants of Pellileo and the plains of Tapia have obſerved.

M. Humboldt found that all theſe large maſſes were the work of cryſtallization. "Every thing I have ſeen," ſays he in a letter,

letter to Delametherie, "in theſe regions, where the higheſt elevations of the globe are ſituated, have confirmed me more and more in the grand idea that you threw out in your Theory of the Earth, the moſt complete work we have on that ſubject, in regard to the formation of mountains. All the maſſes of which they conſiſt have united according to their affinities by the laws of attraction, and have formed theſe elevations, more or leſs conſiderable in different parts on the ſurface of the earth, by the laws of general cryſtallization. There can remain no doubt in this reſpect to the traveller who conſiders without prejudice theſe large maſſes. You will ſee in our relations that there is not one of the objects you treat of which we have not endeavoured to improve by our labours."

In all theſe excurſions, begun in January 1802, our travellers were accompanied by M. Charles Montufar, ſon of the Marquis de Selvalegre, of Quito, an individual zealous for the progreſs of the ſciences, and who cauſed to be reconſtructed, at his own expenſe, the pyramids of Sarouguier, the boundaries of the celebrated baſe of the French and Spaniſh academicians. This intereſting young man, having accompanied M. Humboldt during the reſt of his expedition to Peru and the kingdom of Mexico, proceeded with him to Europe. The efforts of theſe three travellers were ſo much favoured by circumſtances, that they reached the greateſt heights to which man had ever attained in theſe mountains. On the volcano of Antiſana they carried inſtruments 2200, and on Chimborazo, June 23, 1802, 3300 feet higher than Condamine and Bouguer did on Corazon. They aſcended to the height of 3036 toiſes above the level of the Pacific Ocean, where the blood iſſued from their eyes, lips, and gums, and where they experienced a cold not indicated by the thermometer, but which aroſe from the little caloric diſengaged during the inſpiration of air ſo much rarefied. A fiſſure eighty toiſes in depth and of great breadth prevented them from reaching the top of Chimborazo when they were diſtant from it only about 224 toiſes.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. I.

SEVERAL of your Correſpondents are aſking queſtions about ſynonymy, as if they thought there was ſomething to be done in the line. Inſtead of calling on Hercules (or, for this occaſion, on Hermes), ſuppoſe we apply our ſhoulders to the wheel.

The word *ſynonym* is compounded of the Greek prepoſition *συν*, *cum*, and *ονομα*, *nomen*: it means, therefore, a fellow-name. Thoſe words are termed *ſynonymous* which deſcribe like things by other names. *To ſynonimize* is to expreſs one thought in different terms. *Synonymy* is the uſe of ſynonyms.

Some languages, like the Greek and German, are ſelf-derived. When they have occaſion to deſignate freſh objects, they do it by joining, in a new and definitive manner, terms already in uſe. They have been taught, for inſtance, to name the elements of modern chemiſtry by internal reſources—*oxygen*, *fauerſtoff*. In ſuch languages no two words are equipollent; no diſtinct expreſſions have quite the ſame ſignification. Other languages, like the Engliſh, have been formed by the confluence of ſeveral tongues. Some Gothic dialect (the Caledonian, probably), forms the baſis of the Engliſh ſpeech; and the French, which, with the Italian and Spaniſh, may be conſidered as a Latin dialect, has mixed with it ſo abundantly, that it depends on a writer's choice whether the northern or ſouthern diction ſhall predominate. In ſuch languages many words are wholly equivalent; when the radical meaning is one, and the metaphorical application analogous, any diſtinction is merely oral. *Freedom*, *happineſs*, are Gothic terms; *liberty*, *felicity*, are Latin terms; which are not merely ſimilar, but identical, in meaning.

Cicero, the greateſt artiſt in compoſition, willingly employed himſelf in the diſcrimination of ſynonyms; and Quintilian, who writes on rhetoric, has occaſionally digreſſed to examine them: but the firſt book expreſsly conſecrated to the appreciation of ſynonyms is a Greek work of Ammonius, the ſon of Hermias, who flouriſhed in the ſixth century. The original edition of this treatiſe is appended to a Greek Dictionary, printed at Venice in 1597: it was edited, with the works of other grammarians, at Leyden, by Valkenaer, in 1739; and publiſhed apart at Erlangen, in 1787, by a namelake of the author, under the title Ἀμμωνιου περι ὁμοιων και διαφορων λεξεων.

Among the *Auctores Linguæ Latinæ*, collected by Dionyſius Gothofredus, there is a chapter of ſynonymy picked from ancient grammarians. Several moderns—Popma, Richter, Braun, Dumeſnil, Hill—have compiled, in this depart-

ment of Latin philology, additional materials.

The first regular treatise of the moderns exclusively consecrated to the comparison of vernacular synonyms, is that of Girard; the publication of which obtained for him a seat among the academicians of France. The first edition is dated 1718; an enlarged edition, 1747. This work is generally known; it has rather the merit of setting a good example than of setting it well: the refinements of usage he finds out or makes out, and records them with liveliness and with perspicuity; but he omits to analyze the causes of his results, and never seeks in historical etymology for the reasons which attach to the several synonyms distinct accessory ideas. This work was republished in 1776, with additional articles, by Beauzée. Other supplementary matter occurs in the Encyclopedy: a further Treatise on French Synonyms, by the more careful Roubaud, appeared in 1787 at Berlin.

At Bologna, in 1732, were published *Sinonimi ed aggiunti Italiani racceli da Carlo Costanzo Rabbi*, of which a second augmented edition was given at Venice in 1764, by Alessandro Maria Bandiera.—This work has value as a record of the usage of the time; but usage has little to do with the proper application of a definable word.

Dr. Truster published in London, in 1766, a partial abstract of Girard's work. Those words which were common to the French and English languages, and which retained in both the same relative value, were numerous enough to supply a large stock of translated articles. These were interspersed with original definitions of some contiguous terms peculiar to ourselves. His neat and useful, though not wholly trust-worthy, book attained a second edition in 1783. It will not be superseded by the subsequent, but inferior, attempt of Mrs. Piozzi.

In 1783, also, was printed at Berlin, a second edition of Stosch's Essay toward defining German Words of like Meaning. Without Girard's dexterous choice of examples, which makes instruction both amuse and tell, the German synonymist has produced a work of fuller and sounder information. It is scholastic, diffuse, and too metaphysical; but it frequently explains the reason of the collected facts. Without the etymological method of Stosch, it is impossible to appreciate usage; to discern how much is unalterable in habit; or in what direction one may slide into untried propriety. So much of meaning as inheres in the radical and primary signification of a word is necessarily immortal; but that which has accrued from casual application soon dies out and disappears.

Eberhard, another German philologist, published at Halle, in 1802, a more extensive *Synonymicon* of his language. He has improved on the previous labours of Stosch, by condensing them, by consulting the matterly Dictionary of Adelung for corrective and additional matter, and by the composition of many wholly new articles. Yet perhaps he has reasoned too much *a posteriori* from usage—too little *a priori* from etymology; he has oftener stated the *what* than the *why* of practice; and sharpens instinct instead of unfolding reason.

Our English books of synonymy might be improved by an approximation to the foreign models; they might combine the research of Stosch with the observation of Girard; and involve a range of terms coextensive with the contents of the eight volumes of Eberhard. It is not the purpose of this your Correspondent to attempt a task which would require attainments so various, sagacity so alert, and industry so persevering: but he aspires occasionally to be one of many in assisting to collect and distinguish the resembling words of British writ.

Both Dr. Truster and Mrs. Piozzi have begun their books with the synonyms of *to abandon*, probably from a motive of alphabetic classification. Let us undertake, for a first experiment, the same set of words. Some addition may be made to the list of terms; and it will in general be more expedient to arrange foremost those of Gothic, and next those of Latin origin.

1. To give up.—2. To forsake.—3. To leave.—4. To yield.—5. To abandon.—6. To desert.—7. To quit.—8. To cede.—9. To resign.—10. To neglect.—11. To relinquish.—12. To surrender.

1. *To give up* is to give in an attitude which announces the superiority of the receiver. It implies, therefore, surrender, humiliating if not unwilling cession, loss and sacrifice:—

Give up your sword.—He gives up London to reside wholly on the estate in the country: his family is become so large that it would be imprudent to keep two houses.—They give up their places at present only to curry favour with the prince's party.—That fellow is given up to every vice.

There

There is an unclerical ſentiment and a harſh metaphor of Stillingfleet :

" If any be given up to believe lies, ſome muſt be given up to tell them."

It would have been better to omit the preposition *up*, which is here redundant.

2. *Forſake* is derived from a low-dutch verb, collateral with the Engliſh *to ſeek*, in compariſon with the inſeparable preposition * *for*, which has a privative meaning. *To forſake*, then, ſignifies originally *not to ſeek*, or to deſiſt from ſeeking ; and *forſaken* that which is ſought no longer :—

He forſakes his miſtreſs.—His miſtreſs is forſaken.—Laſt ſummer you came every week to London ; but now you quite forſake it. Thou didſt deliver us from the hands of lawleſs enemies, moſt hateful forſakers of God.

Forſaken of all good ; viſited no more by the virtues. Theſe are natural expreſſions. There is on the contrary, an apparent ſtraining in Dryden's metaphor :

When e'en the flying ſails were ſeen no more,
Forſaken of all ſight, ſhe left the ſhore ;

but this ariſes from the equivocal uſe of the word *ſight*, which here means a ſpectacle, a thing ſeen, and not the ſenſe of ſeeing.

3. *Leave* ſeems to be derived from the ſame root as the high-dutch *laufen*, which means *to run away* : it is perhaps allied with the Anglo-Saxon *bleapan*. In its earlier forms this † verb is applied not only to animal movements but to the flow of ſtreams, and was of old neuter, the accuſative being uſually governed by the preposition *behind* :—

The unthankful man will leave his deliverer behind in danger.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamſhire behind, above Staines. He left his ſhield behind, before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property behind.

But this preposition being of awkward uſe, we are got to ſay :—

He that is of an unthankful mind will leave him in danger that delivered him.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamſhire above Staines.—He left his ſhield before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property.

4. *Yield*. From *gold*, money, by a vowel-change common in Gothic verbs, comes *geldan*, to pay in money, to produce in value ; and hence one *to yield* :—

Strabo tells us, the mines at Carthagena yielded daily to the value of twenty-five thouſand drachms.

——— I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well thou haſt this day purvey'd.

In the two preceding examples the primary and the metaphorical ſenſe of this verb are correctly applied : but it is not eaſy to account for all the inſtances of its employment.

There is a want of the natural in this expreſſion of Locke :—

" If you take the idea of white which one parcel of ſnow yielded yeſterday to your ſight, and another idea of white from another parcel of ſnow you ſee to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one."

Beſide the verb already noticed, meaning *to afford*, there is another *yield* derived from the Anglo-Saxon *yldan*, to let go, to deſiſt, to delay. This verb ſeems to have been antithetic with *to wield*, and to have been a term of the armourers : *wield—yield* anſwering nearly to *take hold, let go*.

He yields not in his fall,
But fighting dies.

——— Immortal hate
And courage never to ſubmit or yield.

——— Often did I ſtrive
To yield the ghoſt.

A diſtinct ſpelling ought to have been preſerved : the former verb ſhould have been written without the *i*, *to yeeld* ; in which form Chaucer employs it : *God yelde you* for *God reward you*. It would not appear affected even now to write *yeeld*.

5. *Abandon* is derived from the French *abandonner*, a concretion of the words *donner à ban*, to give up to public blame. This phraſe was uſed in early times both in a civil and a religious ſenſe ; for we read of the ban of the empire for civil interdict, and of the ban of the kirk for eccleſiaſtic excommunication. To abandon them is to expoſe to that deſertion which reſulted from formal and public denunciation ; to forſake with ſolemnity. It

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* This privative inſeparable preposition alſo occurs in *forbear*, *forget*, *forgo*, *forlorn*, *forſwear*, *forworn*, &c. Some writers ignorantly confound this preposition with *fore*, and ſpell *forego*. To forego is to go before ; and to forgo is to go without.

† Examples occur of a verb *to leave* derived from *leaf*, the green petal of a plant ; but, for diſtinction's ſake, this ſhould be ſpelled *to leaf*.—If not kept back by cold, they leaf about the ſolſtice.—Open before him the two-leaft (two-leaved) gates.

ought to be nearly equivalent, as Johnson observes, with *diris devovere* :—

Unbleſt, abandoned to the wrath of Jove.

The paſſive Gods beheld the Greeks defile
Their temples, and abandon to the ſpoil
Their own abodes.

Shakeſpeare's *If ſhe be ſo abandon'd to her ſorrow*, is a ſtrong metaphor.—It is a hyperbolical one to ſay, *a man abandons all hope of regaining the good graces of his miſtreſs* : but warm paſſions tend to hyperbole.

An abandoned man is (1) one who experiences moral intolerance, (2) one who merits moral intolerance. But this laſt ſenſe, however uſual, is nearly indefenſible ; it would, on the contrary, be correct to ſay, His perſon is in cuſtody of the bailiff, and his furniture abandoned to auction.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—

(*Continued from page* 545, *No.* 130.)

NO. VI. PART III.

IT is a melancholy and ſtriking ſtory, and it well accords with theſe gloomy uncomfortable ideas to which the ancient philoſophers, as well as poets, too much ſurrendered themſelves, which Plato relates of Agamedes and Trophonius, who, after building the Temple of Apollo, having prayed for ſome ſpecial inſtance of the God's regard, and being aſſured that their prayer was granted, fell aſleep and awaked no more. Of the ſame nature is the well-known ſtory of Cleobis and Biton, who drew the chariot of their mother, the Prieſteſs of the Sun, at Argos.

Of the many poſitive evils to which human life is ſubject, and the frequency and variety of which appear to juſtify in a great meaſure the melancholy complaints and gloomy fancies of the ancients on this ſubject, old-age holds the foremoſt rank with its concomitant curſes.

"Exult, oh man, in the ſtrength of thy youth! (ſays Oſſian) Age is dark and unlovely." The ſame ſentiment is dilated by Mimnermus, in the moſt beautiful fragment that ſurvives to us of his works. The principal recommendation to the indulgence of love and pleaſure among the writers of "the olden time," was drawn from the ſhort duration of the ſpace allowed to it by Nature. Mimnermus was a philoſopher as well as poet. His effuſions were not thoſe of fancy and of genius merely, but the reſults of profound deliberation and the ſerious doctrines which he delivered to his followers.* He was the inventor of elegy, a ſpecies of poetry to which (in its original uncorrupted ſtate) the moſt noble and honourable qualities were aſcribed, which (as Biſhop Lowth *De Sacrâ Poeſi Hebr.* obſerves) was "wiſe, holy, ſevere ; the guide of life, the miſtreſs of morality ; the conductreſs of ſtates, the forerunner of virtue." The verſes referred to are the following :

Τις δὲ βίος τί δὲ τερπνὸν ἄτερ χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης;

Oh what is life by golden love unbleſt ?
Be mine, ere then, eternally to reſt !
The furtive kiſs (ſoft pledge) and genial tye
Are flow'rs of youth that, paſſing, ſmile and die.
Old-age ſucceeds, and dulls each finer ſenſe,
When all we hope at moſt is reverence.
Age briags misfortune clearer to our view,
And choaks the ſpring whence all our joys we drew,
And ſcatters frowns, and thins the ſilvery hair,
Hateful to youth, unlovely to the fair.****
**** Ah me ! alike o'er youth and age I ſigh,
Impending age, and youth that haſtens by.
Swift as a thought the flying moments roil,
Swift as a racer ſpeeds to reach the goal.
How rich, how happy the contented gueſt
Who leaves the banquet ſoon, and ſinks to reſt !
Damps chill my brow, my pulſes fluttering beat,
Where'er the vig'rous pride of youth I meet,
Pleaſant and lovely ;—hopeful to the view
As golden viſions, and as tranſient too.
But ah ! no terrors ſtop, nor vows aſſuage,
The coming gloom of unrelenting age.

Homer, ſpeaking of Amphiaraus, the prophet who attended Adraſtus to the ſiege of Thebes, ſays,

Τὸν περὶ κῆρι φίλει Ζεὺς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀπόλλων
Παντοίην φιλότητ' ἐδ' ἴκετο γήραος ὐδόν.

"He was beloved by Jupiter and Apollo with ſuperior affection ; and he never reached the threſhold of old-age." The ſame great poet has given us, in his Odyſſey, one of the moſt complete and affecting pictures of the weakneſs, melancholy, and "wretchedneſs" of an unhappy old-age that can be imagined, in the character of Laertes. Two lines of Menander, preſerved

* The peculiar doctrines of Mimnermus, perhaps the very poem I am now illuſtrating, were alluded to in the well-known lines of Horace :

Si, Mimnermus uti cenſet, ſine amore jociſque
Nil eſt jucundum, vivas in amore jociſque.

erved by Stobæus, are moſt exquiſitely ad and feeling. They contain the remonſtrance of an old man who has long ſince forgotten the taſte of happineſs, and, in a ſort of gloomy reconciliation to evil, ceaſed to feel the abſence of it. His recollection is ſuddenly aroused by ſome expreſſions of thoſe around him, and he exclaims, "I am a miſerable old man, one who had begun to forget his ſufferings, and you have refreſhed my memory, and cauſed me to become a ſecond time unhappy."

..... Neſſun maggior dolore
Che ricordarſi del tempo felice
Nella miſeria! DANTE, *Inferno.* c. iii.

Theſe are obſervations very commonly to be found in the pathetic poems of the Greek writers, and they ſtill, perhaps, occaſion the moſt melancholy ſenſations that even our better philoſophy can experience.

Optima quæque Dies miſeris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit, ſubeunt morbi, *triſtisque ſenectus*,
Et labor, & duri rapit inclementia mortis.

Yet ſuch the deſtiny of all on earth;
So flouriſhes and fades majeſtic man.
Fair is the bud his vernal morn brings forth,
And feſtering gales awhile the nurſling fan— * * *
* * * Borne on the ſwift, though ſilent, wings of Time,
Old-Age comes on a-pace to ravage all the clime. BEATTIE'S *Minſtrel.*

An epigram of two lines by Lucillius, ſhews in one view, and in the ſtrongeſt manner, the melancholy ideas which the decline of life preſented to the minds of the ancients, and the contempt in which they held that fond attachment, or natural weakneſs, which clings to life even among calamities the moſt oppreſſive and in ſituations the moſt unhappy.

Εἴ τις γηράσας ζῆν ἐυχεται.

When for long-life the old man pours his pray'rs,
Grant, Jove, an endleſs life of growing years!

The pain which is generally found in this life to tread cloſe on the heels of our greateſt pleaſures, is another very fertile ſubject for complaints of human miſery.

Αἱ γαρ ἡδοναι
Οὐκ ἐπι σφων αὐτων ἐμπιπτουσιν, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθουσ' αἰταις
Λυπαι καὶ πονοι..... ANTIPHANES.

Nay, the very pleaſures we enjoy are often ſnares in our way to entrap us into miſery. "*Munera iſta Fortunæ putatis? Inſidiæ ſunt.*" SENECA.—Under the influence of ſickneſs and pain, what a wretched animal is man! But when the raging peſtilence ſeizes on a whole people, when private calamities are ſwallowed up in one great public ruin, how truly terrible is the picture! how humiliating the aſpect of human nature! Then all is awful, gloomy, ſuſpenſe, and horror. The voice of chearfulneſs is diſguſting and repulſive. The admonitions of philoſophy can ſcarcely be felt or heard.

Κηδεα μεν γονεντα.
(ARCHILOCUS *apud* STOB.)

Oh Pericles! in vain thou ſpread'ſt the feaſt
To drive away the heart's unwelcome gueſt,
When o'er the ſtate diſeaſe and death impend,
And heaven's high arch the people's clamours rend!
Like the wild billows of the deeps profound,
The tide of peſtilence rolls wide around.
Their boſoms ſwell with pangs unfelt before—
But yet th' immortal Gods reſerve in ſtore
E'en for their fierceſt ills a ſovereign cure,
With patient ſouls thoſe evils to endure.
Heav'n's vengeance will not always laſt—If we
Now weep in blood our nature's miſery,
Soon ſhall the heavy ſcale of evil turn,
And our full draught augment another's urn;
Oh! ſuffer then the common trials ſent,
And caſt away your womaniſh lament.

Poverty is of itſelf an evil ſufficiently diſtreſſing, and hard to be endured. The poor man has need of the ſmiles and attentions and protection of the favourites of fortune; of encouragements to induſtry and incentives to hope for better things. How pernicious is the tendency of the following ſentiment preſerved in a paſſage of Menander's:

For mere ſubſiſtence hard indeed was he
Who train'd the beggar's hand to induſtry;
For hence the wretch who builds, or ploughs the ſoil,
Prolongs a life of poverty by toil.
The grave alone to quiet opes the door,
And breaks the fetters of the wearied poor.

But it would be endleſs to quote to our purpoſe the many paſſages in the Greek writers reſpecting the evils of poverty.—The *Anthologia* turniſhes us, among ſeveral, with the following epigram on the ſubject,* which, notwithſtanding its want of

* A great proportion of theſe little poems conſiſt of a ſingle thought ſuggeſted by the feeling and cloathed in the language of the moment; and, when thus conſidered, even the moſt ſimple among them, and ſome (which, to the faſtidious or undiſtinguiſhing, may

of ornament, speaks at least the true language of the heart:

Ω δειλη πενια.

Oh Poverty, how long wilt thou delay,
Unbidden inmate, with thy host at strife?
Fly to some other dome, nor always stay,
The sad unsought companion of my life.

Tyrtæus, in a most spirited and feeling passage of his Elegies, beautifully contrasts the lengthened sufferings of want and banishment, of the exiled wanderer who is reduced to support an aged parent, a tender wife, a helpless offspring, in a foreign land by beggary, with an honourable though premature death on the field of battle.

Την δ'αυτε προλιποντα πολιν τε πιονας αγρους
Πτωχευειν παντων 'εστ' 'ανιηροτατον, &c.

But all the miseries we have just enumerated are of scarce any importance when weighed in the balance with those which man brings upon himself by his own folly, perverseness, and crimes. It is with some appearance of reason, when these circumstances are taken into consideration, that he is represented as inferior to the brute creation both in sense and in enjoyment. It is accordingly thus that the moral poet Menander reproves his vice and vanity:

Απαντα τα Ζω' 'εστι μακαριωτερα.

Sure ev'ry animal that creeps the earth
Is far more blest than those of human birth.
Vain man the boast of reason must resign—
That empty boast, laborious ass, be thine.
Wretched by fate, thy lot doth Heav'n bestow,
And never wert thou to thyself a foe.
But we, if ever Jove in pity spares,
Forge for ourselves unnecessary cares.
If any sneeze, we grieve—at Satire's smile,
Or Calumny's rude breath, our spirits boil.
Our coward-souls start at an empty dream—
We shrink and tremble at the night-bird's scream.
The Soul's contentions, mad Ambition's strains,
Opinion's dogmas, Law's inglorious chains,
Are but the modes our fertile minds create
To add new pangs to every sting of Fate.

The following epigram by Palladas presents a most mournful image of the pilgrimage through this "vale of tears."

In tears I drew life's earliest breath,
In tears shall give it back to death,
And all my past quick-fleeting years
Have been one varied scene of tears.
Oh race, for ever doom'd to mourn,
To weakness, pain, and misery born!
Then driv'n to unknown shades away,
To ashes burnt, resolv'd to clay!

So much is there in the mere tastelessness of existence, the vacuum, the satiety, the disgust which enjoyment leaves behind it. But when to this is added the long catalogue of evils which life affords, we find ample room for the indulgence of those melancholy fancies and gloomy images with which the writings of the ancients abound. They felt the universal influence of sorrow on all ages and conditions.

Nor infant innocence, nor childish tears,
Nor youthful wit, nor manly pow'r,
Nor politic old-age,
Nor virgin's pleading, nor the widow's pray'rs,
Nor lowly cell, nor lofty tow'r,
Nor prince, nor peer, nor page,
Can 'scape this common blast, or curb her stormy rage.

QUARLES's *Emblems.*

After so many instances of the melancholy which predominates in all the ancient poetry on the subject of human life, it may be expected that a few epigrams or minor poems of a contrary nature should be brought forward to enliven the gloom in which we find ourselves involved. But it is truly surprizing how very few of a general nature are to be found in the *Anthologia*, or among the fragments of the dramatic writers, and those few will appear better placed in some of my future papers, especially as this has already spun itself out to, I fear, a tedious length. The following, ascribed to Metrodorus, may however, claim insertion here.

Whatever path of life you chuse to tread,
Praise and wise deeds the active senate yields;
At home is rest, to crown your grateful bed;
Great Nature leads her Graces o'er the fields.

The sea invites with golden views of gain,
And riches spread in foreign lands your fame;
If poor, you unobserv'd can want sustain,
Content with penury unallied to shame.

If married, blest and honour'd is your state;
If single, you are blest because you're free;
The father joys, no cares the childless wait,
In youth is strength, in grey hairs dignity.
Then false the lay that bids thee hate to live,
Since ev'ry form of life can pleasure give.

Yet

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may appear destitute of taste, and almost of meaning) will have their peculiar merit and beauty. Of this nature evidently is the epigram here translated.

. Yet even this is an exact parody on another poem written by Posidippus, and was only made as an exercise of wit, and as the indulgence of an idle moment.—The reverse of the picture will immediately bring us back where we were before.

What path of life can man desire to tread ?
Strife and unworthy deeds the senate yields,
At home black cares are seated on your bed,
And never-ending labour haunts the fields.

Terrors and tempests rule the boisterous main,
The wealthy traveller fears and dangers claim ;
But crowds of ills the needy must sustain,
Hunger and toil, and insolence and shame:

If married, cares corrode the marriage state ;
If single, joyous gloom is all thy fee ;
The father, plagues—the childless, sorrows wait ;
Folly 's in youth, in age new infancy.
The only choice of wishes life can give,
Is, ne'er to have been born, or then have ceas'd to live.*

A fragment of Antiphanes, preserved by Stobæus, contains the following sentiment :

Man never willingly embrac'd his fate,
But oft reluctant, in life's golden hours,
Is downward dragg'd, by Charon's gloomy hate,
From his glad banquets and his roseate bowers.

This presents a lively picture of the gloomy notions of the ancients respecting death. How dreadful, then, must be the sufferings of life, when even death itself is considered by them in the light of a refuge and a blessing ! That this was not the mere imagination of a poetical mind, a fancy that would shrink from the actual trial, appears from the frequency of suicide among the ancients. The most trivial circumstances, the most transient feelings, seem to have occasioned and justified it. Speusippus killed himself to get rid of the dropsy, after hearing the speech of Diogenes, whom he bade good-morrow, and who thereupon said, " No good-morrow to you, who can bear to live in such a state." Athenæus records the story of two young Athenians, Antocles and Epicles, who, having made an agreement to live together, spent all their substance in the excess of voluptuousness, and then put an end to their lives by pledging each other in a bowl of hemlock-juice at their last feast. A story somewhat similar, but worked up with circumstances of singular horror, appeared some years since in the Antijacobin Review, of some German gentlemen who had entered into such another confederacy to destroy themselves. Callimachus has left us an epigram on the death of a young man, a native of Ambracia, who killed himself after reading Plato's book on the Immortality of the Soul. The story is taken notice of by Cicero (Tusc. Disp. 1.)

Ἔσπας, Ἥλιε χαῖρε.

Cleombrotus, upon the rampart's height,
Bade the bright sun farewel, then plung'd to night.
The cares of life to him were yet unknown ;
Gay were his hours, his days unclouded shone ;
But Plato's word had fir'd his youthful eye,
And fix'd his soul on immortality.

We have many instances, in ancient history, of that fatal precipitancy which hurries men sometimes to the commission of this desperate act to avoid only expected evils, or to get rid of merely fancied ones. It was such a death by which Brutus and Cassius were swept off from the theatre of the world. I saw a short time ago in Montaigne a singular anecdote of the same nature connected with a signal event in modern history. The Duke d'Enghien, who commanded at the battle of Cerisoles, attempted twice during that day to put an end to his life on account of advantages apparently gained by the enemy ; but being fortunately prevented from executing his purpose, he afterwards gained a complete victory.

Suicide was, however, even by the ancients, considered as a crime, and to be punished as such in another world.

Proxima deinde tenent mœsti loca qui sibi Lethum
Insontes peperêre manu, lucemque perosi
Projecêre animas.* Æn. lib. vi.

Plato (*de Legibus*) allows but three reasonable causes of suicide ; public trial, unavoidable and dreadful change of fortune, and insupportable disgrace. The speech of the Spartan king Cleomenes (recorded by Plutarch in his Life) to one who advised him to kill himself after his defeat by Antigonus, was dictated by real courage and nobleness of soul.

But what must that poor man have suffered, in what scenes of agonizing distress must he have borne a part, who forlock

* Vid. Opening of Kotzebue's Travels to Paris.

* Vid. Somn. Scipionis.

the

the busy crowds of the city, and in gloom and solitude consigned himself alive to his sepulchre? a mode of death in comparison to which,

"The weariest and most loathed worldly life
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, were a paradise?"

A few lines by an anonymous poet record the fate of a man thus miserable.

Γηραϊ & πενιη τετρυμενος.

By years and misery worn, no hand to save
With some poor pittance from a desperate grave,
With the small strength my wretched age supplied,
I crawl'd beneath this lonely pile and died.
Screen'd from the scoff of pride, and grandeur's frown,
In this sad spot I laid my sufferings down,
Revers'd the laws of death, the common doom,
And, while my life-blood flow'd, foretall'd the tomb.

On a general review of this melancholy subject, it is almost impossible to conclude otherwise than with Menander, that

A flattering mask the seeming-happiest wear,
—Within, man's universal lot they bear.

And with Homer, that care and trouble is the unchanging decree pronounced against the human race, and that happiness is nowhere but in heaven.

Ὡς γαρ 'επεκλωσαντο Θεοι δειλοισι βροτοισι
Ζωειν 'αχνυμενοις· 'αυτοι δε τ' 'ακηδεες 'εισι.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with pleasure in your Magazine for March, p. 115, an interesting article on the Origin and Classes of Surnames, in which your Correspondent H. R. expresses a wish to have pointed out to him any work written upon this subject. Subjoined to a book, entitled "*Nomenclator Geographicus, per Thomas Gore, Armigerum*," Oxon. 1667, in 8vo. appears, by the same compiler, a "Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica Nominum Gentilitiorum, sive Cognominum plurimarum Familiarum, quæ multos per annos in Angliâ floruêre: e libris quâ Manuscriptis, quâ Typis excusis, aliisque Antiquioris Ævi Monumentis Latinis collecta."—At the commencement of the work is given an "Elenchus Authorum" cited in this Nomenclator, comprising near one hundred names. Though this may not exactly meet the idea of H. R. yet as it may assist to elucidate the etymology of English surnames, I beg leave to mention it to him through the medium of your Magazine. I think I have heard that the Nomenclator above-mentioned has been republished with considerable additions.—It is a compilation useful to refer to when reading any of our early historical works written in the Latin language. But, from a scarce work by Verstegan, intitled, "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," in 4to. 1634, H. R. would doubtless receive much curious information on this subject.

J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHEMICAL EXAMINATION *of the* EFFECTS *of different* MORDANTS *in* DYING COTTON *of a* RED COLOUR. *By* CITIZEN J. A. CHAPTAL.

THE progress of dying, like that of every other art, has hitherto been greatly retarded by an attachment to long established modes and practices. A month, for example, is deemed scarcely sufficient to obtain what is termed a beautiful Adrianople red, and in which soda, oil, gall-nuts, sulphate of alumine, sumach, blood, the gastric-juice, madder, soap, nitro-muriate of tin, &c. are all successively employed. In order to produce either a rapid or certain improvement in any art whatever, instead of the indiscriminate adoption of complicated processes, without regard to any just theory, all our operations ought to be founded on simple principles, and with which we can compare the results of our labours. Chemistry is now sufficiently advanced to furnish such fundamental principles; and these ought to be to the artist what formulæ are to the mathematician. In order to illustrate these observations, I shall, in the following Paper, examine, upon chemical principles, the action of the three principal mordants, oil, nut-galls, and alumina, employed in dying cotton of a red colour.

It is well known, that unless cotton be previously impregnated with oil, it does not permanently preserve the red tint imparted to it by madder. The red hue which we apply by printing does not possess nearly the same degree of fixity, since it cannot resist the action of soda. In order to subject the cotton to this preliminary operation, we form a cold saponaceous liquor composed of oil and a weak solution of soda.

The only advantage attending the use of the alkaline lixivium is, to dilute and divide the oil, that it may be uniformly applied to every part of the cotton.

It

It is proper here to remark, that, in place of soda, pot-ash, which is sold at a much cheaper rate, may be employed to answer the same purpose.

It follows, from these principles, that unless the soda and oil possess certain qualities, they cannot be employed with advantage.

It is necessary that the soda be caustic, and contain little or no muriate.

Lime cannot be employed to render it caustic, as it spoils its colour. Its causticity must be the effect of calcination.

The carbonate of soda, and that which contains much muriate, combine very imperfectly with oil; consequently neither soda in an efflorescent state, nor the impure soda of commerce, can be employed for this dye.

The choice of the oil is equally essential as that of the soda.

If the oil be of a good quality, it will perfectly incorporate with the alkaline lixivium, and remain in a state of permanent combination with it.

The most proper oil for this purpose is not that which is pure, but, on the contrary, contains a considerable portion of the extractive principle.

The first does not remain in a state of combination with the alkaline lixivium. It requires even that the ley should be stronger; a circumstance which does not allow the dyer to regulate the subsequent operations.

The second enters into a more intimate and durable union, and requires only a weak ley of one or two degrees of strength.

The necessity of an intimate and permanent incorporation of the oil and alkali must be evident, if we reflect, that the ley is merely used to divide, dilute, and convey the oleaginous fluid uniformly into all the parts of the cotton; for if the oil be not well incorporated, the cotton passed through the mordant will seize on the oil unequally, and hence the colour must be bad.

The whole art in producing an uniform and consistent colour consists in the choice of good oil, and in a proper proportion of soda.

It follows, moreover, from these principles, that the oil ought to be in excess, and not in a state of perfect saturation; for otherwise it would abandon the stuff, and the colour be rendered flat.

When the cotton is properly impregnated with oil, it is subjected to the operation of galling. Hence the use of nut-galls has many advantages. First, The acid which they contain decomposes the saponaceous liquor with which the cotton is impregnated, and fixes the oil upon the stuff. Secondly, The peculiar character that galls possess, predispose the cotton to imbibe the colouring principle. Thirdly, The astringent principle combines with the oil, and forms a compound which blackens on drying, is little soluble in water, and has the greatest affinity with the colouring principle of madder.

An example of this last combination is furnished by mixing a decoction of nut-galls with a solution of soap.

Hence it is evident, from these principles, 1. That other astringents cannot supply the place of galls, in whatever proportion they may be employed.—2. That the galls should be used as warm as possible, in order that the decomposition may be rapid and complete.—3. That the galled cotton should be dried expeditiously, to prevent its acquiring a blackish hue, which would injure the brilliancy of the red colour we wish to impart to it.—4. That we ought to choose dry weather for the operation of galling, because a humid air proving unfavourable for dying, obscures the beauty of the colour.—5. That the cotton ought to be pressed with the greatest care, in order that the decomposition may be effected uniformly over every point of its surface.—6. That it is necessary to establish the just proportions between the nut-galls and soap; for if the first predominates, the colour will be black; if the second be in excess, the portion of oil which is uncombined with the astringent principle will be dissipated on washing, and the colour remain faint.

The third mordant employed in dying cotton red, is the sulphate of alumine. It not only possesses the property of heightening the red tint of the madder, but also contributes, by its decomposition, and the fixation of its alumine, to impart durability to the colour.

In order to form a judgment of the effects of alum in the dying of cotton, it is only necessary to mix a decoction of nut-galls with a solution of alum. The mixture immediately becomes turbid, and there is formed a greyish precipitate, which, upon being dried, is insoluble in water and in alkalies.

What occurs in this experiment is equally observable upon the addition of alum to the dye. As soon as the galled cotton is immersed in a solution of sulphate or acitite of alumine, its colour immediately changes, and becomes greyish. The bath, indeed, presents not any ap-

of precipitation, because that takes place in the stuff itself, where the products are fixed. It is, however, to be observed, that if we pass the cotton which has been subjected to the operation of galling through a too hot solution of alum, a portion of galls escapes from the stuff, in which case the decomposition is produced in the bath itself; which lessens the proportion of the mordant, and impoverishes the colour.

Here, then, is a triple combination; oil, the astringent principle, and alumine, which serves as a mordant for the madder red. Neither of these employed separately produces either the same fixity or the same brilliancy in the colour.

This mordant is, doubtless, the most complicated of any employed in the art of dying, and presents a combination highly interesting, and well worthy the attention of the philosophic chemist.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTA DIURNA, *or* NEWSPAPERS *of the* ANCIENT ROMANS.

Sine ullis ornamentis monumenta solum temporum, hominum, locorum, gestarumque rerum reliquerunt; dum intelligatur, quid dicant, unam dicendi laudem putant esse brevitatem; non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt.

Cic. de Orat. lib. ii. c. 12.

YOUR learned and ingenious Correspondent *Indagator*, to whom the readers of your magazine are so often and so greatly indebted, first suggested to my mind (see Number for February 1805, p. 36) the following imperfect attempt to trace and connect what little has been handed down to us, respecting a subject of considerable curiosity, viz. the *Acta Diurna*, or Newspapers of the Ancient Romans.

As we are apt to look either with an eye of contempt or surprize on the customs of other nations which differ from our own, so we cannot help being pleased with any which bear some degree of resemblance to those of our country: the pleasure seems to be stronger the further we carry our views back into ancient times, and observe this analogy of fashions: whether the veneration usually paid to antiquity itself heightens the satisfaction, or, whether we regard it as the voice of Nature, pronouncing such a custom rational and useful, by the consent of distant ages. To apply this general remark to a particular instance: every body must allow that Newspapers by the materials they afford for discourse and speculation contribute very much to the amusement of the public; their cheapness brings them into universal use; their variety adapts them to every one's taste; the scholar learns what is going on in the literary world; the soldier makes a campaign in safety and censures the conduct of generals without fear of being punished for mutiny; the politician, inspired by the fumes of the coffee-pot, unravels the knotty intrigues of ministers; the industrious merchant observes the course of trade and the rates of exchange; the honest shopkeeper nods over the account of a robbery and the price of the markets till his pipe is out; and many a fashionable fair-one would find her breakfast insipid and her appetite palled unless the first were seasoned and the latter revived by the oblique insinuation and chitchat scandal of the gay world, of which our modern Newspapers contain so plentiful a share.

One may easily imagine that the use and amusement resulting from these diurnal histories render them not likely to be confined to one part of the globe or one period of time. The Relations of China mention a Gazette published there by authority, and the Roman historians sometimes quote the *Acta Diurna*, or Daily Advertisers of that empire, as your learned and ingenious Correspondent, Indagator, proves by reference to Tacitus, l. xvi. c. 22.

I shall now proceed to state the few observations which a little leisure in the country enabled me to collect on this curious subject, trusting that they may lead some one of your learned correspondents to communicate the result of more accurate researches on the subject.

The *Acta Diurna* were journals of the common occurrences of Rome, as the *trials, elections, punishments, buildings, deaths, sacrifices, prodigies, &c. composed under the direction of the magistrates, committed to their care, and laid up with the rest of their records in an edifice called the Hall of Liberty. Like all other public papers, the access to them was easy. The historians† appear, as already noticed, to have collected materials from them; nor is it improbable that copies were frequently taken by particular

* Vide Justi Lipsii Excursus in Tacitum. Ed. Var. vol. i. p. 743.

† Suet. in Cæs. c. 20. in Vita Tib. c. 5. et al. Tacit. l. 13. Suet. in Cal. c. 9. and Juvenal Sat. ii. l. 136, says?—

Dient ista palam, cupientet in Acta referri.

persons

persons and dispersed about the city or sent to their friends in the provinces, that no Roman might be ignorant even of the minutest event which happened in the metropolis of the world.

We may find some ground for this supposition in the correspondence between Cicero and Cœlius*, whilst the former was governor of Cilicia. Cœlius had promised to send him the news of Rome, and in order to discharge his commission with exactness, and gratify the curiosity of his friend, he incloses in his first letter a kind of journal of the occurrences of the city. Cicero, it appears, would have made a bad figure in a modern coffee-house conversation, for he rallies Cœlius, humorously enough, about it in his answer "Do you think," says he, "that I left it in charge with you to send an account of the matches of gladiators, the adjournments of the courts and such like articles, which, even when I am at Rome, nobody ventures to tell *me*. From you, I expect a political sketch of the state of the commonwealth, and not Chrestus's newspaper.†"

Suetonius likewise mentions a little particularity with regard to these *Acta Diurna*, which may serve to confirm the notion of their bearing a pretty near resemblance to our newspapers. He says that "‡Julius Cæsar in his consulship ordered the diurnal acts of the senate and the people to be published." Augustus, indeed the same author asserts, forbade* the publication of the former to be continued, but there is no reason to think that his prohibition extended to the latter. It is certainly suitable to the genius of an absolute monarchy that its councils should not be publicly known; but the amusing and trifling topics of discourse which the common events of a great city afford, are so far from being offensive under such a constitution, that they rather serve to draw off the minds of the people from inquiring into affairs of a more important and secret nature.

The antiquaries pretend to have discovered some of these papers. Those which relate to the 585th year of Rome, were first published by Pighius, in his Annals†. He tells us that they were given to him by James Susius, who found them amongst the papers of Ludovicus Vives. He does not seem to have the least doubt of their being genuine, and even makes use of them to correct a passage in Livy. Dodwell also inserted them in his Camdenian Lectures‡ together with some additional *Acta* of the year of Rome 691. A friend of his, Adrian Beverland, had received them from Isaac Vossius, who transcribed them from a parcel of inscriptions which Petavius had prepared for the press.

I shall now venture to make a few extracts from the papers themselves, observing only that the names of Paulus Æmilius, the conqueror of Macedon, Popilius Lenas, the famous ambassador, Julius Cæsar, Cicero and Hortensius give an air of importance, and perhaps occasion the most trifling circumstances being mentioned.

I have purposely kept as close to the originals as possible, that the form and manner of drawing them up may be preserved.

A.U.C. 585. 5th of the Kalends of April.
The Fasces with Æmilius the Consul.

The Consul crowned with laurel,

* Lib. viii. Ep. 1. Lib. ii. Ep. 8.

† "Quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones, ut vadimonia dilata & *Chrestî Compilationem* mitteres, et ea quæ nobis, cum Romæ sumus, narrare nemo audeat?" &c.

‡ Vit Jul. Cæs. "Primus omnium instituit ut tam senatus quam populi *diurna acta* conficerentur et *publicarentur*." It has been contended that these words of Suetonius imply that Julius Cæsar was the first who ordered the acts of the senate and people to be drawn up as well as published; and this is one reason, amongst others, why some men of learning have suspected the genuineness of these remains, but the force of Suetonius's expression may be in some degree lessened by considering that a numerous, grave, and regular body, like the Roman senate, could not possibly have carried on a variety of business with convenience and dispatch, unless some registers of their proceedings were taken, which might be referred to and examined upon occasion. Besides, it may be clearly collected from the following passage in one of Cicero's Orations, that there were some such registers in being long before the time of Cæsar's consulship:—"Quid deinde, quid feci cum scirem ita judicium in Tabulas publicas relatum ut eæ tabulæ privatâ tamen custodiâ continerentur, non continui domi, sed dividi passim."—Pro Sull. c. 15. It is not at all impossible that these *Tabulæ Publicæ* may have included both the *Acta Diurna* and the *Acta Senatus*. It must, however, be confessed that Mr. Wesseling, a German professor, has attacked the authenticity of the *Acta Diurna* with a good deal of learning and ingenuity.

* Aug. c. 36.

† Pighius (Stephanus) Annales Magistratuum et Provinciarum, S.P.Q.R. Ant. 1599. fol. See vol. ii. p. 378.

‡ App. c. 5. and c. 99.

sacrificed at the Temple of Apollo. The Senate assembled at the *Curia Hostilia*, about the 8th hour; and a decree passed that Prætors should give sentence according to the edicts which were of perpetual validity. This day, M. Scapula was accused of an act of violence before C. Bœbius the prætor. Fifteen of the judges were for condemning him and thirty-three for adjourning the cause.

4th Of the Kalends of April.
The Fasces with Licinius the Consul.

It thundered, and an oak was struck with lightning on that part of Mount Palatine called Summa Velia early in the afternoon. A fray happened in a tavern at the lower end of *Banker's-street, in which the keeper of the *Hog in Armour* tavern, was dangerously wounded. Tertinius, the Ædile, fined the butchers for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of the markets. The fine is to be appropriated to build a Chapel to the Temple of the Goddess Tellus.

3d of the Kalends of April.
The Fasces with Æmilius.

It rained stones on Mount Veientine. Posthumus, the Tribune, sent his beadle to the Consul, that he should not convene the Senate on that day, but the Tribune Decimus putting in his *veto*, the affair went no farther.

Pridie. Kal. April.
The Fasces with Licinius.

The Latin festivals were celebrated: a sacrifice performed on the Alban Mount, and a dole of raw flesh distributed to the people. A fire happened on Mount Cœlius; two trisulæ† and five houses were consumed to the ground and four damaged. Demiphon the famous pirate, who was taken by Licinius Nerva, a provincial lieutenant, was sacrificed. The red standard was displayed at the Capitol, and the Consuls obliged the youth who were enlisted for the Macedonian war to take a new oath in the Campus Martius.

Kal. Apr.

Paulus the Consul, and Cn. Octavius the Prætor, set out this day for Macedonia in the habits of war, vast numbers of people attending them to the gates. The funeral of Marcia was performed with greater pomp of images than attendance of mourners. The Pontifex Sempronius proclaimed the Megalesian plays in honour of Cybele.

4th of the Nones of April.

A *ver* sacrum* was vowed pursuant to the opinion of the College of Priests. Presents were made to the ambassadors of the Etolians. Ebusius the prætor set out for his province of Sicily. The fleet stationed on the African coast, entered the port of Ostia with the tribute of that province. An entertainment was given to the people by Marcia's sons at their mother's funeral. A stage play was acted this day, being sacred to Cybele.

3d of the Nones of April.

Popilius† Lenas, C. Decimus, and C. Hostilius, were sent ambassadors in a joint commission to the kings of Syria and Egypt, in order to accommodate the differences about which they are now at war. Early in the morning, they went with a great attendance of clients and relations to offer up a sacrifice and libations at the temple of Castor and Pollux, before they began their journey.

The second set of the remains of the *acta diurna* belong to the year of Rome 691. I have already mentioned how they were discovered, and shall only add, that they are fuller, and more entertaining than the former, but seem rather more liable to objection on the score of authenticity.

Syllanus and Murena Consuls.
The Fasces with Murena.
3d of the Ides of August.

Murena sacrificed early in the morning at the temple of Castor and Pollux, and afterwards assembled the Senate in Pompey's senate-house. Syllanus defended Sex. Ruscius of Larinum, who was accused of an act of violence by Torquatus before Q. Cornificius the prætor. The defendant

* Called *Janus Infimus*, because there was in that part of the street a statue of *Janus*. The upper end was called *Janus Summus* from the same reason.

† Houses standing apart by themselves, and not joined to the rest of the street. Most of the great men's houses at Rome were built in this manner.

* A *ver sacrum* was a vow to sacrifice an ox, sheep, or some such animal from between the Kalends of March and the Pridie Kalends of June.

† This Popilius met Antiochus king of Syria, at the head of his conquering army in Egypt, and, drawing a circle round him with a stick he held in his hand, bid him declare himself a friend or enemy to Rome before he stirred out of it. The king, though flushed with success, chose the former, and in consequence of it withdrew his troops out of the dominions of Ptolemy, who was an ally of the Romans.

was absolved by forty votes, and voted guilty by twenty. A riot happened in the *Via Sacra* between Clodius's workmen and Milo's slaves.

5th of the Kal. of September.

M. Tullius Cicero pleaded in defence of Cornelius Sylla, accused by Torquatus of being concerned in Cataline's conspiracy, and gained his cause by a majority of five judges. The tribunes* of the treasury were against the defendant. One of the prætors advertised by an edict that he should put off his sittings for five days upon account of his daughter's marriage. C. Cæsar set out for his government of the further Spain, having been long delayed by his creditors. A report was brought to Tertinius the prætor while he was trying causes at his tribunal, that his son was dead. This was contrived by the friends of Copponius, who was accused of poisoning, that the prætor in his concern might adjourn the court: but the magistrate having discovered the falsehood of the story, returned to his tribunal and continued in taking informations against the accused.

4th Kal. of Septr.

The funeral of Metella Pia, a vestal, was celebrated. She was buried in the sepulchre of her ancestors in the *Aurelian road*. The censors made a bargain that the temple of Aius Loquens should be repaired for twenty-five sesterces. Q. Hortensius harangued the people about the censorship and the Allobrogic war. Advice arrived from Etruria that some of the late conspirators† had begun a tumult, headed by L. Sergius.

An admirer of antiquity may, perhaps, find the same conciseness, clearness, and simplicity in the *Acta Diurna*, which so eminently distinguish the inscriptions upon the medals and public monuments of the ancients. I must however own that they want that sprightly humour and diffuse kind of narration which embellish the compositions of our modern diurnal historians. The Roman gazettes are defective in several material ornaments of style. They never end an argument with the mystical hint—"This occasions great speculation." They seem to have been ignorant of such engaging introductions as—"we hear"—"it is strongly reported;" and of that ingenious but threadbare excuse for a downright lie—"it wants confirmation;" nor do they seem to have been aware of the advantages of inserting a falsehood one day, in order to revive it by a downright contradiction the next. It is also worthy of remark, that the prætor's daughter is married without our being told that she was a lady of great beauty, merit, and fortune.

Another remark which is naturally suggested from several articles in these journals, is the great regard which the Romans paid to the superstitious ceremonies of a false and ridiculous religion. Not a day passes but some prodigy is observed, some sacrifice or festival performed to implore the blessing of their deities upon the arms and councils of the state. Three men of the greatest quality in Rome, before they set out upon an embassy of importance, go in a solemn manner, accompanied by their family and friends, to beg the assistance and protection of the gods as a necessary preparation for a long journey and a weighty employment.

Such, Sir, is the result of my imperfect researches upon this curious subject, which I hope may induce some of your learned correspondents to elucidate it still further, as it cannot fail to prove interesting to some of your readers.

Your's, &c.

W.

* The judicial power in public trials underwent frequent alterations at Rome, and had been lodged at different times in the senators, the knights, and sometimes in a mixed number of both. It was now shared (by the Aurelian law) between the senatorian and equestrian orders, and the *tribuni ærarii* (who were plebeians and paymasters in the Roman Exchequer). The latter were deprived of this privilege by Julius Cæsar. The number of judges seems to have varied according to the appointment of the magistrate or the direction of the law, on which the accusation was founded. At Milo's trial, for instance, they were reduced by lot to eight, and before sentence was given, the accusers and the accused rejected five out of each order, so that five determined the cause, which was always done by ballot; but there are other cases where the number of judges is different.

† This incident seems obscure. Cataline's conspiracy was entirely quashed before this time, so that Lucius Sergius cannot mean him, as it otherwise might, for his name was Lucius Sergius Cataline. Nor can the expression *reliquiæ conjuratorum* be applied to Cataline's commotion in Etruria, which was the opening of the plot, whereas the words in the *Acta* plainly imply that this was a renewal of it by that part of the conspirators who had escaped, or were yet undiscovered.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately, after twenty years abſence, paid a viſit to the place of my nativity, Scotland, I was alike ſurpriſed and hurt at the language ſpoken. Though accuſtomed to aſſociate with my countrymen here, yet a great proportion of them have acquired at leaſt an *imitation* of the Engliſh language; but at Edinburgh, Caledonia's capital, whoſe inhabitants pride themſelves on their elegance and learning, the broadeſt Scottiſh accent is every where to be heard, and is not confined to the lower people, but pervades all ranks, the higheſt not excepted; and not unfrequently there is evinced an affectation of ſpeaking what they call pure Scotch, bidding perfect defiance to a *union* with England, in language at leaſt. In the courts of juſtice, where are to be found many of the brighteſt literary characters, ſtill the provincial accent prevails, even among thoſe gentlemen of the bar or bench who ſpeak in public correctly as to the words and grammar. But go among the circles of advocates lounging in the outer-houſe, and you will hear in their familiar diſcourſe the Scotch language introduced on all occaſions. I muſt acknowledge that this ſpecies of vulgariſm is now ſeldom introduced in their public ſpeeches, but before I firſt left the country, it was extremely common among the council as well as judges. Lord Kaims, Lord Auchinleck, the late Lord Juſtice Clerk Macqueen, and many others I could name, eminent for their legal and literary acquirements, carried this diſguſting habit to the extreme.

When theſe gentlemen get themſelves tranſported to the Britiſh ſenate, and ſeated in St. Stephen's Chapel, however learned and appropriate may be their harangues, the provinciality of their accent diſfigures their language, and greatly offends the Engliſh ear. Lord Melville, long as he has ſat in the Houſe of Commons, and much as he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſpeaking, has never been able to diveſt himſelf of this impediment. Almoſt the only inſtance I know of a perſon bred in Scotland getting entirely rid of his native accent, was the late Earl of Roſslyn, who on his firſt coming to London to prepare himſelf for the Engliſh bar, wiſely conſidered this point of ſo great importance, that he ſecluded himſelf entirely from the ſociety of his countrymen; whereas in moſt of the Scots, reſiding in this metropolis, their conſtant and almoſt excluſive aſſociation together in their convivial hours, occaſions an inveterate continuation of their language, as diſtinguiſhable as that of the Jews, and proceeding from the ſame cauſe.

A reformation in this reſpect were much to be wiſhed. Among the lower claſs, the people in Scotland, as in every other diſtrict of the kingdom, muſt be expected to ſpeak a vulgar and local dialect; but among thoſe of a better education, there might ſurely be ſome improvement. At preſent not only is the child educated at home amidſt the language in its *auncient purity*, but at ſchool his maſter, inſtead of teaching him to read and pronounce the Engliſh tongue, inſtructs him in a ſort of jargon, of which the words are correct, but the pronunciation falſe. In ſhort, it is a language taught by a *foreigner*, who is himſelf under the ſame diſabilities into which he leads his pupils.

The moſt obvious means of correcting this defect, would be to employ only Engliſhmen as teachers of the Engliſh language. I am ſenſible that Engliſhmen, otherwiſe properly qualified, are not to be had ſo eaſily, and certainly not at ſo moderate rates as Scotchmen: but ſurely, in the principal ſchools at Edinburgh, and other large towns, this difficulty might be got over; and in families that can afford to keep private tutors for their children, it would be a moſt material improvement to employ Engliſh gentlemen. Nor is this all: the youth ſhould the whole time they are ſtudying foreign languages, and other branches of knowledge, read daily a conſiderable portion of Engliſh aloud to an able maſter, and every diſcouragement be given to their ſpeaking Scotch in common and among each other. At preſent, when a boy goes to the High School to learn Latin, he is in a great meaſure taught to deſpiſe the Engliſh, and were he to attempt to ſpeak it with propriety would be laughed at by the reſt. A boy who may have received part of his education in England, and returns to Edinburgh to a public ſchool, is as much ridiculed by his companions as the moſt awkward young Sawney would be among a number of Engliſh boys. I particularly remember, when I was at the High School of Edinburgh, an example of this, in the perſon of the preſent Earl of Lauderdale, and his brother, General Maitland, who after ſtudying ſome years in England, returned to Edinburgh. Their *knapping*, as it was called, produced ſuch deriſion, as to induce them in a great meaſure to unlearn the language they had been acquiring.

I may, probably, on a future occaſion, addreſs you farther on this ſubject, and ſhall

shall only for the present add, that in the proposition I have made of employing Englishmen as teachers in Scotland, I am far from wishing to deprive my countrymen of this respectable means of subsistence, for which they are in so many other respects, eminently qualified. But let these young Scotchmen, who are meant to fill scholastic departments, be so educated themselves as to be enabled to teach their pupils the English, as well as foreign languages. Nothing, for example, can prevent even the poorest from passing some years in an English seminary, where they may be employed and paid for teaching those branches for which they are qualified. I am, &c.

London, May 6, 1805. J. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A BRIEF SKETCH *of the* ORIGIN *and* PRESENT STATE *of the* CITY *of* PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA is the capital of Pennsylvania, and the chief city of the United States, in point of size and splendour; though it now fills but the second rank in respect to commercial importance: the trade of America having latterly flowed more freely into the open channels of the bay of New York. It must also yield metropolitan precedence to the doubtful policy of a *seat of government far removed from the chief resort of wealth and population*, the pendulum of national activity, which must long vibrate (perhaps for ever) between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; a chain of commercial cities, unparallelled in history, whose vigorous impulse is already accelerated by the bold ramifications of turnpikes and canals.

Philadelphia is situated about forty degrees north of the equator, and seventy-five west of London; being in the same parallel of latitude with Spain, Italy, and Greece; climates whose happy temperature had already indicated for Pennsylvania a milder winter, before the original frosts of November and December, by which the first adventurers were sometimes frozen up in the Delaware, had evidently yielded to the qualifying effects of exposing the surface of the earth to the rays of the sun.

Its founder, the benevolent and pacific William Penn, denominated it Philadelphia, or the City of Brotherly Love, from a town in ancient Greece, so named in honour of the fraternal attachment of Attalus and Eumenes; and afterwards famous in the Christian World for one of the Seven Churches to which St. John addressed his Prophetic Visions, so sublimely delivered in the Book of Revelations;—a name, methinks, of auspicious omen — "Behold (says the inspired Apostle to the Angel of the Church in Philadelphia), I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." Religious liberty is here a chartered right; the policy, as well as the equity, of which, to say nothing of its consistency with the spirit of that religion which breathes "peace on earth, and good-will to men," is happily confirmed in these latter ages of the church, by the harmony and fellowship in which the various professors of the modern Philadelphia so peculiarly fraternize.

Penn had been concerned in the settlement of New Jersey some years before he obtained from Charles II. a grant of the territory on the western side of the Delaware. The Dutch and Swedes were then numerous at Upland (now Chester), at New-Castle, and at the Hœrkills (now Lewis-Town), and a number of his brethren in religious profession, had already established themselves at Shackamaxon (now Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia), in the year 1678; when a ship, called the Shield, of Stockton, the first that had ever ventured to sail so high up the river, in tacking about, ran her bowsprit among the trees which lined the shore where the city now stands; and the new-comers on board, bound for Burlington, then remarked to each other, that *it would be a fine place for a town.*

The royal grant passed the great-seal on the 4th of March, 1681; and in August the following year the venerable legislator of Pennsylvania set sail from London, in the ship Welcome, Captain Greenway.

The proprietor was accompanied by a hundred of his friends and fellow-professors, contemptuously called Quakers by their haughty countrymen; because, in their religious meetings, like the faithful of every age, they sometimes trembled at the word of God.

A prosperous gale wafted the patriarchs of Pennsylvania in six weeks to the friendly coast of America; and the Proprietary landed at New-Castle, on the 24th of October, under the acclamations of the Dutch settlers, who accompanied him to Upland, the principal Swedish settlement, where he collected an assembly of all the freemen in the province, by whom his jurisdiction was unanimously recognized and confirmed.

It was here that the father of his country

try made a treaty with the harmleſs natives, which was to laſt, in the figurative ſtyle of thoſe nervous aborigines, who have ſince been ſo groſsly miſrepreſented by European theoriſts, *as long as the trees ſhould grow, or the waters run*; a treaty that was faithfully obſerved by both parties (let the potentates of Europe bluſh!) through a happy period of eighty ſucceſſive years; and that has ſince been conſigned to hiſtoric immortality by the patriotic pencil of a deſcendant of one of the peaceful aſſiſtants, now the firſt painter of the age.

The founder of Pennſylvania was not long in fixing upon a ſituation that ſeemed prepared by nature, perhaps by Providence, for the ſudden growth of his future capital. The ſpot was then covered with timber, its foundation was a ſtratum of potter's-clay, the harbour furniſhed a bed of ſand, the neareſt hills contained quarries of ſtone, the vicinity yielded limeſtone and marble, and the penetration of intelligent obſervers diſcovered mines of coal and iron upon the navigable branches of the Delaware long before the new ſettlement afforded hands to work them.

It is an extenſive plain, five miles above the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Delaware and the Schuylkill; the former, though one hundred and twenty miles from the ſea, being there a mile in width, and deep enough for veſſels of twelve hundred tons; the latter, half as wide as the Thames at London, being alſo navigable as high as the ſite of the town.

Some families of Swedes and Fins had obtained by ſettlement the right of poſſeſſion. They willingly ſold, or exchanged, their claim; and by the end of the year 1682 the ground-plot of the future city was regularly laid out. Nine ſtreets, two miles in length, run eaſt and weſt, from river to river; and twenty-three, of a mile, interſect them at right-angles, from north to ſouth. None of theſe are leſs than fifty feet wide, and they diſtribute the plan into ſquares, the interior of which was deſigned for yards and gardens. Two main ſtreets, of a hundred feet wide, croſs each other in the centre, and form an open place, or public ſquare, of which four more were laid out in the different quarters of the city; and a range of houſes for the principal inhabitants was intended to open upon the water, in the manner of the celebrated Bomb Quay at Rotterdam; for which purpoſe the warehouſes, &c. along the river were intended to have been kept from riſing above the bank. But cupidity (perhaps convenience) has crowded the platforms between the ſtreets with narrow alleys; the public ſquares, except only that in the centre, have been otherwiſe appropriated; and the bank of the river has been built up with a row of houſes that now intercepts from the city the intended view of the port.

Four-ſcore houſes and cottages were erected within the year, one of which is now occupied as a tavern, the ſign of the Boatſwain and Call, at the corner of Front and Dock-ſtreets; and another, that was the city reſidence of William Penn, is yet ſtanding in Black-Horſe-alley, directly back of Lætitia-court, ſo named from one of the daughters of the proprietary. Oppoſite to the latter, in the middle of Market-ſtreet, there ſtood for many years a monument of primitive ſimplicity, a wooden jail, that was ſeldom inhabited by any body but the jailor.

The firſt child born in the new city, by name John Key, lived to his 85th year; one Edward Drinker, who was born in a cave under the bank of the Delaware, ſurvived till the Declaration of Independence, when the capital of the United States was eſtimated to contain ſix thouſand houſes and forty thouſand people; and there is a widow lady yet living, whoſe mother arrived from England when there were but three houſes in Philadelphia.

The ſtate-houſe, or town hall, a ſubſtantial edifice of two hundred feet front, including the wings, was erected within half a century after the woods were cleared away from its ſite; the firſt epiſcopal church was ſoon afterwards ornamented with a ſteeple that may vie in point of elegance with any ſpire in Europe; and, while Pennſylvania was ſtill a dependent colony, ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed on the other ſide of the Atlantic among twelve adjacent provinces of the Britiſh empire in America, a new priſon was erected, ſufficiently capacious for the future introduction of the philanthropic reform that has ſince converted our jails into manufactories and our criminals into manufacturers.

During the revolutionary war, the capital of the ſtruggling colonies remained ſtationary, or rather retrograded, under the occupation of the royal army, by whom, however, the houſes were firſt numbered, and a floating-bridge was thrown acroſs the Schuylkill.

The weſtern improvements then ſcarcely extended half a mile from the Delaware, and

and it was a country-walk for the citizens to go to the Hospital, the Swedes church, or the ship-yards at Kensington.

Since the revolution, so happily terminated by the independence of the United States, under the disinterested co-operation of a Franklin in council, a Morris in finance, and a Washington in the field, Philadelphia has increased with astonishing rapidity, notwithstanding the repeated ravages of a mortal fever, introduced from the pestilential atmosphere of the western Archipelago, where it has been excited to unusual virulence by the civil wars of St. Domingo. In the year 1793 it swept away five thousand people.

A superb edifice of the Corinthian order, with a majestic portico of six fluted columns of white marble, was then building for the reception of the Bank of the United States, a vigorous offspring of the Federal Constitution, that had been framed in 1788, and organized in the following year, by the patriotic Washington, on being voluntarily ratified by two-thirds of the thirteen independent States that then formed the American Union;—thus exhibiting to the expecting world a first example of a great nation reforming a defective system of government without unsheathing the sword.

The city has since been beautified with an elegant structure, executed in white marble, from the design of an Ionic temple, for the offices of the Bank of Pennsylvania; and the interfection of the two principal streets is now occupied by a marble Ro u n a, for the recepti n and distribution of the Schuylkill water, raised by machinery to a level of thirty or forty feet above the highest ground in the city.

The streets of Philadelphia are paved with pebble-stones, and bordered with ample foot-ways of brick, raised one foot above the carriage-way, for the ease and safety of passengers. They are kept cleaner than those of any city in Europe, excepting the towns of Holland, where trade is carried on by canals; and London is the only capital in the world that is better lighted at night.

The private buildings are generally three stories high: they are built of a clear red brick, and generally ornamented, in the new streets, with facings, key-stones, and flights of steps, in white marble.

Ever since the operation of the Federal Constitution, four or five hundred houses have been annually erected, no small proportion of which (it is said not less than two hundred) have been built, or caused to be built, by a single citizen, whose well-laid plans have greatly improved the city, particularly in Walnut-street; in Sansom-street, the first that has been built in America with a strict attention to uniformity; and in Second-street, where it crossed a morass that had long formed an inconvenient separation between the city and the northern suburbs.

Philadelphia, including Southwark and the Northern Liberties, now extends near three miles along the Delaware, and about a mile east and west; and is supposed to contain thirteen thousand houses, and eighty thousand people.

There are in it upwards of thirty churches, or meeting-houses, in which the various denominations of believers perform the homage of public worship to the common Father of Mankind, according to their peculiar forms and persuasions, under the happy system of toleration, secured to all professions, without a legal establishment for any.

Three large meeting-houses are now building in different parts of the city, and stone piers have been erected in the river Schuylkill, for a permanent bridge of three arches, whose gigantic span would have been thought impracticable in Europe long after the first settlement of Pennsylvania.

The market of Philadelphia, for beef, veal, and mutton, is second only to that of Leadenhall; and its pork, poultry, and game, are not inferior to those of the finest climates in the world; though it is excelled by New-York in the articles of fish and fruit.

The city was first incorporated in 1701, before which period it was called the town of Philadelphia; but the corporation was self-elective, and not accountable to the citizens, according to the arbitrary systems of the mother-country.

On the late auspicious revolution, this charter was annulled, and its powers were variously distributed, until, in 1789, a corporation was again regularly organized by charter, constituting a mayor, recorder, fifteen aldermen, common council, &c. &c. &c.; the latter to be annually chosen by the taxable inhabitants.

The public institutions of Philadelphia are peculiarly numerous and beneficial.—They include a university, as well as a competent number of public, private, and free-schools, a philosophical society, a museum, a public library, an hospital, a dispensary, one public and two private almshouses, a college of physicians, societies for promoting agriculture, for the encou-

ragement of the arts and manufactures, for the abolition of Negro-slavery (a stain of colonial dependence that still tarnishes the fair escutcheon of American freedom), and for alleviating the miseries of public prisons; to whose benevolent exertions is chiefly owing the improvement of the penal code, and the present safety of the inhabitants from the depredations of the unprincipled part of the community.

Besides these benevolent associations, there are now in Philadelphia three chartered banks, six marine insurance-companies, two for insuring against fire, and forty-one printing-offices, five of which publish daily-papers, that are in a few days circulated gratis from Georgia to New-Hampshire, by means of the post-office, which originated in 1775, in the then capital of the British colonies, under the auspices of the venerable Franklin, so long the benefactor of his country.

The mint of the United States is still kept at Philadelphia. A type foundry has been long established; and printing, coachmaking, cabinet-work, and shipbuilding, are carried to a degree of perfection unrivalled in America, and little excelled in Europe. But the staple commodity of Philadelphia is flour, of which 400,000 barrels have been exported in a year.

Such is the salubrity of the air of Philadelphia, that the births annually exceed the deaths in the proportion of five to three; yet the excessive heat of the summer-months, during which the thermometer may be averaged at 72, and sometimes rises to 93, is so nearly allied to the atmosphere of the burning zone, as readily to receive and propagate the yellow-fever of the West-Indies, of late so frequently introduced into the United States through perpetual intercourse, feebly restrained by the inadequate operations of local and temporary health-laws.

Within the memory of a gentleman of observation, there were but three coaches kept among the gentry of Philadelphia; not more than two, or, at most, three, ships arrived once a year with the *unrivalled* manufactures of Great Britain; nor were petty sloops fitted out to exchange American flour for West-India produce but in shares of one-third, one-sixth, or even one-twelfth, by the then principal merchants of the place. Without exceeding the bounds of ordinary longevity, he has lived to see twelve or fifteen hundred sail annually expedited for every quarter of the globe, of which fifteen or twenty double the southern promontory of Africa, and explore the antipodes for the most costly productions of the East; while at home three hundred coaches occasionally display the ease of opulence, or the elegance of luxury.

Such an increase of wealth and splendour, within the recollection of a single man, admits of but one comparison in the history of the world; and, if Petersburg may justly boast superior numbers, and a more recent origin, it has been created among the marshes of the Neva by a succession of absolute princes, commanding the resources of a mighty empire; while Philadelphia, at first only the chief town of a dependent colony, and now no more than the capital of a single province of an infant nation, has risen upon the banks of the Delaware, from the liberal institutes of a private founder, seconded only by the energy of principle, and the efforts of intelligence, to a distinguished rank among the capitals of nations.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ACRATUS.

IN a recent collection of engravings from antique gems, occurs a sort of winged Bacchus, called Acratus, a genius, or spirit, of the god of the grape. Might not this hitherto neglected divinity, be employed as the emblematic or allegoric personification of brandy? An acratism was the old name for a whet, or cordial. There is this use in an euphemism, that it facilitates sincerity: one cannot say of any woman "she drinks drams;" but one might hazard "she is a worshipper of Acratus." He was no doubt the son of Bacchus and of Vesta.

ENCYCLOPEDY.

Who first contrived these dictionaries of omniscience which are become the cisterns of all modern knowledge?

Hermannus Torrentinus of Zwol, in the Dutch province Overyssel, printed in 1510, at Haguenau, his alphabetic *Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum.*

An augmented edition was published at Paris, in 1567, entitled *Dictionarium Historicum,*

Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum, auctore Carolo Stephano; which had a vast run.

The success of this work occasioned Nicolas Lloyd to publish at London, in 1670, a similar dictionary in folio.

At Basil, in 1677, Hoffmann edited his *Lexicon Universale.*

Harris's *Lexicon Technicum*, printed at London, in 1704, seems to be the earliest vernacular attempt of this kind; and Chambers's Cyclopædia to be that which imposed the now appropriated denomination.

ZWINGLI.

The Zwinglians, observes a French ecclesiastic historian, have been the most tolerant of all the protestants. Does not this arise from the circumstance that Zwingli never holds out any specific creed as essential to salvation. In his Profession of Faith, addressed to Francis I. he says, "we shall meet in heaven with Theseus, with Aristides, and with Socrates."

Zwingli had another merit: he invented the proper reply to the Catholic argument for transubstantiation, by observing that the verb *is* often stands for *signifies* or *typifies*: as in Exodus, xii. 11; where it is said of a lamb, "It is the Lord's stride or pass-over." *This is my body*, means, *this typifies my body*. Neither Luther, nor Bucer, have got rid of the theophagite cannibalism of the communion-rite.

GIFT OF TONGUES.

There is a passage in *Clemens Alexandrinus*, (but the memorandum of reference has been lost) in which he states it to have been customary in the synagogues of Alexandria, and other Mediterranean sea-ports, to say the public prayers in three different languages, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, for the accommodation of foreign traders and sailors. Each sentence was repeated in each language before the next sentence was begun; as if we were to deliver the Lord's prayer thus: "Our father, who art in heaven:" *Notre père, qui es aux cieux, Unser vater, der du in himmel bist.* "Hallowed be thy name:" *Sanctifié soit ton nom*; *Geheiliget werde dein nahme, &c.* The habit, skill, facility or faculty of making these macaronic prayers appears to have been called *the gift of tongues.* It was justly said to be bestowed by the religious or holy spirit, because the requisite labour of acquirement was incurred for a holy or religious purpose. We still say of a student of theology in the presbyterian schools, that he has an excellent *gift of prayer*, when he has learned to pray extempore, with eloquence; and we might with propriety say, that he owes the gift of prayer to the holy spirit which possesses him. Some personifications originally allegoric, may easily have attained a mythological signification; and some expressions originally emblematic, have acquired an epic reality; in passing from the lips of the assertor to the pen of the narrator, even where both endeavoured to be strictly faithful. At least in reading Peter's, or Luke's account of the gift of tongues, one is at first led to suspect a miraculous interposition; yet, in the course of the Apostolic History, one finds the very persons recurring to interpreters, who in some measure were partakers of this gift. This is symptomatic of limited human acquirement. But on this part of the subject Middleton has treated admirably and sufficiently. Would it not be worth while in our own sea-ports to open chapels where the liturgy might be repeated alternately in English, French, and Dutch? Such places of worship would be good schools of language to children intended for the counting-house; and we should soon get over the ridicule of hearing a priest,

Like Cerberus himself pronounce,
A leash of languages at once.

ZOOTHECA.

The Romans gave this Greek name to those stables, or styes, in which live animals were kept for sacrifice. We have no English word corresponding with the French *menagerie.* Can it be less pedantically translated, than by Zootheca? Would it not be worthy of M. Pidcock, to naturalize it, and to advertize his Zootheca, at Exeter Change.

BOMBYCINE.

Telas araneorum (says Pliny, l. iv. c. 12) *modo texunt ad vestem luxumque feminarum quæ bombycina appellatur. Prima eas redordiri rursusque texere invenit in Ceo mulier Pamphila.*

These spider's threads of Pliny are no doubt the work of the silk-worm. It appears therefore that the *bombycine* was originally a stuff wholly of silk; but that, on account of the preciousness of that material, it became a practice to ravel or unweave such silken stuffs, and to employ both the warp and the shoot, for the warp of mixed stuffs. These stuffs with silken warps and woollen shoots were also called *bombycines*, after the name of the parent article, and were invented in an island of the Archipelago (perhaps, according to a reading inferred from Aristotle, in Coos, the patria of Hippocrates) by a lady named Pamphila.

Dr. Johnson thinks fit to spell the word *bombasin*; but this is an unjustifiable corruption.

CAMELOT, OR CAMLET.

This word is spelled camblet in the tariffs of the custom-house, and the correspondence of the East-India Company. Brown of Norwich (and one may trust a Norwich man on the subject) tells us in his Vulgar Errors that *camlets* were originally so called, because they were supposed to be made of the hair of the *camel*. The first camlets were made of mohair, which is the hair of a goat, but which, as it comes from the Levant, might well pass for camel's hair. At the marriage of the rivers in the Fairy queen, Spenser dresses the Medway in

——a vesture of unknown geare
And uncouth fashion, that her well became,
That seem'd like silver sprinkled here and there,
With glittering spangs, that did as stars appear.
And wav'd upon like *water-camelot*.

Watered camlets are often called moreens, or *morains*. *Moraine* is the French name for that wool which the tanner, or currier, removes from a hide by the application of quick-lime. The coarse thick stuffs made of this refuse-wool were the original *morains*.

Among Dr. Birch's MSS. in the Museum, Mr. Ayscough's catalogue, 4291, is a Letter from Matthew Prior,

"*To the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick, in Dublin, Ireland.*"

"*Westr. 25th April*, 1721.

"DEAR SIR,

"I know very well that you can write a good letter if you have a mind to it; but that is not the question—a letter from you sometimes is what I desire. Reserve your tropes and periods for those whom you love less, and let me hear how you do, in whatever humour you are, whether lending your money to the butchers, protecting the weavers, treating the women, or construing *propria quæ maribus* to the country curate; you and I are so established authors that we may write what we will without fear of censure, and if we have not lived long enough to prefer the bagatelle to any thing else, we deserved to have our brains knocked out ten years ago. I have received the money punctually of Mr. Daniel Hayes, have his receipt, and hereby return you all the thanks that your friendship in that affair ought to claim, and your generosity does contemn; there's one turn for you—good! The man you mentioned in your last, has been in the country these two years, very ill in his health, and has not for many months been out of his chamber; yet what you observed of him is so true, that his sickness is all counted for policy, that he will not come up till the public distractions force somebody or other (whom God knows) who will oblige some body else to send for him in open triumph, and set him *statu quo prius*: that in the mean time he has foreseen all that has happened, checkmated all the ministry, and, to divert himself at his leisure hours, has laid all these lime-twigs for his neighbour Coningsby that keeps that precious bird in the cage, out of which himself flipped so cunningly and easily.

"Things and the way of men's judging them vary so much here that it is impossible to give you any just account of some of our friend's actions. Roffen is more than suspected to have given up his party as Sancho did his subjects, for so much a head, *l'un portant l'autre*. His cause therefore, which is something originally like that of the Lutrine, is opposed or neglected by his ancient friends, and openly sustained by the ministry. He cannot be lower in the opinion of most men than he is; and I with our friend Har—— were higher than he is.

"Our young Harley's vice is no more covetousness than plainness of speech is that of his cousin Tom. His lordship is really *amabilis*, and Lady Harriet *adoranda*.

"I tell you no news, but that the whole is a complication of mistake in policy, and of knavery in the execution of it; of the ministers (I speak) for the most part, as well ecclesiastical as civil; this is all the truth I can tell you, except one, which I am sure you receive very kindly, that

"I am, ever, your friend and
"Your servt.
"M. PRIOR."

"Friend Shelton, commonly called Dear Dick, is with me. We drink your health.—Adieu."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FOLLOWING LINES WERE COPIED FROM THE WAINSCOT OF A BAILIFF'S LOCK-UP ROOM, IN BIRMINGHAM. (*The Writer is unknown.*)

IN this chill gloom, where Pity never smil'd,
To soothe the woes of Mis'ry's pallid child;
Where the mild balsam of the summer air,
Ne'er came to cool the fever of despair;
Ev'n here a breast, once fraught with proud desire,
Once glowing with the flame of Freedom's fire;
A being who had thron'd him on delight,
Whose voice contemptuous mock'd misfortune's night;
Who once had shared the bliss of life's brief day,
Who welcom'd joy, and dreamt not of dismay;
Here felt the pangs of Mis'ry's fierce controul,
And clasp'd the fiend of Ruin to his soul.

Whoever thou, sad tenant of this gloom,
Read in these mournful lines a brother's doom;
Basely betray'd—he yet his sighs repress,
Nor pour'd the wrongs that rankled in his breast:
Too proud the injuries of his heart to own,
He nurtur'd Mis'ry in his stiffled groan;
Despair her chill fires from his eyelids flung,
And Silence sat upon his palsied tongue;
Yet once—'twas Phrenzy ruled the fated hour,
Feeling uncheck'd usurp'd her harrowing pow'r;
With all the past to mock his madd'ning thought,
And all the present with destruction fraught;
Ev'n in that hour he nurs'd his bosom's pride,
Curst the dark moment of his birth, and died!

ADDRESS TO A WILLOW, BROUGHT FROM A FAMILY SEAT (WHICH HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF) AND PLANTED OVER THE GRAVE OF A BELOVED CHILD.

GO last deposit from that long lov'd spot,
Where brightest hopes, where keenest anguish rose;
Go, nor lament thy sad thy banish'd lot,
Nor droop in sorrow for thy owner's woes;

But live and flourish round the sacred place,
Where all that's mortal of our darling's laid;
Bloom o'er the grave with renovating grace,
And *mark* the tribute by affection paid.

Yet though my tendrest tear will wet the sod,
Thy wid'ning, length'ning, branches bend to shade,
My soul expanding, soaring to its God,
Beholds the *Angel* in his bosom laid.

Nova Scotia. B.

THESE LINES WERE WRITTEN THE FOLLOWING SPRING, BY THE CHILD'S GRANDMOTHER.

THE willow withers o'er the sacred place,
It strikes no root, the sap ascends no more;
No more it blooms, with renovating grace,
But moulders with the relics we deplore.

Sad emblem of my blasted hopes it stands,
Torn from the spot where long they cluster'd fair,
Twining with warm affection's strongest bands,
Round ev'ry fondly cherish'd object there.

By *duty* cherish'd, and which *love* endears,
Bound to the heart by *more* than magic spell;
Sweet home-born joys, and sorrows bitter tears;
Farewel, dear scenes, a long, a last—farewel.

No more, these alien feet shall tread those plains,
No more, these trying scenes shall meet my eye,
This little grave is all that now remains;
And here my blasted hopes for ever lie.

STANZAS,

ON A DISTANT VIEW OF WALES.

EXALT, O wind, thy broad aërial wing:
Dispel the slumbers of the southern gales;
And o'er the sea, thy swelling breezes fling,
To waft me homeward to the shore of Wales.

Lo! far in prospect lies my native land,
Enrich'd with treasures to my bosom dear,
My friends, and her, who with a mother's hand
Sustain'd my infant steps, and dried the tear.

Those hills remote are lovely to the eye:—
Scenes of my youthful gambols and delights,
Whence first I saw the sun, the starry sky,
The young aurora of the northern lights.

My

My father's garden, grove, and orchard wild,
In ſummer-robes of rich luxuriance dreſt,
Methought, with charms like blooming Eden ſmil'd,
Where Adam with his conſort Eve was bleſt.

Not fairer was the green retreat of o'd,
Where Amadis with Oriana dwelt;
Bright Miraflores*! in that age of gold,
When Valour at the feet of Beauty knelt.

Beſide the ſpring o'er which a willow grows,
And aged oaks their ſhadowy branches wave,
In ſummer's noontide-heat, be mine repoſe;
And in the midnight gloom of death, a grave!

(The following Stanzas were found in the hand-writing of Petrarch, incloſed in a leaden box, in the coffin, containing the remains of Laura, at Avignon; a circumſtance which muſt render them peculiarly intereſting to the lovers of that amiable and accompliſhed writer. The tranſlator has made occaſional deviations, being rather deſirous to preſerve the ſpirit than the letter of the original.)

QUI repoſan qui caſti, e felici oſſa,
Di quell alma gentile, e ſola interra,
Aſpro, e dur faſſo, hor ben teco hai ſottera
Et vero honor, la fama, e bella ſeſſa
Morte ha del verde Lauro ſelta, e ſeoſſa
Freſca radice, e il premio di mio guerra
Di quattro luſtre e piu, ſe ancor non erra
Mio penſier triſto, et il chiude in poca foſſa:

Felice Pianta in Borgo di Avignone
Nacque, e mori, e qui con ella giace
La penna, et ſtil, l'inchioſtra, e la regione;
O delicati membri, O viva face!
Che ancor me cuoci, e ſtruggi; in ginnochione
Ciaſcun preghi il ſignor te accepti in pace.
OSOXO.

Morta bellizza indarno ſi ſoſpira;
Le alma beata in ciel vivra in eterno;
Pianga il preſente, e il futur ſecol privi
D'una tal Luce, ed io di gli occhi e il tempo.

TRANSLATION.

HERE ſleeps intomb'd within this humble ſtone,
A form where beauty's choiceſt gifts combin'd;
A form, alas! where erſt ethereal ſhone
The ſoft attractions of no vulgar mind:

With thee, my Laura, ſtill belov'd, is flown,
The boon that Fancy's fav'ring hand aſſign'd,
Diſſolv'd the charms that fill'd her lofty throne,
The bays relinquiſh'd, and the harp reſign'd.
O more than beauteous, more than mortal fair!
Reſt is the pride of Gallia's penſive plains,
I weep the hand that once diſpell'd my care,
The loſt, the faithful ſoft'ner of my pains,
While each kind boſom joins a tender pray'r,
And ſighs a requiem o'er thy lov'd remains.
OSOXO.

Though ſhrin'd in earth, each mortal charm decays,
The ſoul exulting, mounts ethereal ſpheres,
And leaves an object of their fondeſt praiſe,
A friend, a lover, and a world in tears.
R.

* See Southey's admirable tranſlation of the charming, old romance, Amadis of Gaul.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. (*Continued from p.* 576. *No.* 130.)

IN the ſociety of honeſt friendſhip Leſſing was taught to know himſelf: born with all the ſuſceptibility of genius, he was apt to believe every thing poſſible to his force: he would kindle over a new project into warmth, and he would bring together in imagination whatever ſtock of books or thoughts were requiſite for its completion; but fancy has the four-fold wings of a dragon-fly, and induſtry but the ſhort-paced feet of an emmet: his projects hitherto had ceaſed to pleaſe before half the toil of execution was incurred. He was now induced ſyſtematically to diſcard every undertaking of compaſs and patient perſevering effort. The more modeſt plans of his ſpeculative invention were re-examined, reduced to cautious limits, and brought afreſh upon the deſk. The moſt feaſible were dramatic. He had ſketched an arrangement of ſcenes for a tragedy in common life, to be called Miſs Sara Samſon. He went off with it to Potſdam, without books, and walked and worked until he had finiſhed the piece: he then took the poſt-waggon to Frankfort on the Oder, and got it played with the applauſe he hoped. It ſucceeded alſo at Leipzig, at Berlin, and

at

at Vienna. It was tranſlated into Italian, into Daniſh, and into French; but though acted at Saint Germain, it did not ſupport itſelf at Paris. The taſte, or the gratitude, of Diderot, applauded aloud, and conſoled the tranſlator of the Pere de Famille for the indifference of the other Pariſians.

Leſſing loved change of place, as of employment. He went in 1755 to Leipzig, with theatrical ſpecimens in his pocket, began to re-faſhion the Erede Fortunata of Goldoni, renewed his acquaintance with the amiable Weiſſe, and was introduced by him to a Mr. Winkler, a man of fortune, who wanted a companion (he was not young enough to want a preceptor) during his projected tour of Europe. Leſſing agreed to be of the party: he was to be franked of all expences: he was to have for four years an allowance of 200 dollars a year.

Before this great journey, Leſſing went to viſit the paternal houſe, and the moſt entire harmony and cordiality was re-eſtabliſhed between him and every individual of the family. On the 10th of May, 1756, he ſet out with Mr. Winkler from Leipzig; on the 29th of July following they arrived at Amſterdam, their progreſs having been leiſurely but not very devious: it was intended next to embark for England. But at Amſterdam an account arrived that the Pruſſian troops had entered Leipſig, and that the commandant, General Von Hauſen, had, without ceremony, occupied Mr. Winkler's houſe for his head quarters. Many domeſtic ſolicitudes of courſe aroſe, and Mr. Winkler choſe to return. There was property to watch over, and Mr. Winkler choſe to remain. He next endeavoured, unbecomingly, to be rid of Leſſing without any indemnity. The diſmiſſal was abrupt: the pretext, that Leſſing aſſociated with *Kleiſt, and other Pruſſian officers, and took part againſt the inhabitants. Leſſing demanded his due, and appealed to his contract: he pleaded (for he was obliged to plead in a court of juſtice) that he had put himſelf to many expences for travelling equipments, that he had diſſolved contracts with editors and booksellers, which interrupted his reſources of maintenance; that he had ſpent in neceſſary unprofitableneſs the months paſſed with Mr. Winkler, without the equivalent he expected in the knowledge of foreign nations, and that he could not afford this gratuitous loſs of time. In 1765 the law-ſuit terminated in Leſſing's favour, to whom the 800 dollars for his four years' ſalary were adjudged. It would have been more dignified to diſdain legal redreſs, and to leave the rich man his debtor. But Mr. Winkler ought ſurely to have been glad of a pretext for putting the whole 800 dollars at once at Leſſing's diſpoſal, in circumſtances which would have intercepted all the arrogance of munificence, and have given to a real ſervice the inoffenſive form of a debt diſcharged. Leſſing owed to this journey, ſhort as it was, the inſpection of many private as well as public cabinets of art, and had begun to collect materials for a hiſtory of engraving.

In 1754 Leſſing tranſlated, at Mendelſohn's inſtigation, Hutcheſon's Moral Philoſophy into German; and at his bookſeller's requeſt Richardſon's Selection from Æſop's Fables. This laſt went through four editions, and gave occaſion to the compoſition of that elegant little volume of original fables, which Mr. Richardſon tranſlated into Engliſh, and printed at York. Another piece of beſpoken work which he began, but which a friend completed, was a verſion of Law's Exhortations.

In 1731 Nicholai, Mendelſohn, and Leſſing, undertook conjointly the Library of Fine Literature. It was a review, which profeſſedly omitted the polemic ſcribblage of theology and politics. Out of the profits of the work an annual prize was to be given for the beſt play: Nicholai hoped that Leſſing would thus derive from the concern the maſs of what it might produce beyond the wages of compoſition. Much of correſpondence, as well as of formal criticiſm, was inſerted, and the contributors exerted on one another's articles a ſeverity of cenſure, which they ſparingly inflicted on ſtrangers. This review was eminently ſucceſsful, and is ſtill carried on by another generation of authors. A greater diviſion of labour is certainly deſirable in reviews; ſome ſhould attach themſelves to ſcience and philoſophy, and be adapted to the bold eye of learning; ſome ſhould confine themſelves to works of elegant amuſement and inſtruction, and be ſuited to the refined and delicate taſte of the feminine and poliſhed reader; ſome ſhould mingle in practical life, and diſcuſs the ſtatiſtics, the theology, the legal, military, hiſtorical, and political information, which circulates in church and ſtate parties, and influences the conduct of the buſy world.

The two firſt dramatic prizes were won by

* Author of Spring, and other poems.

by Kronegk, for his Codrus, a tragedy; and by Brane, for his Freethinker, a comedy: the taſte of Leſſing awarded them, if not with equity, with diſintereſt. Leſſing had offered to the competition a tragedy in three acts, and in proſe, on the ſtory of Virginia; he afterwards employed thoſe portions of it which were diſconnected with Roman hiſtory, and which appeared worthy of preſervation, in his tragedy of Emilia Galotti.

The ſociety of Kleiſt, and of the Pruſſian officers, muſt have contributed to detain him in Leipzig; for on Kleiſt's being ordered to join the army of Prince Henry in the ſpring of 1759, Leſſing went back to Berlin, where he rejoined his ancient aſſociates, among whom Voſs, the bucolic poet, was now become familiar. Mendelſohn had reviewed in the library ſome verſes of the King of Pruſſia, and compared them with Lucretius; this was flattering their execution, and deſining their tendency. But there was in the turn of the article a ſomething which was thought to hold up on the odious ſide the mortaliſm of the royal creed. The officiouſneſs of ſubordinate zealots threatened to quaſh the publication; and it was, after about four years, announced to have paſſed into other hands; it is probable, however, that but little real change, except in the opinion that royal and noble authors muſt be treated with deference, was made in the practical adminiſtration of the concern. Philotas, a tragedy in one act, one of Leſſing's beſt dramas, was finiſhed in 1759, and publiſhed: it is well adapted for ſchool-performance, by the omiſſion of all female characters, and by the lofty purity of its ſentiment. It is ſuppoſed to have been written at Kleiſt's inſtigation, for the performance of ſome officers of the Pruſſian garriſon at Leipzig; for whoſe accommodation Leſſing alſo wrote a comedy without female characters, entitled The Jews: this piece wants effect.

Leſſing aſſiſted Ramler in editing Logan, a gnomologic and epigrammatic poet of the fifteenth century. In 1760 alſo he drew up the life of Sophocles, and was brought forward as a member of the Academy of Berlin. Süſſmilch propoſed him; Sulzer objected, that he did not belong to any ſpecific deſcription of the learned, and put up another candidate, an acquaintance and countryman of his own, a Swiſs. Leſſing was elected, and never avenged, even in an epigram, the oppoſition.

Shortly after his reception, he was appointed ſecretary to General Tauenzien, whom he accompanied to Breſlau. He probably owed this promotion to the favourable impreſſion he made among the Pruſſian officers at Leipzig, and poſſibly to the direct interference of Kleiſt. Tauenzien was a director of the Pruſſian mint: the neceſſities of the ſeven years' war repeatedly tempted the King to order an adulteration of the coin: it does not appear that Leſſing had to undertake the literary defence of theſe exactions. It was the faſhion of the Pruſſian army to play high; Leſſing gamed like the reſt; and was eſpecially fond of Faro: he profeſſed to value the intellectual ſtimulation of great hopes and fears: it would be contemptible, he ſaid, to delight in theſe childiſh gays and painted papers, unleſs we attached to them an influence on our well-being and comfortable maintenance for a week, or a month. Gambling is a bad habit in the induſtrious world, where it teaches profuſion, and interferes with the natural recompenſe of forecaſt; but it is allied to the military virtues, and teaches ſelf-command, indifference about to-morrow, independence of the accidents of fortune, honour, ſpirit, and hopefulneſs. To the general, who reprimanded Leſſing for his high play, he anſwered, that on the whole he neither won nor loſt. Had I played low, he added, I ſhould have been leſs attentive, and therefore probably a loſer; it is cheapeſt to play high.

The war had occaſioned the diſperſion and ſale by auction of many private and public collections of books; Leſſing bought and ſent to Berlin a conſiderable quantity. This library was the only permanent advantage he derived from his ſtay at Breſlau, and his place of ſecretary. His income, or appointment, which was liberal, he uſed very generouſly, aſſiſted every member of his family who would accept, lent readily to his intimates, gave freely to the diſtreſſed, and often borrowed for the ſervice of others.

Whilſt at Breſlau, he read Spinoza with impreſſion, and has found fault with the ſuperficial analyſis and commentary of Bayle: he alſo made ſome antiquarian memorandums concerning Andreas Scultetus; ſent with eagerneſs to Ramler the ſcarce original edition of Logan; viſited Arletius, and the learned of the neighbourhood; ſketched his Fauſtus; and read ſome early romances; but in general literary enterprize was poſtponed to diſſipation, he made holiday, enjoyed himſelf with military gentlemen in their way, and incurred a ſerious, if not a dangerous, diſeaſe.

diſeaſe. While at the worſt, a friend, who ſat by his bed-ſide, obſerving on his countenance a ſignificant thoughtful expreſſion, aſked if he had aught to communicate. No, ſaid Leſſing, but I was endeavouring to obſerve what change the mind undergoes at the approach of death; it ſeems to me that the art of remembering decays more than the power of thinking.

In 1762 Leſſing had to accompany his general to the blockade of Schweidnitz; and in 1763, after the peace, he was introduced to the King at Potſdam. Nothing remarkable is recorded of the interview; yet it ſeems to have chilled his hopes of promotion; for he ſaid of the King, *Dat paullulum, ut multum faciant.* He reſumed, in 1765, his reſidence at Berlin, and reverted, ſomewhat ſlowly, to literary occupation.

Minna Von Barnhelm, the beſt of his comedies, ſucceſsfully Engliſhed under the title Love and Honour, was the firſt conſpicuous effort of his pen after this long relaxation. It was printed in 1767, and acted in 1768; but it was compoſed and ſhewn about in manuſcript prior to his Laocoon, a diſſertation on the limits of poetry and painting, which was publiſhed in 1766. At the cloſe of that year he accompanied Major Brenkenhof to Pyrmont, and thence went to Hamburg, at the invitation of a ſociety of theatrical dilettanti, who had purchaſed the playhouſe there by ſubſcription, and wiſhed, through Leſſing's advice, to realize a claſſical theatre. Whether he took a proprietor's ſhare, or whether his journey to Pyrmont had exhauſted his reſources, it is certain that he removed only a ſelect portion of his great library to Hamburg, and ordered the remainder to be ſold by auction in the ſpring of 1767, at Berlin, where he ſtaid the time neceſſary to break up his economy, and publiſh his Minna. On his return to Hamburg the ſcenes had been ſhifted. Among theſe virtuoſo managers it was not ſufficiently underſtood who was to be the practical director. There were intellectual factions for the choice of tragedies and farces, and ambitious competitions for the patronage of actors and muſicians. Leſſing undertook his own department with ſpirit, and publiſhed a weekly paper, entitled the Hamburg Dramaturgy, of which each number was to contain a critique of ſome one night's repreſentation of the preceding week. He projected to examine the merit of the poet in the plan and execution of his drama, of the actors in their performance of it, and of the managers in the appropriate decoration of the perſonages and apartments exhibited; but the two latter portions were dropped, from the ſoreneſs and irritation which they occaſioned. Theſe papers were continued until April, 1768; they have been collected in two volumes, and include a maſs of permanently valuable dramatic criticiſm.

Leſſing, who was very ſpeculative, ſuffered himſelf to be perſuaded to take a ſhare in a printing-office with Bode; but this partnerſhip was diſſolved by common conſent in February, 1769. The uſe of an author in a printing-firm is to appreciate the manuſcript offered for impreſſion; and for this department no man could be better qualified than ſo practiſed a reviewer, ſo all-read an erudite, ſo penetrating a thinker as Leſſing. But other cares ſeem to have been expected, for which he had neither talent, nor induſtry, nor inclination.

An author of the name of Klotz had reviewed Laocoon, in a mortifying manner; Leſſing publiſhed an anti-critique, in which he bears rather hard on poor Klotz, who had written alſo a book on the ſtudy of antiquities. The controverſy excited at the time much intereſt in Germany; but theſe author-baitings are little heeded afterwards, or elſewhere. By barking at Leſſing, Klotz drew a vulgar notice, but was ſoon cudgelled into helpleſſneſs.

At Hamburg Leſſing became a Free-maſon, probably becauſe the lodge paſſed for a pleaſant club. Well, ſaid the gentleman who introduced him, you have found nothing in our ſociety againſt the church or the ſtate, have you? Would to God I had, anſwered Leſſing, I ſhould then at leaſt have found ſomething. Perhaps this initiation was preparatory to a journey, which Leſſing wiſhed to undertake in Italy; travellers are ſaid to find a convenience in being Free-maſons, and to obtain, by means of chiromancy, or other ſecret ſigns, immediate acceſs to decent company in ſtrange places. The ſelect remains of Leſſing's library were advertized to be ſold in 1769: he had announced a determination to ſpend a year in Rome, and to write concerning its antiquities; but after diſcharging his various debts there was ſcarcely enough left for ſubſiſtence during a ſingle earnleſs year. It is in moments of this kind that one recollects, with due admiration, the proceeding of the Empreſs Catherine of Ruſſia toward Diderot. She purchaſed his library for an annuity, and left him

the uſe of it for life. The Heir Apparent of the then Duke of Braunſchweig, Prince Leopold, had the honour of interfering in Leſſing's behalf, and of offering, through Profeſſor Ebert, the place of librarian at Wolfenbuttle, which Leibnitz had formerly illuſtrated. The offer was made in the nobleſt manner; the ſalary might be unworthy of his notice, but it was accompanied with no reſtraint; the books, in many lines of reading, would replace to him thoſe which were advertized—might they but become as illuſtriouſly uſeful! Profeſſor Ebert had orders to remit a ſpecific ſum to Leſſing, with the requeſt that he would employ it at the approaching auction in purchaſing additions to the Wolfenbüttel library.

One of the laſt letters which Leſſing's father lived to receive from his ſon is that in which he gives the following account of his inſtallation at Wolfenbüttel.

"It was in fact the Hereditary Prince who brought me hither. He invited me in the moſt gracious manner, and to him I owe it, that the place of librarian, which was not vacant, was made ſo on my account. The reigning Prince has received me with diſtinction; the whole houſe is remarkable for affability and cordiality. I am not one to preſs upon them, I ſhall keep much aloof from court-circles, and confine myſelf within that of my library.

"The appointment is juſt ſuch as the ingenuity of friendſhip would have contrived for me; ſo that I have not to regret the refuſal formerly of ſome analogous ſituations. The income is ſufficient for every purpoſe of reſpectable convenience; and the beſt is, that I ſhall be at all hours within reach of a collection of books known to you already by repute, but far ſuperior to their reputation. I need not grieve for my own original ſtock from Breſlau. Let me once in my life have the pleaſure of ſhewing you about here, as I know how great a lover and a judge of books you are.

"Duties of office I have none, but ſuch as I chooſe to deviſe for myſelf. The Prince has been more deſirous to make the library uſeful to me, than me to the library; however, I ſhall try to unite both, or rather the one will follow from the other."

Not long after this appointment Leſſing returned to Hamburg, and made propoſals there to a widow lady named König, to whoſe children he had given private leſſons. During this courtſhip, which was eventually ſucceſsful, * Herder, returned from France, met and contracted with Leſſing an intimacy, which progreſſively ſtrengthened into warm friendſhip.

A vaſt collection of manuſcripts, nearly 6000, were depoſited in the library at Wolfenbuttel. Leſſing undertook a periodical publication of uncertain appearance, entitled, Contributions to Literary Hiſtory, which was to include notices and extracts of the more remarkable manuſcripts, together with ſuch comments as the learned might be diſpoſed to tranſmit concerning the works analyzed. One of the firſt inſertions was a work of Berengarius of Tours, which, in the eleventh century, oppoſed to the eſtabliſhed doctrine of tranſubſtantiation the doctrine of conſubſtantiation, afterwards revived by Luther at the reformation. Lanfranc had replied to the book, and, as the Catholics averred, victoriouſly; here was the book itſelf, and the Lutherans now proclaimed it unanſwerable. Leſſing acquired a ſort of orthodox popularity by his analyſis, with which he makes merry in his correſpondence. He did, however, prefer the orthodox to the heterodox party, like Gibbon. The balance of learning was on that ſide, which attracted his eſteem; and ſo was the balance of adheſion, which led him to conſider it as more expedient for the magiſtrate. Philoſophers are moreover apt to imagine that the more irrational, ſilly, and abſurd, the eſtabliſhed opinions, the more ſecure are they of forming a party in the thinking world, and of eſcaping an inconvenient diſrepute. Times have altered; the balance of erudition now preponderates on the heterodox ſide; and the balance of adheſion alſo, at leaſt in the educated claſſes. Philoſophy has ſtruck ſuch deep root that it can ſcarcely fear the rivalry even of a liberal ſect; it may indulge, therefore, and it is beginning to indulge, in the luxury of patronizing thoſe Socinian and Antinomian Chriſtians, who follow its line of walk, but not with equal ſteps.

Leſſing gave in 1771 a new edition of his miſcellaneous works; Ramler corrected the proofs, and had unlimited authority to ſuppreſs and to correct: he uſed it with the courage of friendſhip, and

* A learned theological writer, who, like Jeremy Taylor, frequently decorates his periods with exquiſite poetry of imagination; but whoſe rhapſodical pantheiſm muſt finally be neglected by the philoſopher for its unclearneſs, and by the Chriſtian for its irreligion.

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the prudence of taſte. Many minor poems diſappeared for ever; many new readings were introduced with exquiſite dexterity.

On the 13th of March, 1772, the birth-day of the Dowager Ducheſs of Braunſchweig, was firſt acted Emilia Galotti. The piece had been promiſed months before, but the author, who was very difficult, could not make the concluſion to his mind. It would probably have remained unended for a long time, had not the manager, Döbbelin, written word that the actors had gotten by heart the four firſt acts, and that he ſhould compoſe for the occaſion a concluding ſcene or two of his own. This appendix Leſſing could not brook, and ſent in his fifth act: it betrays haſte, and terminates unworthy a fine preparation.

An antique female ſtatue, or rather the torſo of a ſtatue, had formerly ſtood in the library at Wolfenbuttel, which was transferred to Dreſden, and there fitted up with a head from Rome, and with two new arms, on the model of an Agrippina at Paris. Leſſing inſerted, in his Notices of the Wolfenbuttel Curioſities, a diſſertation on this ſtatue, which drew controverſial attention. He alſo wrote on the manner in which the ancient ſculptors perſonified Death, by a genius quenching a torch; and on the antiquity of oil-painting.

He conſulted the Hereditary Prince how far he could be allowed to publiſh ſome extracts, which might be objected to by the licenſers of the preſs. The Prince hinted that he ſhould not take up the complaints of theologians: Leſſing knew where to find his printer, and the Fragments of an Anonymous Writer diſcovered in the Library at Wolfenbuttel were progreſſively inſerted in the Contributions. This anti-Chriſtian work made great uproar in Germany; it endeavours to prove that the founder of Chriſtianity had a worldly object in view; that the Jews underſtood by the kingdom of Heaven the temporal ſway of the Meſſiah; that the Seventy were apoſtles of ſedition and inſurrection, intended to ſuperſede the ſeventy members of the Sanhedrim; and that the expulſion of the money-changers from the Temple was the criſis of an abortive attempt at rebellion. A ſeparate and unſatisfactory fragment was conſecrated to the attack of the reſurrection. Many perſons have aſcribed to Leſſing himſelf theſe dexterouſly ſophiſtical compoſitions. They ſtill conſtitute in Germany the radical book of the infidels. They ultimately occaſioned, but not before 1778, a ſuppreſſion of the Contributions, in conſequence of a repreſentation from the conſiſtory.

Leſſing attempted a new claſſification of the books under his care, which diſpleaſed the Chancellor, Von Praun, who had the nominal ſuperintendence of the library, and who probably thought the propoſal was preparatory to ſuperſeding him in his office. Mendelſohn came during the buſy talk; he valued low the antiquarian details to which his friend was habitually condeſcending, and endeavoured to divert his attention from works of induſtry to works of art. Leſſing, who was naturally fickle, began to be weary both of his drudgery, and of his ſolitude; and after Mendelſohn's departure, fell into an hypochondriac, ſplenetic, cauſtic, ſtate of temper, of which he had formerly ſhewn ſymptoms, and for which nature had taught him to ſeek, in wandering, a remedy. The ſon of Maria Thereſa, afterwards the Emperor Joſeph II. was at this time deſirous of founding an academy at Vienna, which ſhould rival that of Berlin; but the ſtate of inſtruction in Auſtria as yet would not allow it. He ſuggeſted, therefore, to his mother the Empreſs the propriety of inviting, under various pretexts, ſeveral of the eminent men of letters to Vienna; and, when the number and value ſhould ſuffice to make a ſhew with, he propoſed to get up his academy. Poets were to be attached to the theatres, linguiſts to the ſchools, philoſophers to the libraries, hiſtorians to the archives, and profeſſor Sulzer was employed as a recruiting officer of this intended army of intellect. He learned from Mendelſohn Leſſing's reſtleſſneſs, and enquired if he might mention his name at Vienna. Leſſing conſented, and the more readily, becauſe the lady he expected to marry had houſes in Vienna, and wiſhed to reſide there. Nothing being arranged, he did not communicate the application to the Heir Apparent of the Duke of Braunſchweig. This was not, according to Leſſing's own feeling, right; the delicate generoſity of that Prince in chooſing the moment of his adverſity to offer him a competency was entitled to entire frankneſs; yet a communication would have had the air of aſking for more. The negociation at Vienna went off, probably becauſe the piety of the Empreſs Queen heſitated to patronize ſuch a gang of free-thinkers as had been recommended

commended to notice by her ſon; but the fact was whiſpered about, and reached the ears firſt of the Chancellor Praun, and next of the Prince. This brought on a ſuſpicion of coolneſs very painful to Leſſing, and apparently incurable, precisely becauſe nothing could be ſaid on the ſubject.

Leſſing was the more confirmed in the notion that he had forfeited the favour of his benefactor, by liſtening to offers of removal, as a project had been entertained of advancing him to the dignity of hiſtoriographer, with an increaſe of ſalary, and a title of counſellor. Suggeſtions even had been made whether he would direct his ſtudies to the illuſtration of the Houſe of Brunſwick. The additional ſalary was to begin ſoon, the honorary diſtinction was to appear the recompence of his efforts. But theſe grants were poſtponed by the Chancellor, and in a manner which confirmed Leſſing in the impreſſion that he had no longer a warm friend in the Prince. In March, 1775, he undertook a journey, firſt to Berlin, where ſome offers of place were made to him, but declined; and next to Vienna, where he married Madame König.

The Prince Leopold of Braunſchweig had not been an inattentive obſerver of Leſſing's ſtate of mind; he perceived that his literary labours required intermiſſion; he recollected the deſire which Leſſing had often expreſſed of ſeeing Rome, and to which, in his laſt viſitation of low ſpirits, the whole reſidue of his property was to have been ſacrificed: he attributed to natural feelings the enquiry made at Vienna, and he determined to ſhew that the heart can give to the patronage of a Duke of Brunſwick a higher value than can be counterfeited by the ſplendour of imperial munificence. The Prince obtained from his father leave to travel, came on a ſudden to Vienna, and propoſed to Leſſing the tour of Italy; probably not aware that matrimonial views had ſo much ſhare in Leſſing's viſit. Leſſing gladly accepted the offer of this excurſion; it was ſpeedily known at the Imperial Court; the Empreſs deſired he might be preſented at Court before his departure. After enquiring what he thought of the ſtate of literature in Auſtria, and of the means of its encouragement, ſhe ſaid to him, "You are going to Italy with the Prince of Braunſchweig—I am—Shall you paſs through Milan?—We ſhall—Tell the Prince I will give you letters of introduction to Count Firmian; the acquaintance is adapted for him." The Prince of Braunſchweig was come to Vienna in order to ſnatch from the Empreſs the honour of attaching Leſſing, and had ſucceeded: it was an elegant revenge thus to make Leſſing the introducer of his friend. They ſet off for their Italian tour on the 25th of April, 1775, and, after viſiting, ſomewhat haſtily, the ſeats of art, they arrived in the middle of the following December at Munich, where they ſeparated. During their abſence Leſſing's wife died of a miſcarriage.

No ſooner was it known that Leſſing was definitively ſettled with the Prince of Braunſchweig, than ſeveral of the German Princes began to envy him his conqueſt. Leſſing viſited Dreſden early in 1776: the Elector requeſted an interview, and enquired where he was born. I was born a ſubject of your Highneſs.—That I knew, and that you have found it eligible to ſettle out of your country; but if you chooſe to return to it, you ſhall not repent the ſtep, if you will inform me of your determination. An intimation was given from a ſubordinate quarter, that the appointment then held by Hagedorn, and likely, from his age and debility, to become vacant, would be at Leſſing's command.

From Manheim alſo ſplendid propoſals were tranſmitted. It was propoſed to him, in the firſt inſtance, to accept a ſeat of academician in a new inſtitution, of which the members were to receive 2 hundred Louis yearly. Some contributions to the tranſactions of this learned ſociety were the avowed ſervices expected, and an annual viſit at Manheim to attend the ſittings. But a private letter from the Miniſter, Von Hompeſch, intimated that a national theatre was about to be opened there, and that his ſilent aid would be expected both to prepare its excellence and diffuſe its reputation. Leſſing gave advice, and active aſſiſtance, in the ſelection of actors; he attended the opening of the theatre, was introduced to the Elector, and had the offer of being made curator of the Univerſity of Heidelberg, which would have put ſome petty profeſſional patronage, and 2000 dollars a year at his diſpoſal. He declined this offer, holding himſelf bound to the Houſe of Brunſwick. The Court of Manheim would not diſpenſe with reſidence, for they only wanted, under a decorous name, to engage a manager and puffer of their theatre, who could provide on birth-nights ſomething new and reputable. After Leſſing got

home

home, Von Hompeſch ſhabbily withdrew the hundred Louis granted to him as academician.

In 1778 an interference of the conſiſtory occaſioned the ceſſation of the Contributions. The anger of the theologians was become loud, the controverſial writings numerous, and Leſſing was tempted by ſome of them, eſpecially by the vexatious attacks of a paſtor Göge, to print ſome defenſive obſervations. Semler had executed a more temperate and a more argumentative criticiſm. The unpubliſhed portion of the manuſcript was compulſorily delivered up to the magiſtrate: ſome leaves at the end were deficient: Leſſing ſtated them to be in the poſſeſſion of Prince Leopold, who had deſired to read the whole. Leſſing cloſed the controverſy by the publication of Nathan the Wiſe. It is his dramatic maſter-piece, written, perhaps, rather for the cloſet than the theatre; but it has for years been acted with ſucceſs, as curtailed by Schiller. Among Leſſing's papers was found the ſketch of a preface which he did not prefix. It explains many Arabic words and cuſtoms alluded to in the piece. It aſcribes to the third novel in Boccaccio's Decameron the firſt hint of the plan. It adds "Nathan's declaration againſt all poſitive religion, expreſſes what has always been my ſentiment: but this is not the place to juſtify it." It concludes with defending the moral tendency of the play. Nathan the Wiſe was well received at firſt by the thinking world, and has maintained its claſſic rank with growing conſequence.

In 1780 Prince Leopold became, by the death of his father, the Reigning Sovereign. The Chancellor, Von Praun, was diſplaced, and the perſecuted Leſſing, lately the anti-Chriſtian monſter, the impious atheiſt, when it was perceived that he influenced the advancement of the clergy, was white-waſhed into a teacher of forbearance, a patron of equity, and an apoſtle of liberality.

Leſſing's health ſeldom permitted him to enjoy the ſunſhine which the favour of the Prince was radiating both on his circumſtances and his popularity. He compoſed the Monk of Libanon, a ſecond part of Nathan the Wiſe, but the picture of the ſick Saladin was but too faithful a delineation of perſonal feeling.

A Diſſertation on the Education of the Human Race, in which the inſtitution of poſitive religion is contemplated as an engine of diſcipline to be laid aſide in the manhood of ſociety, was given to the public, and read without anger.

So little miſtruſt had Leſſing in the rapidity of his induſtry, that he made an agreement with the directors of the Hamburg theatre in Auguſt, 1780, to finiſh two new plays annually, at fifty Louis each: but he ſuffered the times appointed to roll by without attention.

Among the contiguous intimates of Leſſing's age were obſerved his college-friend Zacharia; the conſiſtorial counſellor Schmidt, who was ſuſpected by ſome of aſſiſting to provide the Fragments, and to whom Leſſing was greatly attached; Ebert, his original patron; the young Jeruſalem, whoſe early death was a loſs to philoſophy; Eſchenburg, the tranſlator of Shakeſpeare; General Warnſtedt, the preceptor of the Prince, and the companion of their Italian excurſion; and Leiſewitz, the author of Julius of Tarento. Leſſing's habit was to work at Wolfenbuttel, and to paſs frequently two or three weeks at Braunſchweig in recreation.

He became latterly very lethargic. In 1781 he went to Hamburg, but arrived ſo ill that his friend Leiſewitz ſent for phyſicians. To his comatoſe ſymptoms was ſuperadded a decay of voice. After an illneſs of twelve days he died on the 15th of February. Bruckmann and Sommer were his medical attendants: the latter opened the body, and publiſhed an account of the diſſection: there were eight ribs on each ſide, and every where tendencies to oſſification: there was water in the cheſt: there was inflammation in the left lobe of the lungs, but no adheſion: there was polypus in the right ventricle of the heart. He leaves no deſcendants, ſays Mendelſohn in a letter which narrates his deceaſe, but a more ſurely enduring memorial: he wrote Nathan the Wiſe, and died.

(*A critical ſurvey of the writings of Leſſing will progreſſively follow.*)

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY *instituted at* LONDON *for the* ENCOURAGEMENT *of* ARTS, MANUFACTURES, *and* COMMERCE.

CHEMISTRY.

THIS society have adjudged to Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD, Bart. the gold medal for his discovery of a *lake* from madder, the merits of which have been certified by Messrs. West, Trumbull, Opie, Turner, Daniel and Hoppner. The worthy Baronet has laid before the society an account of several processes, the best of which may be thus described:

Enclose two ounces troy weight of the finest Dutch madder, called crop madder, in a calico bag, capable of containing three or four times that quantity. Put it into a marble mortar, and pour upon it a pint of cold soft water. Pound the madder as much as may be without endangering the bag: repeat the same operation with five separate pints of water, by which the whole colour of the root will be extracted, and the residual root will not be found, when dried, to weigh more than five drachms, apothecaries weight.

The water loaded with the colouring matter, must be put into an earthen, or well-tinned copper, or silver vessel, and heated till it just boils. It must be then poured into an earthen vessel, and an ounce troy weight of alum dissolved in about a pint of boiling soft water must be poured into it, and stirred until it is thoroughly mixed. About an ounce and a half of a saturated solution of mild vegetable alkali should be gently poured in, stirring the whole well all the time. A considerable effervescence will take place, and an immediate precipitation of the colour. The whole should be suffered to stand till cold, and the clear yellow colour may then be poured off from the red precipitate. A quart of boiling soft water should again be poured on it, and well stirred. When cold, the colour may be separated from the liquor by filtration through the paper in the usual way; and boiling water should be poured on it in the filter, till it passes through of a light straw colour, and quite free from any alkaline taste. The colour may now be gently dried, and it will be found to weigh half an ounce, one fourth part of the weight of the madder employed.

By analysis, this colour possesses rather more than 40 per cent. of alumine. If less than an ounce of alum be employed with two ounces of madder, the colour will be deeper; but if less than three quarters of an ounce be used, the whole of the colouring matter will not be combined with alumine; so that one ounce of alum to two ounces of madder seems to be the best proportion.

The gold medal was awarded to Dr. DYCE, of Aberdeen, for his discovery of a mine of manganese, which is stated by several certificates to be equal to that either from Devonshire or America, or to what sells in London at about 10l. per ton.

This mine contains a very fine vein of manganese of immense extent, which yields to the labour of twelve men twenty tons per week. The bed of veins seems to run through a large tract of country, extending seven or eight miles in the direction from south to north, commencing at the banks of the Don, and proceeds in that line to the sea, where it is found in the form of block sand, and sometimes in pretty solid masses. That in the form of sand, though unfit for bleaching, may be of great advantage in the manufacture of earthen ware and glass. It is known that the metallic oxides afford all the beautiful variety of colour to be perceived on enamelled articles, as well as the different tinges of glass manufactured at different places, such tinges being acquired by some metallic particles mixed in the sand of which the glass is composed. By the addition of a small quantity of pure oxide of manganese to the glass infusion, it becomes colourless; a little more gives it a violet or purple colour, and a little more renders it quite black. Now, Dr. Dyce conceives, that if a due proportion of the black sand, with that of the other two articles, were melted together, a very fine and cheap glass might be made with less trouble than by the method now practised.

Dr. Dyce has described a method of separating the pure from the base metals, which is by mixing two parts of powdered manganese, with the compound metal, broken into small pieces for the convenience of putting the whole into a crucible, which is kept in a sufficient heat for a short time. The whole is converted into a brownish powder, which is then to be mixed with an equal proportion of powdered glass, and submitted to a heat which will fuse it, when the perfect metals are found at the bottom in a state of extreme purity.

purity. The Doctor next describes a machine for cleaning manganese, which will lessen the expence of manual labour, and which may be applied to a variety of other purposes in the washing and cleaning way, particularly in cleaning feathers for bedding.

The gold medal was adjudged to Mr. MATTHEW GREGSON, of Liverpool, for the great attention which he has paid to render useful articles remaining after the calamity of public fires. To these investigations he was led by the great fire which happened in Liverpool in the summer of 1802. From the ruins of the warehouses he collected burnt sugar, wheat, rice, flour and cotton. The damaged articles of every description sold for little more than 13,000l. but he conceives, that had the plan been recurred to which he has since adopted, a saving of 44,000l. might have been made on the article of grain only, and he thinks that nearly as much might have been gained upon rice, sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The processes which he has tried and which completely answer, are as follow: 1. The burnt sugar was reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water-colour paint. It answered also as a varnish ground; an oil colour; and a printing-ink.—2. Burnt wheat answered the same purposes.—3d. The burnt American fine flour he successfully manufactured into paste. To the above named purposes, Mr. G. is sure the burnt materials are applicable, and may be converted with the greatest ease.

"That corn," says he, "when charred is incorruptible, is a fact that was known to the ancients; and if so there can be little doubt but the colour will be durable. It is not in my power to say whether it may be used for dyeing; but I am inclined to think that the Chinese make Indian ink of rice, or some vegetable black." The importance of this discovery, if it answers the sanguine expectations of Mr. Gregson, cannot be doubted, since cargoes of grain and flour rendered almost useless in long voyages by heating, may be converted to these useful purposes, and thus their value greatly increased, and the drying quality will recommend their use, as lamp-black is much objected to on account of its slowness in drying.

Dr. HOWISON transmitted to this society a barrel of the preparation of tan, which weighed 54lb. with documents to prove that 110lbs. had been prepared by him, at the rate of about sixteen shillings per cwt. but which in large quantities might be manufactured at the rate of ten shillings per cwt.

This tanning principle was extracted from Mangrove bark, and the apparatus used for the purpose consisted of four wooden cisterns, resembling coolers, fitted with cocks, and so elevated one above another, as to admit of any liquid, contained in the higher cistern, running off into that immediately under it.

Dr. H. divided 400lbs. of the bark (broke into small pieces) into three equal parts, one of which was thrown into each of the three highest cisterns. To the bark in the uppermost cistern he added 100 gallons of rain water, which were allowed to remain twelve hours. The infusion was then drawn off into the second, and, after standing for a similar period, into the third, and lastly into the fourth, which had been kept empty to receive the saturated infusion, to be farther concentrated by evaporation. The cocks belonging to each cistern, when once turned, were left open to admit of the infusion draining off completely.

The whole liquid collected into the evaporating cistern was exposed to the heat of the sun, until concentrated so as to resemble thick syrup, at which time the lixivium was reduced to about eight gallons. It was then drawn off clear from its precipitate into a copper boiler, in which it was boiled on a slow fire, and kept stirring, until the extract acquired a consistence that would just admit of its being poured into the barrel; in this state it had the appearance of pitch.

For this communication, which may prove of great value in commerce, the Society of Arts adjudged Dr. Howison their gold-medal. The Doctor has made a similar extract from Myrabolans, which is likely to be extremely useful both for tanning and dying.

Dr. Howison communicated the following process for printing on cotton cloth a permanent substantive black colour: Take some Malacca nuts which may be had in Bengal at the rate of two shillings per cwt. boil them in water in close earthen vessels, with the leaves of the tree; during the boiling a whitish substance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts, rises to the surface, which whitish scum must be taken off and preserved. The cloth intended to be black must be printed with this scum and then dried; it is then to be passed through lime-water, which changes the printed figures on it to a full and permanent black.

Mr. MACHLACHLAN, of Calcutta, has communicated

communicated to this Society ſome directions for dying by means of the chaya, or red dye root, which has been long known as an aſtringent. The proceſs is deſcribed as follows:—

1. The cloth is to be well waſhed, and then put into an earthen veſſel, containing twelve ounces of chaya, or red root, with a gallon of water, and allowed to boil a ſhort time over the fire.

2. The cloth is then to be waſhed in clean water and dried in the ſun, and again put into a pot with one ounce of myrabolans, or galls coarſely powdered, and a gallon of clear water, and allowed to boil to one half; when cool, add to the mixture a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk. The cloth when well ſoaked, is to be dried in the ſun.

3. Waſh the cloth again in clear cold water, and dry it in the ſun; immerſe it into a gallon of water, a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk, and a quarter of an ounce of the powdered galls. Soak it well in this mixture, and dry it in the ſun; then let it be rolled up and beaten till it becomes ſoft.

4. Infuſe into ſix quarts of cold water ſix ounces of red-wood ſhavings, and allow it to remain ſo two days. On the third day boil it down to two thirds the quantity, when the liquor will appear of a good bright red colour. To every quart of this add a quarter of an ounce of powdered alum; ſoak the cloth in it twice over, drying it between each time in the ſhade.

5. After three days waſh it in clean water, and half-dry it in the ſun; then immerſe the cloth into five gallons of water at the temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, adding fifty ounces of powdered chaya, and allowing the whole to boil for three hours; let the cloth remain in it until the liquor is perfectly cool; then wring it gently, and hang it up in the ſun to dry.

6. Mix together a pint meaſure of freſh ſheep's dung, with a gallon of cold water, in which ſoak the cloth, and dry it in the ſun.

7. Waſh the cloth well in clean water, and ſpread it out in the ſun on a ſand bank for ſix hours, ſprinkling it from time to time, as it dries, with clean water, and it will be finiſhed of a very fine bright red colour. This proceſs is for dying 4¾ yards of broad cotton cloth.

Mr. Machlachlan obſerves in his communication, that many of the hills in Bahar, and other parts of India, contain immenſe quantities of mica, talc, or muſcovy glaſs. The natives of India and China make ſplendid lantherns, ſhades, and ornaments of it, tinged of various fanciful colours; and it is alſo uſed by them in medicine. When calcined, it is conſidered as a ſpecific in obſtinate coughs and conſumptions. When powdered, it ſerves to ſilver the Indian paper, uſed in letter-writing; and, in fact, it is applied to numberleſs purpoſes. The bazar price of that of the beſt quality, is ſix rupees (15s) for 84lbs. avoirdupoiſe, and it might be brought as ballaſt of ſhips at a trifling expence.

COLONIES AND TRADE.

This Society have adjudged gold medals to Mr. Clarke, of Montreal, and Mr. Schneider York, Upper Canada, and the ſilver medal to Mr. Daniel Moſher, Kingſton, for the culture of hemp in different parts of Canada. It ſeems from fair and repeated trials that the ſamples of hemp ſent from Canada are not equal to that cultivated at Peterſburgh; but this ſeems owing to bad management, and it is the opinion of ſome manufacturers here, that when proper attention is paid to the preparation, the Canada hemp will be equal to the beſt of that imported from Ruſſia, particularly for the purpoſe of net-making. "As a proof of the general ſtrength of it," ſays Mr. Rick, "I have made that kind of trial of it adopted by government, and required by them in their contracts, and find that out of ſixteen threads, the whole, ſeparately, carried three quarters of a hundred weight, which is the weight required by them at three feet length; and that fifteen of the ſixteen carried one hundred weight, and would have carried more."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BARNET'S (BIRMINGHAM), *for a Paraſol.*

THE great and almoſt univerſal demand for umbrellas and paraſols has rendered a buſineſs, which ſcarcely exiſted in the metropolis thirty years ago, one of the moſt conſiderable now in being. At a period much leſs than this, few men were to be ſeen in the ſtreets with an umbrella even in wet weather; but now in a rainy day ſcarcely

ſcarcely a perſon is to be ſeen in London without one. Paraſols are ſtill confined to the uſe of the fair ſex, and, though intended firſt as a ſhade from the direct rays of the ſun, they are now not unfrequently ſeen to defend the fair from the duſt, the wind, and even the light in the dulleſt days of ſummer. Mr. Bennet, taking advantage of this rage for paraſols and umbrellas, has invented ſome improvements in their conſtruction, and given them in this ſtate the name of *paratouts*. Of theſe there are ſeveral kinds which are capable of being generally or only partially expanded.

The handle is made to draw out like a teleſcope. The head is like that of other paraſols, and may be made to any fancy; but to move it up and down, there are fan ſtretchers, ſhell ſtretchers, and another movement called a trigger. When the paratout is to be completely expanded it is to be held inverted in the hand, the ſtretchers to be preſſed forward, and the teleſcope handle drawn out. By preſſing the trigger and drawing the hand downward, one ſide falls down, and it aſſumes the ſhape of a canopy, which renders it very ſerviceable in a meridian ſun, and in an open carriage. Both ſides may be let down, leaving room only for the head, which is thought to be very convenient in crowded walks of faſhion, or as a hand ſcreen for ſhading the ſight from the glare in the theatre; or by being placed in a proper ſtand it may be uſed as a fire or a candle ſcreen. The handle may be puſhed in, and then it anſwers the purpoſe of a fan.

Umbrellas are made on the ſame principle, and are found uſeful in ſtormy weather.

MR. W. H. CLAYFIELD'S (BRISTOL), *for ſeparating Potaſh and Soda from their Sulphates and Sulphurets, as in Soapers' Black-aſh, and other ſimilar Compounds.*

Mr. C. converts the ſulphates or vitriolic ſalts into ſulphurets by the uſual proceſs; and as to the object of his patent, he ſays, The ſulphurets being formed, and the matter ſtill in a ſtate of fuſion, he adds more charcoal, or other combuſtible matter, to convert the maſs into a paſte, and he adds lead both in its metallic ſtate, and in the ſtate of oxide or calx, which metal unites with the ſulphur of the compound, forms a ſulphuret of lead, and leaves the alkalis united with a portion of carbonic acid formed from the coal and other inflammable ſubſtances. A very low red heat, frequent ſtirring, the addition of charcoal, and an intimate mixture with lead, are neceſſary to the operation.

The compound maſs muſt then be withdrawn from the furnace, and frequently ſprinkled with water, broke up, and expoſed to the action of the atmoſphere for a week or ten days, after which the alkalis, being nearly ſaturated with carbonic acid, may be ſeparated with ſuch other ſalts as may be preſent, by lixiviating the maſs, and the ſulphuret of lead will remain behind. The neutral ſalts may be ſeparated from the above by cryſtallization, and the alkalis obtained by boiling down the ſolution.

Where the ſulphates of potaſh or ſoda are uſed in a dry ſtate, the proportions are about two thirds the weight of charcoal, and about five parts of lead to four of the ſulphate. Soapers' black-aſh requires much leſs.

M. W. E. BARON VAN DOORNIK (WELLSTREET), *for a Compoſition for Waſhing, Scouring, &c.*

Marl or ſaponaceous earth is to be procured, dried in a kiln, and reduced to fine powder. Then, to make a ton of the patent compoſition, the Baron takes 690 pounds of tallow, or other fat, and proceeds to make it into ſoap; but when it is nearly converted into ſoap, he puts into another boiler 410lbs. of the pulverized earth, with an equal quantity of ſtrong ley, ſtirring it conſtantly, and after boiling it a few hours, he pours it, when hot, into the boiler of ſoap, prepared with tallow or fat, being alſo hot, and brings the whole into a liquid ſtate, by pouring in 290lbs. of the leys. Then he keeps it turning and boiling gently for about an hour, when it is put into frames, where it is left to cool till the next day, and then he cuts it up with braſs wires, in the ſame manner as is done in the proceſs of making ſoap.

MR. JACOB BUFFINGTON'S (BRISTOL), *for a Method of ſtraining or ſtretching all Kinds of Woollen Cloth for cropping or ſhearing.*

To ſtrain cloth or any other ſtuffs that require to be ſtrained, the patentee ſecures the liſts of the cloth to one edge of a ſtrong web by lacing or otherwiſe; the other edge of the web is made faſt to a ſmall rope or cord that paſſes through apertures in frames, ſo made as to ſuffer the web to paſs freely when moved forwards, and to prevent the rope or cord from drawing out in the act of ſtraining. In this ſpecification, we have a repreſentation of a frame which anſwers the purpoſe of the inven-

tion; but Mr. B. says, that its construction may be varied so that the same principle is adhered to, viz. to strain the cloth or stuff from selvage to selvage, or list to list, by which means the operation of cropping, shearing, &c. is so much facilitated; and the workman enabled to produce better work, and in less time than he could by any former method.

MR. JONATHAN HORNBLOWER'S (PENRYN), *for a new invented Steam Wheel or Engine, for raising Water.*

By this invention the steam is made to pass from boilers, of any common construction, into steam vessels, so contrived and disposed as to produce an immediate circular motion round an axis, and thereby communicate a rotary motion also to other parts, that may be appended to, or connected with the machines, without the intervention of wheel-work, and other complicated machinery, which has hitherto been found necessary, where motions that are rotative are produced by means of such as are rectilinear and interchangeable.

2. The steam is made to operate on certain moveable parts, so connected with an axle within the aforesaid vessel, that they occasionally, and alternately, present unequal areas to the action of the steam; by which means the equipoise, which would otherwise exist, on opposite sides of the axis, is done away.

3. The moveable parts which compose the said unequal areas do successively form a partition, constituting two several apartments in the said steam vessels, so that in the act of their interchanges a continuous circular motion is produced, without suffering any communication to exist between the aforesaid two apartments.

4. The steam vessel is so constructed as for one of its apartments to receive a constant supply of steam from the boiler, whilst the other apartment communicates uninterruptedly with the condensing apparatus.

From the practical application of the aforesaid principles, Mr. H. says, he obviates all those inconveniences attendant on such steam engines as are retarded in their operations from *vis inertiæ*, as often as the direction of their motions are reversed, or such as require fly-wheels, of a magnitude so enormous as to occasion a vast absorption of power.

MR. BENJAMIN BATLEY'S (QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE), *for a new Method of refining Sugars.*

It is, perhaps, not generally known to the public, that sugar is refined by means of bullock's blood, often made use of in a state of putridity, which Mr. Batley conceives may, without the greatest care in the operation, be mischievous to the health of those who are in the constant habit of using it as an article of diet. He has, therefore, after many experiments, found that milk may be substituted very successfully in the stead of blood, and according to the specification before us: He first charges the pans with the usual quantity of lime water, and to each ton weight of sugar he adds ten gallons of milk, more or less, according to the quality of the sugar; of which five gallons is to be mixed with the water, and after the sugar is *skipped*, it is to remain in the pan till the next morning. The whole is then to be stirred together, and when the scum is taken off, more milk is to be added, and the same process repeated till the liquor is perfectly cleared.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

The Ascension, an upright Print, 34 by 19. Engraved by Messrs. Facius, from a Picture painted by Benjamin West, Esq. R. A. and published by Boydell and Co.

THE original picture from which this print is engraved must be in the recollection of many of our readers. Like most of the capital pictures painted by the President of the Royal Academy, it is well studied and properly balanced; the figures correctly drawn and judiciously grouped. Great attention has been paid to this copy; the lights and shadows are very skilfully managed; and, being of a large size, it has, when printed in colours, a very picturesque appearance, and an agreeable and peculiarly brilliant effect.

Plate

Plate I. of a Panoramic View of St. Petersburgh, dedicated, by Permission, to his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. Drawn on the Spot by J. A. Atkinson, from the Observatory of the Academy of Sciences. Published by Boydell and Co. Size 31 by 17.

This the first of a series of four prints, which it is intended to publish from drawings by the same artist, and they will form an interesting view of this capital city. The four drawings were originally intended to have been combined, and to have been formed into a Panorama, and they would have made a very fine one; but from not meeting with a suitable place for exhibition, or some other cause, that plan was abandoned, and they are submitted to the public in the above prints. To render views of towns and cities correct, and at the same time picturesque, is not an easy task. Among the numerous artists who have painted them, from Canalletti to Marlow, how few have been successful! In this delineation it may be safely affirmed, that the difficulty is surmounted; for it is in an eminent degree picturesque and agreeable. If we may be permitted to adopt a technical phrase, taken as a whole, it has what painters sometimes call a peculiarly pleasing eye. Those who have not seen the place cannot judge of the accuracy of the delineation; but from the information of some persons who have resided in Russia, and from the well known abilities of the artist, we have reason to believe that it is singularly correct.

Hamlet. T. Lawrence, R. A. pinxt. S. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by Boydell and Co. Alas! poor Yorick.

The original picture from which this is copied, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1803, and was, as far as we recollect, considered as a portrait of Mr. Kemble. It is not, however, a very striking resemblance. It is engraved in mezzotinto, and the general effect solemn, impressive, and highly appropriate to the scene and subject. Taken as a whole, it must be classed as a very fine print, though it would perhaps have been better if the right leg and thigh had been a little more distinctly made out. In the picture they were separated from the cloak by the local colouring, but in the print they are lost and confused in the shadows. It is intended as a companion print to the *Rolla*, which was published some time since.

The Grandmother's Blessing. Painted by Robert Smirke. Engraved by W. Evans. Published by Boydell and Co. and dedicated to their Majesties. The Size 24 by 19.

This is intended as a companion print to one entitled *Conjugal Affection*, engraved from a picture painted by the same artist, and now in the Council Chamber at Guildhall. For those who are not satisfied with any other delineations than such as represent the heroic achievements of high and exalted characters, this print is not calculated. Like the companion picture, it is an admirable and interesting representation of a domestic scene, where the characters are taken from the middle ranks of life; and may be considered as *coming home to all men's business and bosoms*. It is an address to the mind, in a language which may be understood by all who have understanding; and will be felt by all who have feeling. With regard to the executive part, the print is very correctly copied from the picture.

Una, from Spencer's Faerie Queen. Designed, engraved, and published, by R. Westall, R.A. May, 1805.

The elegant and poetical design from which this print is engraved, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804, and is said to be a portrait of Miss Esten. It is engraved in the same manner as some others which he has published, and is, we believe, etched in a soft ground, and the flesh-colour, &c. afterwards wrought up with a pencil. Be that as it may, it is certainly the best style that could be adopted for imitating drawings of this description; and though the process must be rather tedious, the effect is extremely picturesque, and in almost every particular equal to the original.

Mr. Ackerman has published a print, representing

The Launching of his Majesty's Ship Hibernia, of 120 Guns; Circe and Pallas Frigates, of 32 Guns each; and the Unlocking the St. George, of 98 Guns, having undergone a complete Repair, on the 17th of November, 1804. R. Parker del. Black sculpt.

It is dedicated to Lord St Vincent, and shews the effect produced by his Lordship's mode of working the shipwrights, under the direction of Joshua Tucker, Esq. &c. &c. When printed in colours, it is infinitely more picturesque than marine subjects usually are; the shipping is very correctly drawn, and immense groups of little figures in the surrounding boats, &c. have an action and spirit that is very rarely given to such minute delineations. The whole is very well engraved.

From the same publisher we have No. I. of a series of heads engraved in chalks, by T. Nugent, for the improvement of those who are learning drawing. This Number contains four heads, viz.

Ariadne and Diana, drawn by L. De Longastre; Minerva, by J. Agar; and Sapina, by Maria Cosway.

These heads are as large as life, and admirably calculated for the improvement of young practitioners in the art, being in a free and easy style, and the air of the heads, especially the *Ariadne*, is unaffected and pleasing. They are as large as life, printed on a light brown drawing-paper; the two first are *en profile*, the others are full faces. No. II. is announced for speedy publication.

The twelve small coloured prints, on half a sheet of paper, for card-marks, are, in this age of pictures and prints, a novel and good thought. The different groupes are in small squares, principally caricature subjects, representing French and English travelling, fashion, &c. and considering their reduced size, they are very whimsically characteristic.

Mr. Ackerman has also published Proposals for publishing by subscription, to be paid on delivery, two prints, from the interesting views in the City of Dublin, after drawings made by T. S. Roberts, and executed in a style not to be distinguished from the originals. Size 35 by 28 inches. The first represents *a South View on the River Liffey*, taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market.

The second, *a View of College Green, Westmoreland street, part of Sackville-street, and Carlisle Bridge*, taken from Grafton-street. To be ready on or before Christmas next.

We have had frequent occasion to speak of the works of Mr. Roberts, and from the taste and abilities he has displayed in his preceding productions, we form very high expectations of these two prints.

Ruth and her Mother; and Ruth and Boaz; Companion Prints. H. Singleton pinxt. H. Gillbank sculpt. Published by James Daniell, Strand.

The only historical subjects which our early painters attempted to delineate, were built upon scripture history, or the strange legendary stories of their canonized saints. The suppression of monasteries, and prohibition of pictures in churches, induced the few artists we had to change their style, and, as in other things, the change was carried to an extreme; for though the Bible abounds in subjects admirably calculated for the pencil, our modern painters have rarely adopted them. We were therefore glad to see the two above subjects chosen by Mr. Singleton, and he has treated them in an interesting and agreeable manner: the engravings, which are in mezzotinto, are worthy of the pictures, and both together form a very pleasing pair of furniture prints.

Love, Chastity—Companion Prints. H. Singleton, pinxt. A. Cardon, sculpt.

To allegorical personages we never had much partiality, but in this little piece of fancy prints they are agreeably and naturally introduced, and well enough engraved in the chalk manner.

The panoramic style of painting is no longer to be considered as a novelty, but it still retains its attractions as a wonderful appropriation of the deception to be produced by perspective, and a grand application of the art of painting. There are now three Panoramas exhibited to the public, in different places, viz.—The View of Edinburgh, in Leicester-square; The Battle of Agincourt, at the Lyceum; and the Bay of Naples, in the Strand. All these have great merit, but taken in every point of view, the Bay of Naples is, perhaps, the superior picture.

The Morland-Gallery, at Macklin's Room, in Fleet-street, continues open. It contains 95 pictures of very unequal merit: the marine subjects are in general inferior to the land scenery; some of them are feeble, and the foam, like that formerly painted by French artists, reminds the spectator of the curls of a periwig. In sheep, hogs, and rustics, especially the rustics of the stable, he was at home, and his works are of a very superior class to those of some other artists that we could mention, whose names rank very high, but whose reputations have been obtained by their exact imitations of the manners of preceding painters. They studied *pictures*, but Morland studied *nature*, and his peculiar taste led him to scenes where he saw the subjects he painted in all their varieties. In consequence of this, his figures, animals, &c. "Are English, English, Sirs, from top to toe." Many of his little simple subjects are overwhelmed with superb frames, of a prodigious, and in some cases, we think, of a preposterous depth. However, to those who wish to contemplate nature as it is in our own country, the whole, taken together, will afford much entertainment; and

after what has been said, it is but fair to enumerate some of the leading pictures.

No. 6. Represents *Travellers benighted.* This is a candle-light scene, previous to painting which, many of our artists would have inspected a picture by Schalkin, but Morland has consulted a better guide, he has evidently inspected nature.

From No. 11. which represents the *Inside of a Stable,* Mr. J. R. Smith has engraved a very fine print. The figures are admirably drawn, and the general effect of this picture is as fine as Teniers.

No. 13. Represents *Two Pigs,* and is in his very best style.

No. 19. Is a *Dead Pig*—a strange subject for an *English* artist, but it is solid, and peculiarly rich in the colouring.

No. 24. The portrait of the *Superintendant of a Brick-kiln* (said to be painted in twenty minutes) is a most spirited sketch.

No. 52. The *Passing Shower.* Simple, but chaste and natural, and the sky, exactly as we have seen it in nature.

No. 58. Is an admirable *Moon-light.*

No. 66. Is a delightful picture, composed of next to nothing; indeed it is to the praise of Morland that he rarely crowds his canvas with unnecessary objects. We never see *a figure to be let.*

No. 70. The *High Mettled Racer,* a very good picture, built upon Dibden's ballad.

No. 60. Represents a *Sheep* as large as life, and it is not easy to conceive that nature can be represented in a more accurate mirror.

No. 62. Is a small view of a *Slaughter-house,* and the sheep, though fine as those of Berghem, are not of the same country; they are completely English.

The British Institution, for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, &c. which we mentioned in a former Retrospect, is now in a way of being matured. The Society have laid out 4,500l. of the subscriptions already received in the purchase of the Shakespeare Gallery in Pall-Mall; so that they will, at all events, have a centrical situation and good light, for such pictures as they exhibit to the inspection of the public.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six English Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Queen, by John Peter Salomon, Esq. 10s. 6d.

THIS work is of very distinguished merit. Beauty of fancy, felicity of expression, and mastery of modulation are the leading characteristics of almost every page. The meaning and sentiment of the poetry has been so scrupulously attended to as to place Mr. Salomon very high in the rank of composers of good sense, as well as of fine imagination, and to evince a judgment matured not only by the acquisition of science but by the study of the *belles lettres.* A production so greatly calculated to gratify amateurs of clear discernment and pure taste will, we hope, meet with such encouragement as to induce this excellent and justly esteemed musician to speedily oblige the public with another effort of his muse.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte; composed by Joseph Woelfl. 4s.

Mr. Woelfl, a recent visitor to this country, and with whose extraordinary powers on the piano-forte we are not unacquainted, has exhibited great ingenuity and a profundity of judgment in this production. The passages are, for the most part, of a very original cast; and the auxiliary sharps and flats are introduced with an address that argues the most familiar acquaintance with every intricacy of extraneous modulation; and though we cannot aver that all the ideas are equally fascinating, yet are they in every instance so skilfully displayed and tastefully decorated as to produce a very interesting effect, and convince every refined hearer of the rich store of science and solid judgment of the composer.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, composed in a familiar Style, for the Improvement of young Practitioners, and dedicated to Miss Frances Greene, by Julian Lussy, 4s.

The style and plan of these sonatas are explained in the title; we have therefore only to speak of the merit of the execution, as conformable to the design; and, taking them in this point of view, we cannot but award great praise to their young author. He has evidently, amidst the free indulgence of his fancy, studiously consulted the convenience of the learner; and has so successfully blended the gratification of

of the ear with the improvement of the finger as to enſure the earneſt thanks of every juvenile practitioner.

The celebrated Overture of Demophon; arranged for the Piano-forte by T. Latour, Eſq. 2s.

This fine, expreſſive overture, though not, perhaps, ſo perfectly calculated for a piano-forte exerciſe as ſome others, has been turned to great account by Mr. Latour's adaptation. The ſcore is ably compreſſed, and the paſſages are ſo well diſpoſed for the band, as to facilitate their execution and produce a pleaſantneſs of effect that could not have been expected from a leſs ſkilful maſter.

"Reſt, Lady Fair;" a Ballad for Three Voices, as ſung by Meſſrs. Terrail, Vaughan, and T. Sale, at the Glee Club; dedicated to T. Moore, Eſq. 2s.

This ballad, or glee, is intended as an anſwer to "Oh, Lady fair!" and is no unworthy companion to that pleaſing and popular compoſition. The ideas are eaſy, natural, and unaffected; and the combination of the voices diſplays a degree of muſical intelligence every way ſufficient for a production of this ſcope.

"The Violet of the Vale;" a Ballad ſung by Miſs Tennant, at the Vocal Concerts, Hanover-ſquare; compoſed by J. F. Burrows. 1s.

The melody of this ſong, the words of which are by Mr. Rannie, exhibits the picture of a mind fertile and faſteful, but, perhaps, without that perfect eaſe and finiſh which only experience and length of ſtudy can attain. The ideas are elegantly turned, but ſome of the *diſtances* are too ſudden, while obvious opportunities of expreſſion have been miſſed.

Lucy, a Ballad; ſung by Mrs. Mountain, with univerſal Applauſe; compoſed and reſpectfully dedicated to Miſs Harriet Hutchinſon, by James Henry Leffler. 1s.

Mr. Bloomfield, the celebrated author of the "Farmer's Boy," has ſupplied the poetry of "Lucy;" and Mr. Leffler, we muſt ſay, has, in his melody, kept pace with his author's purity of idea, and eaſe of diction. In a word, "Lucy" is a very engaging and intereſting little ballad.

The favourite Air of "Laurette;" compoſed by H. Smart; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano forte or Harp, and inſcribed to Miſs Beechey, by Joſeph Major. 2s.

Mr. Major has converted this popular air into a rondo that will, we predict, become equally prevalent. The digreſſive matter blends well with the theme, and the paſſages, while they muſt gratify every cultivated ear, afford that practice for the finger by which it cannot fail to be improved.

"Poor Kate who ſells Brier;" a Ballad; ſung by Miſs Tyrer, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written and compoſed by William John Rhodes. 1s.

"Poor Kate" tells her tale in a melody as ſimple and natural as her own character; and this we deem the firſt merit in a ſong of this kind. Among the lovers of unaffected, artleſs air, Mr. Rhodes, we are convinced, will gain by this little effort many admirers.

"The Maid of Seaton Vale," a Scottiſh Ballad, written by Mr. Rannie; compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Finlaſon, by John Roſs, Eſq. 1s.

In the "Maid of Seaton," we find much ſweetneſs of melody and tenderneſs of expreſſion. The ideas flow out of each other with eaſe and nature, and the effect of the whole worthy the well-known talents from which the melody ſprings.

A new Overture for the Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Maria Place, by J. Latour, Eſq. 2s.

This overture, in which Mr. Latour has introduced the favourite air of "Go George, I can't endure you," is throughout conceived with much ſpirit, and produces an effect that evinces a particular happineſs of talent for this light, eaſy, and pleaſing ſpecies of compoſition. Piano-forte ſtudents who have not yet arrived at the higher ſtages of execution will find this an agreeable and improving exerciſe.

"Orphan Mary; or, the Strawberry Girl;" ſung by Mrs. Herbert, in the New Pantomime, of "Laugh and lay down; or Harlequin King of Spades;" compoſed by J. Sanderſon. 1s.

This is one of thoſe many little efforts which, without any ſtriking merit or peculiarity of character, pleaſe the general ear, and add to the general ſtock of ordinary entertainment.

NEW

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.

The New Duties impoſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, are—By the Acts 45 Geo. iii. cap. 11. on Poſtages.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 13. on Pleaſure Horſes.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 14. on Salt.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 15. on Property or Income.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 28. on Legacies.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 30. on Exciſe and Cuſtom Duties.

OF the increaſed Rates of Poſtage under the authority of the firſt-mentioned Act, every one muſt now be well informed; but it is proper to obſerve that the Duty on Pleaſure Horſes has been increaſed one-fifth. The Tax on Property or Income, one-fourth. The Duty on Salt one-half; and the Exciſe and Cuſtom Duties (which cannot be detailed in this Miſcellany) in a certain proportion.

Amongſt new Acts the firſt that requires notice, is the Stat. 45 Geo. 3. cap. 28. impoſing a Duty on Legacies; the enactments of which are as follows:—

There ſhall be paid upon all legacies, ſpecific or pecuniary, or of any other deſcription, whether the ſame be charged upon any real or perſonal eſtate; and upon all reſidues or ſhares of perſonal eſtate left by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument, or divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place; and upon monies, or reſidues or ſhares of monies, ariſing from the ſale of real eſtates, by duty, will, or teſtamentary inſtrument, directed to be ſold; the duties following—that is to ſay,

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds or more, given by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument, for the benefit of any child, or deſcendant of any child, and charged upon any real or perſonal eſtate, or on monies ariſing from the ſale of any real eſtate, and upon the clear reſidue of every perſon dying teſtate or inteſtate, and upon every part of the clear reſidue deviſed to any perſon of any monies ariſing by the ſale of any real eſtate, by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument directed to be ſold, provided ſuch perſon ſhall leave any perſonal or real eſtate of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds in the whole, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies (if any) the ſum of one pound for every one hundred pounds of the value of any ſuch legacy or reſidue, and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs ſum.

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds charged upon any real eſtate, or monies ariſing from the ſale of any real eſtate, directed to be ſold, of the clear value of one hundred pounds, and upon ſuch monies, and the clear reſidue, after payment of debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which, if payable out of any perſonal eſtate*, would by virtue of 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98. have been chargeable with any of the duties of two pounds ten ſhillings, four pounds, and five pounds; the like duty of two pounds ten ſhillings, four pounds, and five pounds for every one hundred pounds of the amount of ſuch legacy, or reſidue; and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs ſum.

Upon every legacy ariſing out of any perſonal eſtate, and upon the reſidue of any perſonal eſtate, for which a duty of eight pounds per cent. is now payable under the ſaid act, an additional duty of two pounds.

* The old duties on legacies are, by 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98, as follows:—Legacy, ſpecific or pecuniary, or of any other deſcription, of the amount or value of twenty pounds or more, and alſo upon the clear reſidue of the perſonal eſtate of every perſon, whether teſtate or inteſtate, and who ſhall leave any perſonal eſtate of the clear value of one hundred pounds, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges, and ſpecific and pecuniary legacies (if any) where any ſuch legacy, or any reſidue ſhall be given, or ſhall paſs to a brother or ſiſter, or any deſcendant of a brother or ſiſter, for every one hundred pounds of the value of any ſuch legacy or reſidue, and ſo after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs ſum, to be paid on the receipt for ſuch legacy or reſidue, 2l. 10s.

A brother or ſiſter of a father or mother of the deceaſed, or any deſcendant of a brother or ſiſter of a father or mother of the deceaſed, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 4l.

A brother or ſiſter of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceaſed, or any deſcendant of a brother or ſiſter of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceaſed, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 5l.

To or for the benefit of any perſon, in any other degree of collateral conſanguinity to the deceaſed than as above deſcribed, or any ſtranger in blood, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 8l.

Exemptions] Legacy, or any reſidue which ſhall be given or ſhall paſs to or for the benefit of the huſband or wife of the deceaſed, or any of the royal family.

Upon

Upon every legacy of the value of twenty pounds or more, charged upon any real estate, or monies arising from the sale of any real estate, of the clear value in the whole of one hundred pounds, and upon the clear residue of such monies, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which shall be given for the benefit of any person whose legacy or residue, if arising out of personal estate, would be now chargeable with eight pounds per centum, a duty of ten pounds for every hundred pounds of the value of such legacy or monies.

The duties granted by this act shall not be charged in respect of any legacies satisfied out of any real or personal estate, or in respect of any share of any personal estate of any person dying before April 5, 1805.

Nor any legacy or residue which shall be given or pass to the husband or wife of the deceased, or any of the royal family.

Every gift by any will or testamentary instrument of any person dying after the 5th of April, 1805, which shall have effect, or be satisfied out of personal estate, now payable only in respect of those coming out of personal estates, and not in respect of such as were charged on real estates, or which shall have been made payable out of any real estate, or be directed to be satisfied out of any monies to arise by the sale of any real estate, whether by way of annuity, or in any other form, shall be deemed to be a legacy: provided that nothing herein shall extend to the charging with the duties any specific sum of money, or any share thereof charged by any marriage settlement or deed, upon an real estate, in any case in which any such specific sum shall be appointed by any will or testamentary instrument, under any power by any such marriage-settlement or deed.

The duties granted upon legacies charged upon any real estate shall be paid by the trustees; or if there shall be no trustees, then by the person entitled to such real estate, subject to such legacy, or by the person required to pay any such legacy; and the said duties shall be retained by the person paying any such legacy according to the regulations of 36 Geo. 3. chap. 52.

"An Act for allowing a certain Proportion of the Militia in Great Britain voluntarily to enlist in His Majesty's Regular Forces and Royal Marines. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 31." (Passed 10th April, 1805.)

His Majesty may appoint regiments of the regular forces and divisions of the marines in which militia men may enlist.

But the number of men to be enlisted *shall not exceed the number then serving above the original quota of the county*, nor more than one serjeant and one corporal for every twenty private men.

His Majesty may appoint officers to approve or reject the men, but none shall be rejected who are five feet four inches, and under 35 years of age, and not disabled.

As soon as the number to be enlisted from any regiment is ascertained, they shall be discharged, and shall, if approved, be attested for general service in the regiments they have declared their intention to enlist, and shall be entitled to the bounty of ten guineas; of which three shall be paid to such man on his approval, and the remainder as soon as he shall arrive at the head quarters of the regiment or division into which he shall have enlisted, together with subsistence, pay, and cloathing.

No person in confinement, under sentence of a court-martial, shall be entitled to enlist until he shall have suffered the sentence of a court martial; nor any who have been in confinement or sentenced to punishment within a certain period without consent of the commanding officer.

No serjeant or corporal shall enlist into the artillery as such.

Also, no adjutant's clerk, or regimental clerk, drummer, or musician in the band, or armourer, shall be entitled to enlist without the consent of the commanding officer; and commanding officers may refuse to discharge men upon assigning sufficient cause to the general commanding the district, or to the adjutant-general.

No person shall be drafted from the regiment in which he enlisted unless first wholly discharged from all service whatever.

This act was passed to answer the regular army, by reducing the militia to its original standard, and permitting the surplus strength thereof to be transposed to the regular forces and royal marines. To induce voluntary offers of service therein, a bounty of ten guineas is granted to each man, and the foregoing abstract contains the substance of such clauses as relate to the privileges and immunities of the men who may enlist under the authority of the act; the clauses ommitted relate merely to official regulations.

Erratum in the Essay in Vindication of Locke (No. 130):—for "conspicuous," read "perspicuous."

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. YOUNG's Courſe of Lectures on Natural Philoſophy and the Mechanical Arts, delivered two years ago in the theatre of the Royal Inſtitution, is now printing, with conſiderable additions and improvements. The work will conſiſt of two volumes quarto; the firſt containing the text of the Lectures, nearly as they were delivered, but with ſuch alterations as are calculated to make them ſtill more intelligible to the moſt uninformed readers. The Lectures are followed by a copious ſeries of plates, illuſtrative of every department of mechanical and phyſical ſcience. The ſecond volume contains, in the firſt place, the mathematical elements of natural philoſophy, deduced from firſt principles, and, in many inſtances, extended by new inveſtigations; ſecondly, a methodical catalogue of works relating to natural philoſophy and the arts, with about ten thouſand references to particular memoirs and paſſages, and a number of uſeful tables and of conciſe abſtracts and remarks; and, laſtly, a collection of the author's miſcellaneous papers, reprinted with ſome alterations, principally from the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The work is expected to be completed early in the next winter.

The M. S. of the fourth volume of the the Life of General WASHINGTON has reached London, and the quarto edition will make its appearance early in Auguſt.

Mr. THELWALL continues to deliver his Lectures on Elocution and Criticiſm, in various places in Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, with a degree of ſucceſs almoſt without example. So much is the temper of the times changed, that his principal patrons are among the Clergy, who have every where been forward to bear public teſtimony of his merit. We learn that he intends to repeat them in the metropolis in the enſuing winter.

Mr. T. C. BANKES is preparing for the preſs, in two volumes, the extinct Peerage of England; giving an account of all the peers who have been created, and whoſe titles now are either dormant, in abeyance, or abſolutely extinct; with their deſcents, marriages, and iſſues, public employments, and moſt memorable actions, from the Norman conqueſt to the year 1803.

A new volume of the valuable Tranſactions of the London Medical Society is announced as ready for publication.

A *new* ſociety has been lately inſtituted, under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are to promote a ſpirit of harmony among the members of the profeſſion.—Dr. SAUNDERS is the Preſident.

Dr. ARNEMAN, of Hamburgh, late Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Gottingen, and member of moſt of the Philoſophical and Medical Societies in Europe and America, has undertaken to ſuperintend the foreign department of the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL, vacant by the deceaſe of the late Dr. NOEHDEN. The high conſideration in which the MEDICAL JOURNAL is held on the Continent, cannot fail to be increaſed by this arrangement; and it may not be improper to add, for the information of the correſpondents of this work, that of the unprecedented number of two thouſand five hundred copies, which are circulated every month, nearly one thouſand copies are ſent to the Continent, to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and to North America. The advantages of ſo large a monthly circulation is, in this work, equally felt by readers and by correſpondents.

Mr. COTTLE (the author of Alfred) is engaged in writing an heroic poem on the ſubjugation of Wales by Edward I. entitled The Fall of Cambria.

Mr. IRVING, author of the Lives of the Scottiſh Poets, lately publiſhed in two volumes octavo, is now engaged in preparing for the preſs, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT is printing a Collection of Sonnets, which, from the known taſte of the editor, may be expected to be ſtrictly claſſical.

The Rev. Dr. KELLY, one of the tranſlators of the Manks Bible, rector of Copford, and vicar of Ardleigh, Eſſex, has in the preſs a Triglott Dictionary of the Gaelic Language; as ſpoken in Man, Scotland, and Ireland: together with the Engliſh.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE is engaged on A Treatiſe on the Law of Bankrupts.

Dr. MAVOR is engaged in a tour of Wales, and is collecting materials for an Account of its Agriculture, Manners of the People, their Customs, Habits, &c. &c. A draftsman of taste and accuracy makes one of his party; and the whole journey will have for its object science and scenery, pleasure and information. The principality has been often trod, but it is by no means beaten; ever affording new sources of remark for use and beauty.

Mrs. TEMPLE, mother of the young lady whose poetry has so frequently gratified the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has finished a novel, under the title of Ferdinand Fitz-Ormond, which will speedily make its appearance, in four volumes.

Mr. CROCKER, an eminent land surveyor, of Frome, in Somersetshire, is engaged upon a Systematic Treatise on Land Surveying. This important practical art, said to have given rise to Geometry, has never been treated in a manner worthy of its importance, and the authors who have treated of it have either been deficient in mathematical knowledge, or without experience in practice. Mr. CROCKER unites both these requisites in a supereminent degree.

The new edition of Dr. WATKINS's Biographical Dictionary, in the improvement of which he has been employed nearly two years, is almost completed, and will be ready for publication in the month of September. It will include upwards of ten thousand persons, with the authority annexed to each article.

Mr. YOUNG has commenced the new series of his Annals of Agriculture, and the first quarterly number appeared on the first day of July. In future, a volume of four quarterly Numbers will be completed annually.

A selection of all the best epigrams in the English language will speedily appear, under the title of the British Martial.

Mr. BELOE is printing Anecdotes of Literature, from rare books in the British Museum and other valuable libraries.

Mr. ROBERTS, author of a Treatise on Voluntary and Fraudulent Conveyances, is preparing a Treatise on the great Statute of Frauds and Perjuries; in which the influence of that statute upon contracts for sales, wills, judgments, and executions, will be the subject principally considered.

Dr. TROTTER, of Newcastle, is preparing for the press An Inquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Indigestion, &c.

The Life of the late Mr. GEORGE MORLAND is printing, in folio.

Mr. CRUISE is preparing for the press the fifth and sixth volumes of his Digest of the Laws of England respecting real Property.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of Letters on History, has announced a Collection of Essays to be published by subscription.

Mr. LESLIE has circulated Proposals for publishing by subscription a Dictionary of the Synonymous Words and technical Terms in the English Language.

Mr. W. HOOKER, a pupil of Mr. BAUER, botanic painter to his Majesty, has commenced the publication of a work under the title of Paradisus Londinensis; containing coloured figures of new and rare plants cultivated in the vicinity of London.

The second volume of BELL's Surgery, containing operations of surgery, may be expected in a short time.

Dr. EDWARD GOODMAN CLARKE, author of *Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium*, has in the press a new work on the Practice of Physic.

Dr. MUNKHOUSE, of Queen's College, Oxford, has in the press three volumes of Sermons.

Mr. LOUIS JONSON has commenced the publication of a work entitled Devotional Harmony. The words are selected from various psalms and hymns in common use, and the music from the most eminent composers. No new tune will be inserted that will not stand the test of musical criticism.

Mr. SWINBURNE is engaged in a Picturesque Tour through Spain; which will be illustrated with twenty-two plates, and will be finished early in 1806.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant, by a Lincolnshire Grazier, is printing.

In November next will be published, in quarto, the first volume of Mr. LYSONS's *Magna Britannia Illustrata*.

Dr. R. JACKSON has nearly ready for publication A System of medical Arrangement for Armies.

A new work, under the title of London Cries, or Pictures of Riot and Distress, a Poem, by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, will soon appear.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH, of Newburgh, in Fifeshire, has issued Proposals for publishing an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language.

Mr. JONAS, author of An Abridgment of the Excise Laws, intends shortly to publish A new and complete Art of Gauging.

Mr.

Mr. JOHN NEWLAND, of the Inner Temple, is preparing a Treatise on Contracts, as far as they fall within the jurisdiction of a court of equity.

The fifth volume of the Supplement to Mr. VINER's Abridgment is preparing for publication.

Mr. W. D. EVANS has in the press A Translation of POTHIER's Treatise on Obligations; with Illustrations adapted to the English Law.

Dr. GRIFFITHS, author of a volume of Travels, is engaged on a translation of LENOIR's French Monuments, which will extend to about six volumes octavo.

Mrs. JACKSON, widow of J. JACKSON, Esq. Advocate General of Jamaica, has in the press Dialogues on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity.

A Board of Health has lately been established for the purpose of preparing and digesting regulations for the most speedy and effectual modes of guarding against the introduction and spreading of infection, and for purifying any ship or house in case any contagious disorder should manifest itself in any part of the United Kingdom. This Board is to hold its meetings at Somerset-Place, and it is composed of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, Sir Francis Milman, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Heberden, Sir Alexander Monro, and Dr. Harness.

Mr. NICHOLSON and others have been investigating the cause of the noise in water just before it boils, which is usually called *simmering*; and, from some experiments, it seems to be occasioned by the condensation of steam bubbles, in their ascent through the cold fluid above.

Mr. STODART gives the following as a good method of gilding upon steel:—To a saturated solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, add about three times the quantity of pure sulphuric ether, and agitate them together for a short time. The gold will soon be taken up by the ether in the form of nitro-muriate of gold, leaving the remaining acid colourless at the bottom of the vessel, which must be drawn off by means of a stop-cock. The acid being discharged, the instrument to be gilt, having been previously well polished and wiped clean, is to be dipped for an instant into the ethereal solution, and on withdrawing it, as instantly washed by agitation in clear water, to get rid of a small portion of acid necessarily taken up with the metal. If this be neatly done, the surface of the steel will be completely and very beautifully covered with gold.

The travels undertaken by Messrs. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT and AIME BONPLAND, into the interior of America excite general interest. In fact, there are few countries so worthy of the attention and investigation of enlightened men, and few travellers have combined with the spirit of observation, and the numerous attainments and talents possessed by Messrs. VON HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, such ardour for the improvement of the sciences, such courage and success in the execution of the plan they had formed. Messrs. LEVRAULT, SCHÖLL, and Co. have published a Prospectus of the Travels of these gentlemen, the publication of which has been committed to them by the authors. Travellers, say they, have, in general, introduced all their observations into the body of their works. M. VON HUMBOLDT has, however, thought proper to follow a contrary method, and to treat separately of objects which are of a different nature. He is, therefore, determined first to give to the public detached collections containing whatever relates more particularly to astronomy, geology, botany, zoology, &c. before he publishes what may properly be denominated his Travels, which will embrace every thing connected with general physics, the origin of nations, their manners, their civilization, prosperity, antiquities, commerce, and political economy. Of this portion of his observations, and the History of his Travels, he will at present publish only an abridged account, entitled Abridged Relation of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the new Continent, in the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, continue the publishers, being united by the ties of the most intimate friendship, having shared all the fatigues and all the dangers of this expedition, have agreed that all their publications shall bear their names conjointly. The preface of each work will announce to which of the two each distinct part belongs. This arrangement will accelerate the enjoyment of the public, and will facilitate to a greater number the means of acquiring what will demand a less advance at a time. Besides, it is not agreeable to be interrupted in the midst of a narrative, sometimes by the details of an astronomical observation, and at others by the description of a plant or an unknown animal. He will publish, at the same time, his astronomical observations, and the tables of his barometrical and geodesical measures, under the title of Collection of astronomical Obser-

vations, and Measures executed in the New Continent; and, as in his Voyage, he confines himself in mentioning an altitude to the statement of it, without saying whether it was found by the barometer or whether it was founded on geodesical measures. M. HUMBOLDT then collects into a separate work all the phenomena presented by the atmosphere and the soil of the equinoctial regions. This work, the result of all the investigations undertaken by our philosopher during his five years travels in both hemispheres, is entitled, Essay on the Geography of Plants, or physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on the Observations and Measures taken between the Latitude of 10° South and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. A large plate represents a section passing over the summit of Chimborazo, carried from the coasts of the South Sea to the shores of Brasil. It indicates the progressive vegetation from the interior of the soil which contains cryptogamous plants, to the perpetual snows which are the limits of all vegetation. Among these is distinguished the vegetation of palm-trees, &c. that of fern-trees, quinquina, and gramineous plants. The name of each plant is written at the height at which it is found, according to the measures determined by M. VON HUMBOLDT. Fourteen scales, placed on each side of the table, relate to the chemical composition of the air, of its temperature, of its hygroscopical and cyanometrical state, of the electrical phenomena, of the horizontal refraction, of the decrease of gravitation, of the culture of the soil, of the height at which the different kinds of tropical animals live, &c. It is, without doubt, the most general physical table, of any portion of the globe, ever attempted. The same booksellers are likewise printing two other works, which belong to descriptive natural history; one on botany and the other on zoology. The herbary which these travellers brought from Mexico, the Cordilleras of the Andes, the Oronoko, Rio Negro, and the river of Amazons, is one of the richest in exotic plants that was ever conveyed to Europe. Having long resided in countries which no botanist had ever visited before them, it is easy to conceive how many new genera and species there must be among the 6300 kinds which they collected under the tropics of the new continent. Were they to publish at once the systematic description of all these vegetables, they would employ several years in ascertaining what is really new, or they would run the risk of publishing, under new names, plants already known. It therefore appeared preferable to give, without any regular order, the designs of the new genera and species, which they have been able sufficiently to determine, and to publish at a subsequent period, a work without plates, which contain the diagnoses of all the species, systematically arranged. It is with this view that they publish the Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito and Peru, on the Banks of Rio Negro, the Oronoko, and the River of Amazons. Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND have been equally fortunate in making interesting discoveries in zoology and comparative anatomy. They have collected, in great numbers, descriptions of animals hitherto unknown; monkies, birds, fish, amphibious animals; for example, the axalotl of the lakes of Mexico, a problematical animal of a nature similar to the cameleon. M. VON HUMBOLDT has made drawings of numerous objects of comparative anatomy, relative to the crocodile, the sea-cow, the sloth, the lama, and the larynx of monkies and birds. He has brought over a collection of skulls of Indians, Mexicans, Peruvians, and natives of the banks of the Oronoko; and these drawings are not less interesting for the history of the different races of our species than for anatomy. These materials, among which will be found a notice on the fossile elephants' teeth found at the elevation of 2600 yards above the sea, will appear in numbers, under the title of Collection of Observations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics. While these various works are in the course of publication, M. VON HUMBOLDT will complete the engraving of the Geological Atlas of the Cordilleras of the Andes and of Mexico, containing profiles founded on measured heights; of the Essay on geological Pasigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs: and of the Geographical Atlas, which will contain a map of the river la Madelaine, in four plates; others of the Oronoko, Rio Negro and Cassiquiare, and the general map of the kingdom of New-Spain: the latter will be accompanied with a statistical account of the country. All these maps were drawn by M. VON HUMBOLDT himself, from his own astronomi-

cal observations, and a great number of interesting materials which he collected. He will, at the same time, put the finishing hand to the first volume of his Travels. To the subjects already mentioned as being particularly treated of in that work, should be added, observations on the climate relative to organisation in general; considerations on the ancient state of civilization of these regions, and detailed notices on the management and produce of the mines. A folio volume of engravings will exhibit several views of the Cordilleras, and valuable designs of the antiquities of Mexico and Peru, such as the elegant arabesques which cover the ruins of the ancient palace, several enormous pyramids constructed of brick, statues, and chronological monuments, which have a very striking analogy to those antiquities of Indostan with which we are acquainted. Several of these plates are already engraved with great care. As M. von Humboldt publishes these different works at the same time in German and French, both editions may be considered as originals. The Equinoctial Plants, by M. Bonpland, will appear only in French; a great part of the text being in Latin, it will therefore be understood by the literati of all Europe. The following is a list of their works which are either in the course of publication or shortly will issue from the press:—Abridged Narrative of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the New Continent during the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, which was to appear in the month of July. Collection of astronomical Observations and Measures executed in the New Continent; same size and paper, to appear in the course of the present year. Essay on the Geography of Plants; or Physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on Observations and Measures taken between the Latitude of 18° South, and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, with one plate. Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito, and Peru, on the Bank of the Rio Negro, Orocko, and the River of the Amazons, with plates, folio. Collection of Observations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics; quarto, with plates. All these works collectively will bear the general title of Travels of Messrs. Alexander von Humboldt and Aime Bonpland. They will all be printed uniformly, excepting the Equinoctial Plants, for which a larger size was required on account of the figures. A Translation of these important Travels is announced in London, by Mr. Phillips, of Bridge-street.

M. De Stratimirovus, Greek Archbishop and Metropolitan of Carlowitz, in Hungary, has caused Dr. Neustadter's Instructions concerning Vaccination to be translated into the Illyrian and Wallachian languages. This work, composed for the use of the lower classes, has been gratuitously distributed, to the amount of 25,000 copies, among the inhabitants of those and the neighbouring provinces.

The well-known German Journal, entitled *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, which has been carried on forty years, and during great part of that time possessed of considerable influence, will cease with the present year; the editor, M. Nicolai, being obliged, by his great age, to resign the undertaking.

A work of considerable magnitude, on the Northern Mythology, has been announced at Leipsick. The author is Professor Grater, and M. Göschen has undertaken to execute it with the utmost typographical luxury. It will appear at the same time in German and French, in thirty parts, of a small folio size.

A Catalogue of the Medical and Physical Library of the late Professor Baldinger, of Marpurg, has been published. He was, perhaps, the most curious man in Germany with respect to every thing connected with the medical science. His library comprehends 16,000 volumes, exclusive of detached dissertations, treatises, or memoirs. The number of editions which he possessed of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates alone, exceeded one hundred; but the most remarkable circumstance connected with his library is, that it is not destitute of any necessary or essential work. The proprietor was fifty years in collecting it, and his heirs wish to dispose of it, if possible, entire.

M. Proust, Professor of chemistry at Madrid, announces that he has discovered in Spain the earth of which floating bricks are made. He imagines that it is almost of the same nature as that employed for the same purpose by Fabroni. He intends speedily to publish the result of his experiments on this subject.

M. Reichard, counsellor in the service of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha, has resolved to erect a monument of his gratitude

titude to that prince, not in a public place in some town in his dominions, but on the summit of the Rigi, one of the highest and most frequented mountains of Switzerland. The simple stone which will form this monument, and which will be fixed to one of the blocks of granite of the mountain, has been prepared at Zug. It bears the following inscription in German:—"To the pious memory of ERNEST II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, illustrious for his birth and his talents, and still greater for his noble and liberal sentiments, this monument is consecrated in the face of the Alps and of the free people whom he loved and esteemed." It was M. FUSSELI, the painter, of Zurich, who chose the picturesque situation in which this inscription will be placed, and obtained permission for that purpose from the competent authorities. He intends soon to publish a Picturesque Tour of the Rigi.

M. DE LA DROUETTE, Prefect of the Upper Alps, has addressed to the Institute a Memoir on the Discovery of the ancient City of Mons Seleucus, which appears to have been overwhelmed and destroyed by an extraordinary inundation. The researches hitherto made have discovered an edifice 598 feet in length, and 360 in breadth, a furnace, a semi-circular basin, stoves, brick cellars, covered with several strata of very fine cement, canals and aqueducts lined throughout their whole length; apartments for the directors of the manufactory, lodgings for the workmen, gardens, &c. In front, the streets terminate in an extensive place, and in the avenue of the principal edifice; that above-mentioned was surrounded by a great number of houses. The labourers have likewise found many articles in bronze, fragments of statues of alabaster, bass-reliefs in marble, a great quantity of fragments of mosaic-work, besides a vast number of vessels of glass and earth, which afford a high idea of the art of pottery in ancient times; numerous Celtic and Roman medals of silver and bronze; and, lastly, some inscriptions in better or worse preservation.

In America a very simple and ingenious borer is in general use; it consists of the common center bit of the carpenters, followed by a wide flat screw, hammered up from a plate of iron or steel; and it possesses the property of clearing away the cutting without requiring to be drawn out, as is the case with the auger, the gimblet, &c. For the cuttings are partly by their weight, and partly by friction against the internal cylindrical surface, prevented from revolving along with the screw. The consequence is, that they are pressed against its thread, and slide along it towards the handle. And as this motion or shifting of the thread is quicker than the motion of boring, by which the whole tool is carried inwards, the cuttings must come out with a velocity nearly equal to the difference of these two motions.

The mountain Ortles, situated between the vallies of Sulden and Drosny, has been ascended by M. GEBHARD, by whose barometer its height is found to be 14,406 Paris feet above the level of the Mediterranean, which is higher than any mountain on the old continent, except Mont-Blanc; this, according to Saussure, is 14,556 feet.

W. WERNER is enabled to dissolve wax in water by the following process:—For every pound of white wax he takes twenty-four ounces of potash dissolved in a gallon of warm water. In this he boils the wax, cut in small pieces, for half an hour, and at the end of this time he takes it from the fire, and suffers it to cool. The wax floats on the surface, in the form of white soap; triturated with water, it yields what is commonly called *milk of wax*, and may be applied to furniture, pictures, &c. An hour after the application the coated parts are to be covered with a piece of woollen cloth, which will give a great brilliancy to paintings, and a fine polish to furniture.

It is said that M. SCHROETER has ascertained the existence of an atmosphere to the moon, by some new observations on the twilight round this secondary planet, which extends from 2° 38′ to 3° 6′. The atmosphere of the moon is 28-94 times less dense than the terrestrial atmosphere.

A. F. SKJELDEBRAND, a colonel in the service of the King of Sweden, has published, at Stockholm, a work entitled *Voyage Pittoresque au Cap Nord.* The work is in four volumes, and contains a number of views, with descriptions of the appearance of the country. This author was the travelling companion of Acerbi, who, some years since, published an account of his travels through Sweden, Lapland, &c. In their narratives they have pursued different tracts; the one having written as a philosophic observer of men and nature, the other as a painter and lover of the fine arts.

JULIUS KLAPROTH, son to the celebrated chemist, in consequence of his great skill in Oriental literature, is appointed, by the Petersburg Academy of Sciences,

Sciences, to attend the Embaſſy of Count Golowkin, which is about to be ſent from Ruſſia to China. The embaſſy will conſiſt of 3000 perſons, and it is hoped that very conſiderable acceſſions of knowledge, in reſpect to the Chineſe empire, will be derived from it.

The new edition of OSTERWALD's Geography has, by French influence, been prohibited in Switzerland!

Dr. F. MUNTER has publiſhed, at Copenhagen, in two volumes, a very complete Hiſtory of the Reformation.

A Collection of Letters, which paſſed between LEIBNITZ and ſeveral of his correſpondents, and which had not hitherto been given to the world, has lately been publiſhed at Hanover.

By an Imperial Ukaſe in the Court Gazette of Peterſburg, the rights of citizens have been given to the Jews throughout the whole extent of the Ruſſian dominions. The children of the Jews will, henceforth, be admitted, like the other Ruſſian ſubjects, into the ſchools, colleges, and univerſities. The Hebrews will be divided into four claſſes; viz. of farmers; artificers and workmen; merchants; and citizens. The farmers will be free, and, as well as the artificers, may purchaſe lands; and thoſe who wiſh to engage in agriculture, and have no fortune, are to have a certain portion of the crown lands. Thoſe who will eſtabliſh manufactories are to enjoy, in their commerce, all the franchiſes of Ruſſian ſubjects.

Profeſſor KIESEWETTER has made a variety of obſervations on the *Deaf and Dumb*, at Berlin; and he has diſcovered, that, when taught to ſpeak, they have a great tendency to ſpeak in rhyme!

M. PROUST ſays, that the ſulphate of copper and the nitrate, with a minimum of acid, verdigris, the native and artificial muriates, cendre blue, the carbonate, &c. all yield to potaſh both their acids and hydrites. Potaſh, tinged with hydrate of copper, throws down the hydrate on being mixed with water, and all the oxydo-alkaline ſolutions follow the ſame law. Slaked lime, ſhaken in a bottle with carbonate of copper and water, produces a fine cendre blue in about twelve hours; after which, as lime deprives potaſh of its carbonic acid entirely, and potaſh is one of the ſtrongeſt attractors of acids known, it is impoſſible that it ſhould not have the ſame power over an oxyde, and that oxyde poſſeſſed of the weakeſt attraction of any.

M. DOBERIMER propoſes the following method to make white lead. Diſſolve litharge in weak nitric acid, and precipitate this ſolution with prepared chalk. The precipitate waſhed and dried affords a ceruſe of the whiteneſs of ſnow.

In America, Mr. RICHARD SNOWDEN is about to publiſh a Hiſtory of that Continent, from the diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent period, in two volumes.

Mrs. WARREN is engaged in a Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Termination of the revolutionary War between Great Britain and the United States of America; interſperſed with biographical, political, and moral obſervations.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publiſh Lectures on Theology, by CHARLES NISBETT, D. D. late Preſident of Dickenſon College, in Carliſle, Pennſylvania; to which he intends to prefix an account of the life and character of the author.

M. BERGMANN, a Livonian clergyman, advantageouſly known by the account of his travels, and his reſidence for ſeveral years among the Calmucks, intended to ſet off on a new tour among the nations inhabiting Upper Aſia, of whom very little is at preſent known. We have the greater reaſon to expect the moſt ſatisfactory refults from this new enterpriſe, as M. BERGMANN is complete maſter of the languages of moſt of the nations he intends to viſit.

M. DE RIES, Adjutant-General of the King of Denmark, has invented a new inſtrument called Topognomon, by means of which you may diſcover the Eaſt in the darkeſt night, and point out a place where there is a light, though you cannot perceive it. This invention is capable of being of the greateſt importance in war, and particularly in ſieges. The ſame officer has likewiſe invented an inſtrument, by means of which, in a given place and in profound darkneſs, you may aſcertain the moment when a veſſel ſails from port.

M. OEGG, formerly vicar of the cathedral of Wurzburg, has ſubmitted to the electoral committee at Münich a new invention, by means of which all kinds of mills may be ſet in motion without the aid of water. He has offered to execute one of theſe machines, on condition that an excluſive privilege, for twenty years, ſhould be granted to him.

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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A TREATISE on Practical and Experimental Agriculture; by J. Carpenter; 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

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The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of Select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting Ancient Edifices of this Country, with an Historical and Descriptive Account of each Subject; by John Britton; Part I. 4to. 1o. 6d. l. p. 16s. 6d.

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A Concise History of British Commerce with the Continent of Europe, and with all Parts of the World; by Dr. Reinhard, of Göttingen; with Notes and considerable Additions; by J. Savage; 8vo. 1s. 6d.

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The Unity of the Christian Body, stated in a Sermon preached at Lambeth at the Consecration of the Bishop of Norwich; by Richard Prosser D. D.; 1s.

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land Society of Scotland, appointed to inquire into the Nature and Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian; drawn up according to the Directions of the Committee; by Henry Mackenzie, Esq. 8vo. 12s. boards.

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Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AYERST John, Wirtersham, corn merchant. (B. Fellett Bennett James-Thomas, Huntingdon, drapers. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Beardman Benjamin, Ipswich, shopkeeper. (Nird, Prescot street

Bennett James-Tregony, linen draper. (Sanford, Exeter

Bond Thomas, New Balum, clothier. (Wegener and Web, Red Lion street

Brown William-Holcott, Northampton, woolcomber. (Richard-Walter Forbes

Bartley John, Saffron hill, cordwainer. (Higden and Lym, Curriers' hall

Brooks Mark, Shepperton, corn and coal merchant. (Jenkins, James, and Co

Benton William, Twickenham, maltster. (Blake and White, Essex street

Bexon William, Gosport, draper. (Fisher, Furnivals inn

Boyd Thomas, Buckingham street, wine merchant. (Dawson, Warwick street

Brett William, Rotherhithe, plumber. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple

Chandler Richard, Gloucester, tobacconist. (Tarrant and Woolley, Chancery lane

Collard John, jun. Canterbury, hop dealer. (Wright and Pickering, Temple

Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant. (Williams, Cursitor street

Carter John, Grimstone, Norfolk, grocer. (Lynn and Collyer, Bedford row

Crane John, Whaplode, Lincoln, draper and grocer. (Lambert, Hatton garden

Canning John, Birmingham, plater dealer. (John Wilson

Curzon Charles, Bonfica, shopkeeper. (Nuld, Prescot street

Edwards Thomas, Wribbenhall, Worcester, shopkeeper. (Clarke and Hardee, Bewdley

Garbett James, Liverpool, builder, &c. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn

Gardner William, Luton, sack manufacturer. (Jackson, Fenchurch buildings

Hole Barnett, Painswick, clothier. (James, Gray's inn square

Henry Jenner-Humphries, and William Humphries, druggists. (Smith and Tillon, Chapter house

Hubbell Richard, Chandos street, liquor merchant. (Taylor, Beaufort buildings

Hancock Henry, and John-Bernard Hoffmeyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's inn

Hewitt John, Birmingham, druggist. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monument yard

Houteal John-Bernard, Streatham, corn and coal merchant. (Martelli, Norfolk street

Harrison John-Robert-Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn

Harrison George, Clobe street, carpenter. (Thomas Wild

Lincom Richard, Yoxford, brandy merchant. (Flashman, Ely place

Lowden William, Ridinghouse lane, farrier. (Edmunds and Hammond

Markham John, jun. Napton-upon-the-Hill, shopkeeper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn

Milburn William, and John Mills Copeman, Bow Church yard, warehousemen and merchants. (Courteen, Cannon street

Mierre John-David-Albert-de, and James Crosbie, Broad street Chambers, merchants. (Berry, Wabrook

Noel Thomas-Hunsden, North street, Brightchelmstone, linen draper. (Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings

Orbell William, Feltham, shopkeeper. (Gilpe, Shire lane

Read Thomas, Whitcombe street, jeweller. (John Pullen, Fore street

Rodwell Thomas, Piccadilly, bootmaker. (Derby, James street

Smith James, Sudbury Green, falesman

Scott Joseph, jun. Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer. (Rosser and Son, Kirby street, Hatton garden

Smethurst James, Mangnall, Bolton, dimity and quilting manufacturers. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Smith James, and Jeremiah-smith Myten, potters. (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion square

Thurston Jeremiah, Norwich, merchant-tailor. (Richard Gedsird

Tilyard George, Walton-upon-Thames, plumber. (Samuel Ayland

Townsend Edmund, Maiden lane, wine and cyder merchant. (Williams and Berwood, Austin friars

Thomas Henry-smith, and John Latcelles, Mill lane, coopers and partners. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel court

Taylor John, jun. Framlingham, miller. (Bromley and Bell

Urquhart William, Ratcliff highway, cooper. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square

Wayne John, Bradington, Derbyshire, butcher. (Kinnersley, Long, and Tice, Symond's inn

Witts Edward, Lower road, victualler. (Wright, Sherborn lane

Williams John, Llanlidan, dealer in cattle. (Stratton, Shoreditch

Wild Joseph, Royton, dealer. (Kay and Renshard, Manchester

Watson Jonathan, Manchester, cotton spinner. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinson Henry, Howarth, shopkeeper, August 8

Arnstein Abraham-marcus, London street, linen draper, October 19

Antrell George, Whitecross alley, watchmaker, August 14

Armistead Richard Henry, bradford, grocer, August 5

Bicknell Samuel, sen. and Samuel Bicknell, jun. Maze Pond, soap boilers, July 27

Baxter John, Harwich, linen draper, July 23

Bennett John-Wotton, Exeter, dyer, July 29

Bennett Richard-Samuel, Houndditch, hatter, August 14, final

Bunny William, Old Gravel lane, currier, August 13, final

Britlow Francis, Haymarket, bootmaker, August 14

Berkley

Berkley Thomas, Cornhill, merchant, August 17
Balding William, Hoit, grocer, August 9
Barker William, Strand, linen dealer, August 13
Bradley Henry, Birmingham, merchant, August 20
Bickford Thomas, Sutton, papermaker, July 20
Carter Thomas, jun. Waltham Crofs, corn chandler, July 23, final
Crank William-Charles, Kenfington, brewer, November 2
Chadwick John, Elland, innholder, July 29, final
Colls Robert, Woodford, corn dealer, July 30
Cory George, Yarmouth, upholder, August 3, final
Collins James, Elvington, farrier, August 10, final
Clark John, Pancras lane, tailor, August 15
Day Benjamin, Bishop Stortford, July 23, final
Day William, Cheapside, mercer, July 27
Davies Davies, Chester, cheesemonger, July 25
De Beauvoir David, Winchester ftreet, infurance broker, August 10
Davifon Andrew, Chefter, wine merchant, August 5
Dwyer James, Briftol, hatter, August 13, final
Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, August 13
Eagleton Edward, Cheapfide, grocer, August 6
Field William, ftreatham, victualler, August 13
Fozard James, fen. Lætitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Tark lane, ftable keepers, September 2, final
Forbes John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, November 8, final
Fryer George, Red Lion ftreet, merchant, August 13
Fulton Thomas, Bifhopfgate ftreet, pewterer, Auguft 3
Forbes George, Copthall court, merchant, Auguft 28
Fulcher Henry, Shoe lane, victualler, Auguft 10, final
Garland Matthew, Grove ftreet, victualler, Auguft 10
Goodyear William, Shepherd ftreet, bricklayer, July 27
Goois George, Cawfon, maltfter, Auguft 9, final
Harris Jofeph, Keynfham, tanner, July 31
Harris Timothy, Paul's court, hofier, July 23, final
Hartman Jofeph, Manchefter, merchants, July 25
Hodfon Thomas, Spilsby, fhopkeeper, Auguft 16, final
Hill Stephen, Bifhopfgate ftreet, oil and colourman, July 27
Hancock Robert, Wells, merchant, Auguft 13
Hale Henry, Birchin lane, oilman, November 4
Johnfton Robert, James Johnfton, and William Johnfton, Swithin's lane, merchants, Auguft 6
Jones Albert, Duke ftreet, Strand, merchant, Auguft 13
Irvin Thomas, and James Rolden, Halifax, dyers, Auguft 13, final
Keen John, Crop lane, factor, Auguft 13
Kershaw James, and William Kerfhaw, Halifax, merchants, Auguft 7
Kinder John, Liverpool, cabinet maker, Auguft 10, final
Lawrence Richard, Windfor, bricklayer, July 27
Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money fcrivener, November 2
Lee Paul, South Shields, druggift, Auguft 3
Lacy Jonathan, Whitby, fhip builder, Auguft 9
Lee Henry, Ramfgate, dealer, November 29
Matthew George, and Thomas Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, July 27
Mills John, Brook green, linen draper, Auguft 14, final
Mellor Jofeph, and George Pratt, Leek, filk manufacturers, July 3, final
Mafters William, fen. and William Mafters, jun. Greenwich, diftillers, Auguft 8
Mayor William, Preflon, woollen draper, Auguft 5
Mitchell Thomas, Hatton court, merchant, Auguft 17, final
Mofes Samuel, Brighthelmftone, linen draper, Auguft 6
Moffatt David, Fleet market, grocer, Auguft 13, final
Mundell Edward, Scarborough, corn dealer, Auguft 2
Mattrafs John, St. John's Chapel, Durham, Auguft 15
Morris William, Coventry, draper, Auguft 17
Naifh John, Walcott, coal merchant, July 29
Newman Paul, Milkfham, clothier, Auguft 6
Oddy Joftua-Jenfon, and John Oddy, St. Mary Axe, merchants, July 27
Oakes John, Union ftreet, coal merchant, July 30
Payne William, Ipfwich, coach maker, July 13
Parrott William-Jackfon, Leighton Buzzard, wine merchant, Auguft 14
Page John, Thavies inn, warehoufeman, Auguft 14, final
Phillips John, Rofs, innholder, Auguft 1, final
Preedy James, Chipping Norton, currier, Auguft 10
Payne Thomas, Ashford, grocer, Auguft 14
Plowes John, Leeds, merchant, Auguft 10
Rodd Thomas, Gerard ftreet, jeweller, July 27, final
Roberts Charles, Tower ftreet, victualler, July 27
Ranfon Lebbeus, Cannon Coffee-houfe, tavern keeper, Auguft 1, final
Richardfon John-Pocklington, fheep jobber, Auguft 5
Rowland Northby, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggeshall, blanket makers, Auguft 5
Roberts Thomas, Heflon, grocer, Auguft 10
Spencer William, Saffron hill, victualler, July 27, final
Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, July 22, final
Smith Thomas, Grove ftreet, victualler, July 27
Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Driffield, merchants, Auguft 14
Simms John, Sheepy-Farva, miller, Auguft 22, final
Sandback William, Norwich, fhopkeeper, Auguft 7, final
Sharpies Robert, Anderton, fhopkeeper, Auguft 13, final
Smith John, and Robert Smithies, Poole, paper makers, Auguft 19
Spraggon Jofeph, and William Spraggon, Gravefend, Auguft 17
Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, January 16
Turner John, Manchefter, dealer, Auguft 5
Tabrum Robert, Shopland, dealer, Auguft 28
Thurgood Thomas, Welwyn, fhopkeeper, Auguft 28
Taylor John, Maiden lane, weaver, Auguft 13
Vowell John, jun. Watling ftreet, ftationer, July 27, final
Wright Dennis, Sealingham, miller, Auguft 12
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Thames ftreet, wholefale grocers, July 17, final
Wray Hilton, Birchin lane, ftruggift, July 27
Winter Jofeph, Combe St. Nicholas, leather dreffer, July 27, final
Wain James, and Thomas Aggs, Eafinghall ftreet, clothiers, July 30
Whittaker William, Manchefter, dealer, July 31
Weaver William, Bow lane, warehoufeman, Auguft 28
Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, July 29, final
Whittle Richard, Tarleton, fhopkeeper, Auguft 8
Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, Auguft 12, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

JUNE the twenty-fixth, Mr. Whitbread, attended by Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, Lord Temple, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Windham, Mr. Wilberforce, and about ninety other members of the Houfe of Commons, repaired to the Houfe of Peers with a meffage, which Mr. Whitbread delivered in the following words:—

"My Lords,—The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament aflembled, have commanded me to impeach Henry Lord Vifcount Melville, of high crimes and mifdemeanours; and I do here, in their names, and in the names of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, impeach the faid Henry Lord Vifcount Melville of high crimes and mifdemeanours. I am further commanded to acquaint this Houfe, that the Houfe of Commons, will, in due time, exhibit particular articles againft him, and make good the fame."

Upon their return to the Commons, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment againt Lord Melville.

Mr. Whitbread

Mr. Fox	Mr. Holland
Mr. Grey	Mr. Serjeant Beft
Mr. Sheridan	Lord Temple
Lord H. Petty	Mr. Calcraft
Lord Marfham	Mr. Kinnaird
Mr. Giles	Lord Porchefter
Lord Folkftone	Lord A. Hamilton
Mr. Raine	Mr. C. W. Wynne
Dr. Lawrence	Mr. Jekyll
Mr. Creevy	Mr. Morris

To this committee were referred the tenth report of the commiſſioners of naval enquiry, and the report alſo of the ſelect committee. On a ſubſequent day a bill was brought in, to indemnify Mr. Trotter for all concerns, and to relieve him from all penalties, with regard to the tranſactions ſpecified in the tenth report of the board of naval enquiry, and thereby to enable him to give an unreſtrained evidence in the caſe of Lord Melville. And on the fourth of July, Mr Whitbread brought up the report of the committee, which conſiſted in eight articles of impeachment againſt Lord Melville, the firſt of which is the moſt important, and charges his lordſhip with the ſecretion of 10,000l. To avoid as much as poſſible uſeleſs and mere technical language, we ſhall give an abſtract of theſe articles, which will by the generality of readers be better underſtood than the articles themſelves.

Article 1. The firſt article recites, that Lord Viſcount Melville, whilſt he held the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, and previous to the ſaid 10th day of January, 1786, did take and receive, from and out of the money impreſſed to him as treaſurer of of his majeſty's navy, from his majeſty's exchequer, the ſum of 10,000l. or ſome other large ſum or ſums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the ſame to his own uſe, or to ſome other corrupt and illegal purpoſes, and to other purpoſes than thoſe of the public navy ſervices of the kingdom, to which alone the ſame was lawfully applicable; and did continue ſuch fraudulent and illegal converſion and application of the ſaid ſum or ſums of money, after the paſſing of the ſaid act of parliament for the better regulating the office of the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy. And the ſaid Henry Lord Viſcount Melville has declared, that he never would reveal the application of the ſaid ſum of 10,000l. and, in particular, he did make ſuch declaration in the houſe of commons on the 11th day of June, 1805, and then and there added, that he felt himſelf bound, by motives of public duty, as well as private honour, and perſonal convenience, to conceal the ſame; all which conduct of the ſaid Henry Lord Viſcount Melville was contrary to the duty of his ſaid office, a breach of the truſt repoſed in him, and a violation of the laws and ſtatutes of this realm.

Article 2. Charges his lordſhip with permitting and conniving at Trotter's drawing money from the bank of England, and placing it with a private banker, in violation of the ſtatute, &c.

Article 3. After repeating the former violation, charges his lordſhip with applying the money, thus illegally removed from the bank, to purpoſes of private emolument, in conjunction with Trotter, and in violation of the act, &c.

Article 4. Charges him with circumſtances of ſtrong ſuſpicion from the deſtruction of all vouchers and memorandums, with a view to prevent a diſcovery of the monies advanced to him by Trotter from the funds at Coutts's; all which conduct was contrary to his duty, &c.

Article 5 More ſtrongly impreſſes the circumſtances of ſuſpicion, from the mixed and undiſtinguiſhed funds at Coutts's, whereby the public incurred the riſk of being defrauded. This is aggravated by the circumſtance of every voucher having been deſtroyed, which could trace the exiſtence, progreſs, and conſequence of the tranſaction.

Article 6. Charges him with the receipt of 22,000l. from Trotter, for which no intereſt was received, and the ſuſpicion ariſing from the deſtruction of all written vouchers reſpecting this tranſaction.

Article 7. Charges him with the ſubduction of an equally large ſum, for which no intereſt was paid, the burning of memorandums, &c. &c.

Article 8. Impreſſes the ſuſpicion of his lordſhip's connivance with Trotter, from the various circumſtances above ſtated; it then ſums up the charges in a general manner, and concludes with a ſtrong allegation that all theſe acts were a high breach of duty in Lord Melville, a violation of the laws and the truſt repoſed in him, in conſequence of which the Commons of Great Britain accuſe his lordſhip of high crimes and miſdemeanours.

The next ſtep in the progreſs of this buſineſs was a bill brought in by Mr. Whitbread for continuing the proceedings againſt Lord Melville, notwithſtanding any prorogation or diſſolution of Parliament, which was accordingly agreed to; and on the 12th of July the Parliament was prorogued by commiſſion to the 22d of Auguſt, when the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker of the Lords Commiſſioners, addreſſed both Houſes of Parliament in the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"We have it in command from His Majeſty to expreſs the ſatisfaction with which he has obſerved the proofs you have given in the courſe of the preſent Seſſion of your conſtant regard for the honour of his Crown and the intereſts of his Dominions; and particularly the meaſures which you have adopted for ſtrengthening His Majeſty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the diſpoſable military force of the kingdom."

"*Gentlemen*

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"His Majesty has directed us particularly to thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which the necessity of the public service has required."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"His Majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negociations in which he is engaged with Powers on the Continent; but you may rest assured that no step will be omitted on His Majesty's part for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French Government, which threaten every day, more and more, the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."

Then the Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"By virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the twenty second day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-second day of August next."

An attack was made on the 18th, by the British fleet lying off Calais, upon about thirty of the enemy's flotilla sailing from Dunkirk to Boulogne, which was considerably injured, but at the expence of about fifty of our own men killed and wounded.

FRANCE, ITALY, &c.

It is evident, from every important document received from the Continent, that Bonaparte meditates the subjection of the whole of Italy. The Pope is to resign all the towns of consequence which are fortified, and the Republic of Lucca is to be incorporated with France. Upon the great changes which have taken place in the Government of Genoa, the Austrian Envoy, as will be seen in the following State Paper, thought it his duty to inquire, in answer to a Note from the Genoese Minister, whether these circumstances were to be considered as terminating his mission:—

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the emperor of Germany and Austria, has received yesterday evening the note, in which senator Roggieri, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed him that the Ligurian senate has resolved on the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French empire, and that this resolution will be immediately carried into execution, a deputation having been sent to his majesty the emperor; in consequence the government has at the same time thought proper to signify the motives that have induced it to annul both its old and new constitution, and renounce the rank it has hitherto maintained among independent states, to unite itself to another great power. I have also been given to understand, that my mission to the Ligurian government is at an end.

"I will not examine the motives which have led the senate to take this step; in this case the senate is the best judge; and the object is of sufficient importance, since it relates to the existence and well-being of a state. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely and alone depends on the orders of my emperor, and until I receive these orders, it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated.

"I shall therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my court, the note delivered to me, together with the decree of the senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian government will, in the mean time, acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German nation; and I expect that the Austrian consulate for commercial affairs will remain on the footing on which it at present exists, agreeable to the law of nations. (Signed) "GINSTL."

"*Genoa June 2, 1805.*"

On the 6th instant, the senator Roggieri, transmitted to the Envoy the following note in answer:

"I have laid the note of your excellency of the 2d instant, before the chief magistrate; and I have the pleasure to assure your excellency that the official respect which is due to your excellency, according to the law of nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian government entertain for his imperial majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your excellency, and towards the whole legation of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria."

The following Memorial will be deemed important and interesting to all who are connected with our West India Islands.

MEMORIAL AND REPRESENTATION, ON THE SUBJECT OF AMERICAN INTERCOURSE, PRESENTED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THEREOF; DATED AT KINGSTON, ON THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1805.

To his Honour Lieutenant General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-

mander-in-Chief in and over this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same,

The humble Memorial of the Assembly.

May it please your Honour,

That on acknowledging the independence of the United States of North America, his Majesty's then Ministers thought it would be proper to deprive them of the benefits they had derived from their intercourse with the West-India Islands whilst they composed part of the British dominions.

That the inhabitants of Jamaica have ever been anxious to promote the commercial prosperity and augment the naval strength of the empire; but, on this occasion, they represented, that Nature had denied to this island the means of subsisting its population whilst their industry was directed to the cultivation of those staples which alone rendered it a valuable appendage to the mother-country, and that it was destitute of many articles of the first necessity in preparing our produce for exportation. They submitted, that Great Britain, with all her remaining dependencies in North-America, could not supply the lumber required for buildings and packages in the towns and on the plantations, or the provisions absolutely necessary for the existence of the inhabitants, and that they could not be procured from the United States in sufficient abundance, unless the importation should be permitted in their own vessels. The clearest facts, the most obvious consequences, were disregarded, chiefly through delusive misrepresentations from the settlers in the remaining British colonies in North America, who flattered themselves with acquiring immense wealth by a monopoly of an extensive market which they knew must be scantily supplied. After some intermediate relaxation, the intercourse was at length confined to British vessels, navigated according to law. Putting the loss and destruction of property out of question, to this country the result was terrible.

It is briefly stated in a Report of a Committee of this House on the subject of the Slave-Trade, which never has been, nor never can be, controverted.

'We decline (say the Committee) to enlarge on the consequences which followed, lest we may appear to exaggerate; but having endeavoured to compute, with as much accuracy as the subject will admit, the number of our slaves whose destruction may be fairly attributed to the unfortunate measure of interdicting foreign supplies, whilst the country was suffering under internal calamities, we hesitate not, after every allowance for adventitious causes, to fix the whole loss of lives at fifteen thousand. This number we firmly believe to have perished of famine, or of diseases contracted by scanty and unwholesome diet, between the latter end of 1780 and the beginning of 1787.'

Such was the waste of life at which the first experiment was made for securing to Great Britain the carrying-trade between Jamaica and the United States of North-America! With the charity of Christians, and loyalty which oppression could not alienate, the Assembly were willing to suppose, that the consequences of the measures adopted were not intended or foreseen; and they are brought forward as a defence against new calumnies, and not as a subject of recrimination for the destruction of their property.

It is to be recollected, that this trial was made not only in the time of profound peace, but commenced at the termination of the American War, when a redundancy of shipping, seamen, and capital, in the mother-country, were ready for any new or advantageous commerce; when a great addition of active and enterprising adventurers were poured into the remaining British colonies of North-America, solicitous to profit by a speculation which their misrepresentations had contributed to set on foot.

Finally, however, it was admitted to be vain to contend against the decrees of Providence, which had condemned New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to perpetual sterility, and shut up all intercourse with Canada for more than half the year. When these provinces applied to the Legislature of the mother-country for, and were allowed, liberty to import lumber and provisions from the United States, it was thought impossible that statesmen could listen to an application for rendering the supply of half a million of British subjects subservient to their blind and indecent avarice.

Although the expectations of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, were completely defeated, it must be acknowledged, that the profit of the carrying-trade betwixt the United States of North-America and the British West-India colonies was for a time secured to the British ship-owners. They were computed to get about 245,000 sterling annually, and perhaps the inhabitants of this country only paid about double the freight which the articles would have cost if imported in American vessels. This, however, was during peace.

When the late war with France commenced, notwithstanding the immense superiority of Great Britain by sea, and the advantages of an established and regular intercourse, the national shipping gradually disappeared. The increasing exigencies and diminished supplies induced the Right Honourable the Earl of Balcarres to assume the responsibility of providing for the wants of the country confided to his care, by opening the ports of this island to American shipping.

By this wise and necessary measure, a second famine was averted; and, during a period of great difficulty, the agricultural capital of the country has been preserved, and the planters look forward to better times to disencumber themselves from the debts affecting it.

It is our painful duty to represent, that, by recurring to the system of restriction formerly tried, the same consequences must follow

follow with inevitable certainty. The capital and labour employed in raising staples for exportation, so important to the commerce and navigation of the mother-country, must be applied to raise food for our subsistence, and, in certain situations, to procure substitutes for lumber.

Every one conversant with the state of the island must admit, that obtaining them is not practicable in the best-cultivated districts; but, were it otherwise, the shipping of the empire would be materially diminished by attempting to engross the carrying-trade between the island and America.

This intercourse is in its nature unchangeable.

On the part of the North-American States our staples might be dispensed with, because they are luxuries, and can also be supplied from other parts of the world; but our demands from them are for necessaries the most essential, and only become greater in proportion to our industry and the increase of our cultivation. We shall take two periods, very distant from each other, to shew their nature and extent.

The Schedule No. 1. contains an account of the imports from North-America into the British West-India Islands in 1771, 1772, and 1773. It is on the authority of Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, and discriminates what was supplied by the territories now forming the United States from what was furnished by the British provinces. The articles composed 1200 cargoes annually, and were estimated to be of the value of 720,000 sterling, or 1,008,000l. Jamaica currency; but, as many of the vessels made two, and sometimes three, voyages within the year, the number did not exceed 533, and the seamen employed were about 3390.

The Schedule No. 2. exhibits a similar account for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, from the returns of the naval officer, made to the House of Assembly, of the importations from the United States and the British dominions in North America, and distinguishes the proportions imported in American and in British bottoms. A valuation is added, on the authority of members of this House, of great commercial experience and respectability: it will be found 1,249,075l. currency.

The Schedule No. 3. contains an account of our exportations to North-America, from the same authorities.

As might be expected, it will be found, from these authentic documents, that the increased cultivation of Jamaica calls for a supply of greater value than was required by all the British islands in the first period; and that, of this supply, less than one-twelfth part comes from his Majesty's colonies in North-America; and that six-seventh parts of what we procure from the United States is imported in their own shipping. We shall admit, however, that the number of vessels mentioned by Mr. Stanley now carries the increased supply; and it will be found, that 456 additional British vessels, navigated by 2862 seamen, must enter immediately into the American trade, to prevent the absolute ruin of this country.

No person in the least acquainted with commerce, but must admit, that twice that number will be requisite if our wants are intended to be answered by means of ships making a circuitous voyage once a-year from Great Britain.

Situated as the mother-country is at present, we do not hesitiate to affirm, that neither shipping nor seamen can be spared for carrying on and protecting this commerce until the return of peace.

We have hitherto regarded matters in the most favourable view, as if we possessed the quantity of provisions usual at this season of the year, and without a prospect of interruption to the intercourse.

The facts, however, are extremely different. From a scanty harvest in America, and a great demand from Spain, the importations have been less than common, whilst the expenditure has been augmented by drawing the militia from their homes, and collecting pioneers and working-parties, during the present martial-law.

From the best information, collected by inquiries under authority, on the proclamation of martial-law, it is ascertained, that there then was not flour to feed that portion of the inhabitants who depend on it for subsistence for two weeks, and we have no reason to believe that the stock is now greater. In about thirty days the expectation of all additional supply must be given up. When the imperious cravings of absolute famine may arrest attention, it will be too late to administer relief. In the hurricane-months, few American vessels adventure in these latitudes, and the winter-frosts lock up many ports of the United States from which we are supplied.

We trust that we have been fortunate enough to impress your Honour with a true sense of the situation of this country, for if ever there was a case calling for the sound exercise of that discretion with which his most gracious Majesty has entrusted you, we humbly submit that case now exists here.

No means can be pointed out for carrying on an intercourse admitted to be indispensable at all times; proved to be now peculiarly so from causes which his Majesty's Ministers could not foresee, but which are fully disclosed to your Honour.

No benefit can accrue to Great Britain, or to the empire at large, from the calamities which will be brought upon this country.

We admit the responsibility which your Honour must assume in exercising the high prerogative which our most benevolent Sovereign has delegated to you, for the purpose of protecting his faithful people from partial evils, arising out of well-intended general regulations; but we humbly call your Honour's attention to the higher responsibility

sponsibility which will attach on declining to dispense the blessings which his Majesty meant to be communicated to his loyal subjects here.

From all these considerations, we rely, that your Honour will, without delay, give directions for continuing this most important intercourse, on its present footing, for six months after the time limited by the present order of the Privy Council, or until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

Having received no instructions from his Majesty's Secretary of State, authorizing me to give directions for continuing the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States of America, after the first of next, I consider myself absolutely precluded from paying that attention to your representation, which, under other circumstances, I should sincerely wish to do upon all occasions.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Lunatic Asylum.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

FEBRIS	3
Catarrhus	5
Dyspnœa ebriosa	1
Phthysis pulmonalis	7
Cynanche	9
Opthalmia	4
Dyspepsia	13
Hypochondriasis	2
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorhœa	3
Anasarca	6
Epilepsia	2
Morbi infantiles	16
Diarrhœa et cholera	12
Morbi cutanei	9

The Reporter has this last month been impressed more deeply than ever he was before with the fatal folly of bleeding in the generality of those cases to which venesection is too frequently applied.

A person, who at a very advanced period of life was sinking under the combined operation of age and intemperance, was advised, on account of a difficulty of breathing, arising from general debility and a mutilation of the pulmonary organs, to experience frequent and extravagant evacuations from the arm, which, of course, in a very short time put a period to his terrestrial existence.

If the employment of the lancet, although in some instances it is of undoubted use and necessity, were abolished altogether, it would perhaps save annually a greater number of lives than in any year the sword has ever destroyed.

Medical men are sometimes apt to consider themselves, and are generally regarded by others as insignificant and inefficient, unless they are *doing* something, that is, either performing some painful operation, or administering some powerful remedy. Whereas, the fact is, that, in no incipient or true preparation of cases, the best thing that can be done is to let the patient alone. An inflammatory fever,* or a habit indicating excess of general excitement in this enervated age, very rarely indeed occurs. And *local* inflammations, such as acute rheumatism, gout, or cynanche, will seldom, with impunity, permit the opening of a vein. In the last disease, the writer has had more especial reason to entertain this opinion, in which he is confirmed by the authority of a man celebrated as a philosopher, although not a member of the medical profession.

"Ah! these accursed physicians, they will certainly kill her with their bloodlettings. I have been myself extremely subject to the quinzy, and have invariably found that bleeding increased its violence; when, on the other hand, I contented myself with simply using a gargle and putting my feet in warm water, I generally found myself well the following day." †

In cases of scrophulous opthalmia the writer has recently found advantage in applying *cold* to the whole body, as well as to the organ more particularly affected: the salutary power of this agent seems to

* Dr. Cullen states that he never saw an instance of this fever during forty years of the most widely extended practice.

† Original Correspondence of Rousseau.

increase

increaſe nearly in proportion to the extent of ſurface to which it is applied*.

Fevers and other analogous complaints appear not to prevail at preſent, to that extent which might be expected in London at this period of the ſummer. It is not the intenſity of the heat, ſo much as the complicated pollution with which, in conſequence of it, the atmoſphere of the metropolis is, more eſpecially in the warmer months, impregnated, that tends to diſorder and to debilitate the conſtitution of its inhabitants.

"It is not air, but floats a nauſeous maſs
Of all obſcene, corrupt, offenſive things†."

Happy are they, who, unconfined by profeſſional or any other chains, are, at this ſeaſon of the year, at liberty to enjoy the ſalutary fragrance of vegetation, or to ſeek refreſhment and relief in the ſtill more enlivening breezes, and invigorating exhalations of the ſea. J. REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, July 25, 1805.

* The Reporter has lately received a copy of a Treatiſe on the Operation of Cold from Dr. Stork of Briſtol, a writer of merit, who, although not an implicit diſciple, exhibits, in his work, a mind illumined with the rays of Brunonian philoſophy.

† Armſtrong.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

AT the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, it was ſtated by the committee, that the whole line of canal had been inſpected, and that the works and improvements to be erected upon it were eſtimated at upwards of 27,000l. The meeting was alſo informed of the rapid increaſe in the revenues of the company, ſince the opening of the line by the completion of the tunnel at Bliſworth, the five laſt monthly returns of tonnage in 1805, being—January, 7311. February, 3102l. March, 5105l. April, 5699l. May, 6602l. — The proprietors were then congratulated on the great advantages to be expected by them, as well as the public, in the more general introduction of Staffordſhire or Paddington coals (ſo called from being now brought on the Canal to that place); and, in order to ſhow the great comparative value of theſe coals over the ſea or Thames, with which London has been hitherto ſupplied, a part of Mr. Sadler's evidence, lately given before parliament, and in which he was corroborated by other evidence, was read by the ſolicitor. Mr. Sadler ſtates two tons, by weight, of Paddington coals, to be equal to two chaldrons, by meaſure, of River coals: and that the preſent coſt of them is as three to four; that for evaporating, or boiling water, one-third leſs in weight of Staffordſhire coals will do the ſame work as a given weight of River coals.

At a general half-yearly meeting of the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools in England and Wales, the Committee reported, that ſince the laſt general meeting, in October, 1804, they had added 51 ſchools, with the addition of more than 6000 ſcholars, to the ſtatement then delivered; and that from the commencement of this inſtitution, in 1785, the ſociety had afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2380 ſchools, containing 213,011 ſcholars, for whoſe uſe they had diſtributed 200,974 ſpelling-books, 46,465 teſtaments, and 6935 bibles, beſides a ſum of 4142l. 4s. 5d. granted to ſuch ſchools as ſtood in need of pecuniary aſſiſtance. The effect of that attention which the Committee paid to petitions for aſſiſtance from the principality of Wales begins now to diſplay itſelf in a manner which promiſes the moſt extenſive and happy refults. It is already aſcertained that 115 ſchools have been eſtabliſhed by the ſociety in the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Angleſey, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, in which upwards of 7000 ſcholars, who, in all probability, muſt have ſtill remained in ignorance, are now taught to read and underſtand their moral obligations both to God and man. Accounts are alſo expected from all the other counties of a ſtill further augmentation of this number.

The building, called Weſtminſter Market, is to be demoliſhed, and on its ſite will be erected a new Guildhall. The workmen have begun their operations. What they have deſtroyed of the Market will not be regretted, but in digging below it, they toil at the foundations of the ancient Sanctuary at Weſtminſter, which the antiquary may now ſee for the laſt time, and ſome of the public will, perhaps, hear of for the firſt. Till 1750, the old building remained. "In that year," ſays Dr. Stukeley, "I went to ſurvey the old church at Weſtminſter, called the Sanctuary, which they were then pulling down to make a new market houſe. The building itſelf is as extraordinary in its kind as that we have no clear account concerning it in the hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey, to which it manifeſtly belongs. 'Tis compoſed of two churches, one over another; each in in the form of a croſs. The loweſt may be called a double croſs." Dr. Stukeley then

diſcuſſes the date of the building, which he ſuppoſes coeval with the firſt Abbey, the work of Edward the Confeſſor. The peculiar purpoſe of it was to be the Aſylum, or Sanctuary, of thoſe that fled to the cathedral for ſafety. Some parts of the building were, however, of a later date. Dr. Stukeley, ſpeaking of the deſtruction of it in 1750, ſays, "They were a long time in demoliſhing it with great labour and expence. It conſiſted moſtly of rag ſtone from Suſſex, the mortar of the ſame burnt into lime. No rock could be harder. And ſometimes they attempted to blow up part of it with gunpowder. The door of the lower church, or principal entrance of the fabric, was covered with plates of iron, I ſuppoſe to ſecure it from fire and the violence of ſuch as would attempt to carry off any perſon, who fled hither for ſanctuary. The eſplanade at top was paved with flat ſtones, when we viewed it; and had many tenements built upon it, which no doubt yielded good rents from the unhappy perſons remaining there for life."—John Stow ſays of the place, "The privilege of Sanctuary was firſt granted by Sebert, King of the Eaſt Saxons, ſince increaſed by Edgar, King of the Weſt Saxons, renewed and confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor."

The following is a ſtatement of the quantity of porter and table beer brewed in London, by the firſt twelve houſes in each line, from the 5th July, 1804, to the 5th July, 1805.

PORTER.	*Barrels.*
Barclay and Perkins	152,500
Meux, Read and Co.	136,700
Truman, Hanbury and Co.	126,400
Whitbread and Co.	103,600
Shum, Combe and Co.	85,700
T. Calvert and Co.	71,200
Goodwyn and Co.	71,100
J. Calvert and Co.	46,200
Elliott and Co.	46,100
Cox and Co.	34,200
Clowes and Co.	34,200
Riley and Co.	32,000
TABLE BEER.	
Kirkman	22,697
Charrington	22,505
Edmonds	18,712
Sandford	15,999
Poullain	15,923
Cape	11,903
Satchell	11,343
Sandall	9,915
Cowell	8,726
Park	8,686
Hoffmann	8,095
Smith	7,954

On the night of June 30th. a fire was diſcovered in a large range of wooden blue ſtore-houſes, in the royal arſenal at Woolwich, not far diſtant from the magazine. The royal artillery were inſtantly turned out, but it was found impoſſible to ſave any part of the building on fire, or of another of the ſame deſcription near it. The firſt conſideration was, to prevent the deſtruction of the magazine; and, the ſecond to ſave a large ſtore of clothing, containing ſuits for 8000 men, both of which were not more than thirty paces diſtant from the buildings on fire. By the indefatigable exertions of the artillerymen, both theſe objects were happily accompliſhed. The buildings conſumed, were ſituated behind the moat; though they were about 170 feet in length, and two ſtories high, not a veſtige of them was left by the deſtructive element. They were full of what is called dead ammunition, ſuch as grape and caniſter ſhot in boxes, the number of which, is ſuppoſed to have amounted to half a million. It was not till near four o'clock the following morning, that the conflagration was ſo far extinguiſhed, as to place the magazine out of danger. No lives were loſt, and only a few trifling accidents happened. As there was reaſon to ſuppoſe that this conflagration was not the effect of accident, government immediately took active meaſures for the diſcovery of the incendiary.

MARRIED.

At St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, John Bowyer Nichols, eſq. of Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Baker, daughter of John B. eſq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, Dr. Kidd, of Oxford, to Miſs L. Savery, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Iſlington, T. Whitehurſt, eſq. to the only daughter of W. Hutchins, eſq. of Highbury place.

Capt. R. D. Oliver, of the navy, to Miſs Saxton, daughter of Sir Charles S. bart. comptroller of the navy.

At Hackney, the Rev. H. H. Norris, to Miſs H.C. Powell, third daughter of D.P. eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, R. Eaton, jun. eſq. of Stetchworth Houſe, Cambridgeſhire, to Miſs Jefferſon, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. of King's Langley, Herts.—Wm. Ruſſell, eſq. to Miſs Sophia Ruſſell, daughter of Charles R. eſq. of Binfield Houſe, Berks.—T. S. Horner, eſq. of Mells Park, Somerſet, colonel-commandant of the Frome and Eaſt Mendip cavalry, to Miſs Hippeſley, eldeſt daughter of Sir J.C. Hippeſley, bart.

W. Wilcox, eſq. of Camden-ſtreet, Iſlington, to Miſs Gore, daughter of the late Captain Arthur G. of the Naſſau Eaſt Indiaman.

John Willett Willett, eſq. of Merley Houſe, Dorſetſhire, M. P. for New Romney, to Miſs Wilſon, of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Edmonton, the Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton, near Bath, to Miſs Holmes, daughter of Joſeph H. eſq.

DIED.

At Newbury, Berks, *Mrs. Fry*, wife of Mr. Edmund Fry, letter founder, Type-ſtreet.

At his lodgings in Great Ruſſel Street, Covent Garden, *Roger Blount, eſq.* 95.

At Maze Hill, Greenwich, *R. Brathwaite, eſq.* Admiral of the White, 79.

At Hadley, *Mrs. E. Garrow*, eldeſt daughter

ter of the late Rev. David G. and ſiſter of counſellor G.

In Weymouth Street, *Dr. Patrick Ruſſell, F. R. S*

In College Street, Weſtminſter, *Colonel Teeſdale*, 81.

In Groſvenor Place, *G. Medley, eſq.*

In Scotland Yard, *Mrs. Street*, wife of T. G. Street, eſq.

At Iſlington, *Mrs. Bond*, widow of the late Edward B. ſen. eſq. of Golden lane, brewer.

At Teddington, *Mr. Touſſaint*, late of Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

At Pimlico, *J. Groves, eſq.*

Mr. James Parker, an eminent portrait and hiſtorical engraver, whoſe talents have for many years been ſucceſsfully employed in ornamenting the beſt editions of the Engliſh Claſſics, and other works of taſte, which he rendered ſtill more valuable by the fineſt productions of his art. His loſs will be much regretted by the amateurs of fine engraving; but by his friends, and he had many, who had the pleaſure of knowing his equability of temper, his ſuavity of manners, and integrity, his death muſt be for ever deplored, though by none more ſincerely lamented than by the Society of Engravers, of which he was a governor, and who attended him to the grave. By his zeal and indefatigable endeavours he contributed much to their formation into a ſociety for the beſt of purpoſes, humanity; and his meritorious exertions will long be remembered by the fatherleſs and the widows of thoſe of his profeſſion who may be left in neceſſitous circumſtances.

At the houſe of her father, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. at the Admiralty, after having been ſafely delivered of a daughter which died in a few hours, *Viſcounteſs Ranelagh*, wife of Thomas Jones, Viſcount Ranelagh, county of Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, county of Meath, to whom ſhe was married in Auguſt laſt.

At his father's houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Charles Symmons, eſq.* the youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. S. He was endowed with abilities of a ſuperior order; and, with a bright and ardent fancy, he poſſeſſed a judgment which was remarkably temperate and correct. His mind, naturally elegant, was improved with aſſiduous cultivation; and the range of his knowledge, ſhort as was the period of his life, was extended and comprehenſive. He compoſed with peculiar elegance in proſe and in verſe; and, nothing but his extreme diffidence of himſelf deprived his talents of their juſt lead in the converſation of that ample ſociety, of which the ſingular refinement and conciliation of his manners made him the ornament and the delight. His perception and reliſh of moral order and beauty were quick and exquiſite. His boſom was a ſanctuary which no impure or violent, no ſordid or mean paſſion could ever preſume to pollute; his heart was the reſidence of piety, affection, and benevolence. His temper was equal and cheerful; ſometimes, indeed, diſcovering the depreſſion of calm and ſoft melancholy, but never elevated into ſtrong and rude mirth; a ſmile generally ſat upon his lip, but laughter never revelled upon his cheek. His ſpirit, mild and quiet, patient and placable, was, at the ſame time, in a remarkable degree, reſolute and intrepid. Facile and complying in the common intercourſe of ſociety, he was not, by any motives, to be diverted from the purpoſe or the object to which he had been directed by his moral viſion, and which his judgment had conſequently adopted. With handſome though not regular features, his countenance was ſtrongly alive and prepoſſeſſing with the intelligence and the benignity of his mind. His perſon was admirably beautiful; nearly ſix feet in height, its ſymmetry was perfect; its proportions light, elegant, and graceful, not ill-modelled for ſtrength, but more obviouſly adapted to agility. A fever put a period to his innocent and exemplary life, before he had completed his 22d year.

At Chelſea; *Mr. R. Suett*, of Drury-lane Theatre, in conſequence of an apoplectic fit about two months ago, from the effects of which, he would probably have recovered, could he have been induced to adopt a more temperate ſyſtem of life. He was early inſtructed in muſic, and was intended merely for a ſinger. He poſſeſſed a very pleaſing voice and great muſical taſte. His firſt appearance in public was, when quite a boy, at a place called Finch's Grotto Gardens, a kind of minor Vauxhall, ſituated near the King's Bench in St. George's Fields, the price of admiſſion to which was ſixpence. At this place, Suett ſung for one or two ſeaſons, and was then exalted to the orcheſtra at Ranelagh, where he acquired conſiderable reputation as a very promiſing boy. His voice however, did not improve in ſuch a manner, as to give his friends reaſon to expect that he would obtain much diſtinction in the metropolis. A few years afterwards he joined the itinerant companies of ſome provincial theatres, and at length became well known and much admired as a comic actor in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, till his fame reached the London managers, and he was induced to accept an engagement at Drury-lane, where he made his firſt appearance in the year 1780. His talents were ſo well known to the public that it is not neceſſary to enter into a particular account of his profeſſional merit. It may however, be fairly ſaid of him, that he was no copyiſt in his art. He poſſeſſed original humour, and though he occaſionally inclined to indulge the galleries with a comic luxuriance that bordered on extravagance and buffoonery, there was ſo much quaintneſs, oddity, and whim in his manner, that he muſt have been

a very severe critic indeed, who was not rather diverted than offended. He was an excellent mimic, but never suffered that dangerous and invidious faculty to appear on the stage. In private life he was social, pleasant, and good humored, always ready to do a kind action, or to engage in any frolic. He had the usual improvidence of such characters, and in general devoted little attention to considerations of health or fortune. He had not completed his 47th year.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. David Garrow, whose death is mentioned at p. 398 of the last volume.* He was brother of William Garrow, M.D. of Barnet, who died in 1795, and father of Mr. G. the counsellor, and now M.P. for Gatton in Surrey, and of Edward G. Esq. of Totteridge, many years in the East Indies, and last year sheriff of Hertfordshire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Chesthunt, and the other who lived single with her venerable parent, and whose death is announced on the preceding page. The house at Monken-Hadley, where the Rev. Mr. Garrow lived and died, is supposed to have some relation to the abbey at Walden, to which the manor and rectory belong. In some of the rooms there are scripture histories carved over the chimney, and painted in the windows; but both these were of much later date. Mr. G. kept a school for boys, but not first at Hadley, or at least not in the same house. When his son the counsellor repeatedly urged his father to give up the school, the old gentleman declared that he was bent upon finishing the term of half a century in the employment, which he actually accomplished. Although he was reckoned a disciplinarian in his school, yet the boys loved him, and, when arrived at manhood, embraced every opportunity of visiting their old master, who expressed a pleasure in the expectation of seeing his former scholars, with the exception of few whom he had instructed. The large chamber in the house at Monken-Hadley, where the greatest number slept, was, by his orders, always kept in the same state, to the day of his death, as when used by the boys. His affection for his wife, and regret for her death, led him to visit the room in which she died, every day; but he did not allow that room to be used or opened by any of his family. He felt his own gradual decay; and the loss of memory affected him so much that he avoided society, even that of his old neighbours, and, latterly, of his relatives, who were unremitting in their respectful attentions to the good old man, who, when able to walk out in his village, generally used a long stick, presented to him by one of his family, which he called a Madagascar spear; and, as he wore his own hair, turned to silver locks, he reminded those who met him of one of the Patriarchs, as described in Holy Writ, particularly when, to his neighbour's address of salutation, he answered, with a benevolent as well as cheerful countenance, "God bless you!" There is a good portrait of him, aged 76, after Romney, in mezzotinto, by C. H. Hodges, 1787.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A New seam of coal, which proves to be of very good quality, has been found about 130 fathoms below the surface, at Killingworth New Winning; a circumstance which has occasioned much rejoicing at that place.

Married.] At Newcastle, Robert Arkwright, esq. to Miss Kemble, daughter of Stephen K. esq. manager of the theatre of that town.—Mr. Thomas Green, silversmith, to Miss Atkin.—Mr. Roger Grey, to Miss Elizabeth Eggleston.—Captain Robert Weatherley, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Longridge, daughter of Mr. Wm. L.

At Hexham, Mr. John Marshall Mather, ironmonger, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Bell, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of the White Hart Inn, Hexham.

At Darlington, Mr. Ralph Child, jun. skinner, to Miss Kay.

At Gateshead, Mr. John Bailey, civil engineer, to Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. of Kenton, near Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Gregson, ship-owner, to Miss Coats, both of Sunderland.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. Hayes, 94.—Mr Thomas Russell, manufacturer.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Vasey, 79.

At Durham, Mr. Mark Maginess, 57.—Mr. Wm. Cummin, and three days afterwards his wife Mrs. C.—Mr. Wm. Walker, 71.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. James M'Dougall, baker.—Mr. Wm. Dawson, 45.—Mr. Peter Hobson, son of Mr. Matthew H. 19.

At Port Royal, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Dale, 23, son of Edward D. esq of Cleadon, near South Shields, and first lieutenant of his majesty's ship Theseus; a young man highly and deservedly respected by his brother officers.

At Stockton, Mr. Henry Smith, formerly an eminent painter in Durham, 80.—Suddenly, Mr. George Dumble, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Charles Wharton, the oldest housekeeper of that place, 83.

At

At Sunderland, Ann Green, widow 101. —Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. John S. ship-owner.

At North Shields, in the prime of life Mr. Luke Wilson, painter.

At Corbridge, Mr. Thomas Laing, a private in the volunteer corps of that place.

At Brampton, Mr. John Wallis, surgeon, who had practised there nearly fifty years with great reputation, 79.

At Old Church, near Brampton, Mrs. Jane Lee, wife of Mr. Wm. L. farmer.

At Hexham, Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. George M.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The leaning tower at Yanwath Hall, belonging to Lord Lowther, has lately been restored to its perpendicular, by the ingenuity of his lordship's workmen. This massy edifice upwards of 35 feet high, had been propped upwards of 40 years, and overhung its base three feet one inch. The undertaking created considerable apprehension, yet was performed without crack or rent in the building, and without injury to any individual.

At the general annual meeting, held at the Whitehaven Dispensary, the 10th of June, it appeared, from the books, that in the course of the last year, the number of patients were as follows:

Recommended and registered, (of whom 599 were attended in their own houses)		1493
Midwifery Cases		87
Trivial Incidents		2960
Children inoculated for the Cow pox		276
		4816
Patients remaining upon the books		71
		4887

The following is the State of the Registers.

Cured	1584	1840
Relieved	33	
Incurable	22	
Dead	41	
Remaining upon the Books	160	

The whole number of patients admitted to the benefits of this valuable and well conducted charity, since its institution, June, 1783, is as follows, viz.

Registered patients	38,324	81,759
Midwifery cases	1,921	
Trivial incidents	41,514	

Of those, 35,354 have been cured, 1,189 relieved, 618 incurable, 35 irregular, 959 dead, and 160 remain on the books.

Mr. John Gibbons, whose former elegant buildings have so much improved the appearance of Rickergate, Carlisle, has recently built a new street on the west side, and has taken down two old houses in the front, to open a spacious entrance from the main street; by which means, passengers enjoy a fine prospect of the Castle, and the adjacent fields.

Married.] At Stanwix, Mr. Roger Jameson, to Mrs. Mulcaster.

At Dalston, Mr. Wm. Cogdon, miller, at the Forge mill, to Miss Jane Watson, of Carlisle.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Baty, of Warwick, to Miss Hannah Simpson, daughter of Mr. Richard S. colliery-agent to R. B. Warwick, esq. of Warwick Hall.

At Sedbergh, Mr. James Winster, to Miss Willan, sister of Richard W. esq. of the Hill near that place, and of Dr. W. of London.

At Lowther, Mr. Mattinson of the Custom House, Whitehaven, to Miss Walker.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Redah, near Whitehaven, to Miss Norman, of Dash, near Keswick.—The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Castle Sowerby, to Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. nursery-man of Keswick.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Brown, merchant, to Miss Collins, second daughter of the late Mr. Tobias C.

At Workington, Captain John Longcake, of the Triton, to Miss Ann Thornthwaite.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Lowes, to Miss Ann Jaques, daughter of Mr. Joseph J.

At Harrington, Captain Thomas Littledale, of the ship Liberty, to Miss Jane Thompson.

At Whitehaven, William Woodburn, formerly well known in that neighbourhood, by the appellation of the huntsman of the three kingdoms, from the circumstance of his pack being composed of English, Scotch, and Irish hounds, with which in one season he killed 147 hares, without either changing, losing, or having one of them torn by the dogs. He was a native of London; and, at the time of his death, wanted only two months of completing his hundredth year. Though in a very enfeebled state for some years before his dissolution, he continued to walk out till within a few weeks of that period; and his faculties were so little impaired, that he could, almost to the last, recollect many remarkable instances of success in his profession, of which he delighted to talk.—Mrs. Paxton, wife of Mr. P. grocer, 42.—Mrs Sarah Bowman, 63.—Mrs. Mary Westgarth, widow, 59.—Mr. John Casson, 83.—Mr. Edward Brown, of the Globe Inn, 36.—Mrs. Isabella Dodd, wife of Mr. D. tailor, 28.—Mrs. Eleanor Caldbeck, 86.

At Workington, Mr. Allison Clarke, formerly of the ship Delight, of that port.

At Kendal, Mr. James Lickbarrow, late principal overseer for that borough, 54.

At Kirkland Kendal, Mr. George Allen, weaver, 85.

At Dillington, Mr. John Wilson, tailor, 61.

At Hensingham, Mr. Richard Collyer, 88.

At Coldcots, near Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Graham, relict of Mr. John G. attorney at law of that city.

At Furney Green, near Bowness, Westmorland, George Brew Crump, esq. 41.

At

At Dalſton, Mr. Wm. Richard, ſon of Mr. Robert R.

At Redmain, near Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Baſſenthwaite Hawes, Mrs. Mary Aſbridge, 28.

At Hallcliff, near Heſket Newmarket, Mr. Chriſtopher Hudſon, brother of Dr. H. prebendary of Carliſle, 80.

At Monkhill, Miſs Mary Watts, daughter of Mr. Wm. W. 16.—The Rev. Mr. Marrs, curate of Mongriſdale.

At Carliſle, Mrs Iſabella Forreſter, 72.—Mrs. Bryſon, 75.—Mr. Nanſon, butcher, 65.—Mr. John Lemmon, Sexton of St. Mary's, 66.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Bean, many years clerk to Mr. Benſon, attorney.

At Keſwick, Mrs. Sarah Mayſon, relict of Mr. Mark M. 73.

At Brigham, Mr. Jonathan Saul, merchant, of Whitehaven, 36.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Joſeph Rennard, eſq. to Miſs Anna Green, daughter of Mr. G. of London.

At Ferraby, Mr Jackſon, ſurgeon, of Wilton, to Miſs Columbani, daughter of an eminent architect in London.

At Scrayingham, Charles Edw. Repington, eſq. of Amington, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Cholmley, eldeſt daughter of Henry C. eſq. of Houſham.

At Well, Mr. Thomas Preſt, of Bedale, to Miſs Catharine Strangwayes, eldeſt daughter of Richard S. eſq.

Died.] At Hull, Miſs Myers, dreſsmaker—Mrs. Hannah Foſter, relict of Mr. Joel F. merchant, and an elder brother of the Trinity houſe, Hull, 84.—Mr. John Simpſon, 69. He had formerly been a conſiderable druggiſt in the Market-place, but had retired from buſineſs, with an ample independence.—Mr. Hornby, poulterer, 53.—Mrs. Sarah Witty, widow of Mr. Richard W. mariner.—Mrs. Todd, mother of Mr. John T. iron-founder, 66

At Malton, Mr. John Nelſon, only ſon of the Rev. Joſeph N of Riccall, and an officer in the Ouſe and Derwent corps of volunteer infantry.

At Beverley, Mr W Moſey, plumber, 28.—Mrs. Cade, wife of Mr. C. late of Beverley, a noted jockey on the turf, 49.—Mrs. Armitſtead relict of Joſeph A. eſq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. Robert D. caſhier in the bank of Chriſtopher Machell, eſq. and Co.—Maſter R. Duesbery, ſon of Thomas D. eſq. 10.

At Giſborough, Mr. Maurice Dale, tallow-chandler, and ſpirit merchant, a man whoſe urbanity of manners, and integrity as a tradeſman, have inſured a laſting reſpect in the memory of his friends.

At York, Mr. Peter Atkinſon architect, 72. He filled the office of city ſteward, and was juſtly eſteemed for his abilities as an artiſt, and his integrity as a man.—Mr. Owram, attorney at law.—Mr. Brown, only ſon of Mr. B.—Mr. Marmaduke Weaver, grocer.—Mrs. Witham, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Ann Buſfield, relict of Mr. John B.

At Leeds, Mr. Gawthorp, a gentleman of the moſt benevolent, and public ſpirited temper, and who, in addition to his unremitting endeavours to aid the public charities in Leeds, gratuitouſly ſerved the office of treaſurer to the pariſh, for a ſeries of eighteen years, with unremitting attention, unwearied diligence, and perfect accuracy, and for which the managers of the affairs of the pariſh thought proper, ſome time previous to his death, to vote him their moſt grateful remembrances, and to aſſure him "that they ſhould hold him out to their friends, neighbours and children, as a pattern for their imitation."—Mr. Benjamin Parkinſon, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Broughton, wife of Mr. B. of the houſe of Kirk, and Co.—Mr. A. Honold, a native of Straſburg, many years teacher of languages and foreign clerk in this town. In his ſituation he acquitted himſelf with the greateſt propriety and credit, and his loſs will be long lamented by thoſe who were deſirous of acquiring a knowledge of the languages, as a teacher of which, he poſſeſſed the firſt rate abilities.—Mrs. Render, a maiden lady, forty years reſident at the Moravian eſtabliſhment, at Fulnec.

At Harwood, Mr. Muſchamp, architect, 79.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Eliz. Rickaby, a maiden lady, and ſiſter of Mr. C. R. merchant, 63.—Mrs. Horſefall, wife of Mr. H. ſurgeon, 40.—Miſs Richardſon, daughter of John R. M.D. 28.—Miſs Smith, milliner, 27. She never entirely recovered the injury ſhe received, from being overturned in the True Briton coach.—Mrs. Auſtwick, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. Burdett, of the Saw Inn.—Mr. Bell, cooper, 50.—Mrs. Holdſworth, mother of Mr. H. ſurgeon.—Mr. Richard Denniſon, a member of the Wakefield volunteer corps.

At Scarborough, Mr. W. Clarkſon, one of the commoners of that borough, 82.—Mrs. Harriſon, relict of John H. eſq. 92.

At his houſe near Knareſborough, Wm. Turner Buckley, eſq. brother in law to Sir Thomas Turner Slingſby, bart.

At Monkhill, near Pontefract, Wm. Popplewell, eſq.

At Walſgreave, near Scarborough, Timothy Johnſon, eſq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Taylor, ſurgeon, 22.—Mr. James Abbot.—Miſs Iſabella Younge, daughter of Mr I. T. Y, merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Warburton, wife of Mr. Samuel W. 61.—Mr. John Booth, 59.—Miſs Mary Wright, daughter of Mr. Samuel W. 18.—Mrs. Margaret M'Fun, 89, a native of North Britain, and mother of Mr. M'F.

M'F. late principal musician in the Sheffield volunteers.—Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. C. grocer.

At Ferrybridge, on his road to London, after a lingering illness, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Bowerbank, B. D. rector of Croft and Barningham, in the North Riding, and Prebendary of Lincoln, formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and senior Proctor of the University in the year 1774.

At Newland, 28, Mrs. Rudston, wife of Mr. George R. of Hull, and daughter of the Rev. J. Bell, of York.

At Bessingby, 90, Mr. Charles Ezard, upward of 50 years the faithful steward of the late John Hudson, Esq.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Captain Samuel Bramley, of Rawcliffe, owner of the ships, Good Intent and London traders, from London to Selby.

At Great Gomersall, 78, Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Thomas W.

Suddenly, 62, Mr. John Garsed, of South End, Elland.

At New Malton, 58, Mr. Francis Pratt, Chymist and Druggist.

Suddenly, at Ripley, Mr. Thomas Stubbs, 70.

At the house of Mr. Thomas Crawford, of Easingwold, with whom she had lived servant 39 years, Elizabeth Arrowsmith, aged 79. She has left behind, in Mr. Crawford's service, two men-servants; one a waggoner, the other a labourer, who had been partners with her nearly the whole 39 years.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Brooke, M.D. only son of William Brooke, of Wakefield, Esq.—His attainments, from a regular course of study in that celebrated university, added to his previous medical knowledge and experience, promised a valuable accession to the faculty, and to become a general benefit to mankind.

At Bradford, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Thomas J. brandy merchant.—Mr. John Hall, 82, who had been upwards of 36 years master of the workhouse.

At Harrogate, the Hon. Mrs. Massy Dawson, relict of the Hon. James Massy D. late of Ireland.

At Knaresborough, Mr Brown, formerly a considerable merchant.—Mrs. Walton, 46, wife of Mr. Christopher W. sen. calico manufacturer.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain Henderson to Miss Hendry, daughter of the late Captain H.—Mr. Philip Quirk, ship-builder, to Miss Finchett, daughter of Mr. James F. harbour-master.—Mr. Thomas Higginson, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Shute, of the Liverpool Repository.—Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss Mary Howard.—Robert Mawdesley, Esq. of Maghull, to Miss Whitehead.—Capt. Alexander Nicholson, to Miss Ann Dennison.—Thomas Bunning, esq. post-master, to Miss Driver.

At Cartmel, Mr. W. Thompson, of Cark, shoe-maker, to Miss Jane Ferguson, dairy-maid at Holker-hall. The bride is the only person that has been married from the Hall for upwards of thirty years.

At Manchester, Mr. Augustus Herman Martinius, to Mrs. Elizabeth Nixon.—Mr. Richard Barnes, to Mrs. Walker.—The Rev. G. Parkin, to Miss Heywood.—Mr. Wm. Billington, linen draper, to Miss Lowe.—Mr. Alexander Goodall, to Miss Ellen Simmons.—Mr. Holt, assistant-master at the free grammar-school, to Mrs. Hatton.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Lee Watson Seddon.—Mrs. Farr, wife of Mr. F.—Mr. Stanley, of Salford, upholsterer.—Mr. Peter Carter, house-painter.—Mrs. Mellor, 70.—Mr. Sam. Whitehead.—Mr. John Lowe, nephew to the late Mr. Thomas Kirkman.—Mr. Brocklehurst, cotton-merchant.—Mrs. Beever, wife of Mr. Jonathan B.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. L. printer, 22.—Mrs. Sevill.—The Rev. Nicholas Mosley Cheek, minister of St. Stephen's, Salford, and curate of Charlton.—Mrs. Wood, widow of Mr. Sam. W. tobacconist.

At Stock, near Manchester, Major Thomas Wilkinson, of the Manchester volunteer infantry.

Mr. John Lankford, of Ratcliffe-bridge, who had been a principal manager and engineer to Sir Robert Peel and Co. of Bury, for nearly twenty years, and had conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the general esteem not only of his employers but of their servants.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jeremiah Marsden, son of Mr. Wm. M.—Miss Gregson, 56.—Mrs. Webster, relict of Mr. Thos. W. 38.—Mrs. Appleton, wife of Mr. Thos. A. sail-maker.—Mr. Alexander Gordon, printer, 51.—Mr. John Minshull, surgeon to the infirmary; a gentleman much respected both in his professional capacity and in private life.—Mrs. M. Halliwell, relict of Mr. R. H. formerly of Tower-hill, near Upholland, 98.—Miss Grice.—Mr. Nicholson, 67.—Mr. Wm. Pownall, jun. eldest son of Mr. Wm. P.—Mr. Thomas Lyon, 89.—Mrs. Abigail Huddleston, sister of Thos. H. esq.—Mr. Richard Brelsford, hat-maker.—Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. Robert R. merchant, 18.—Mrs. Angus, wife of Mr. Charles A. merchant.—Mr. Benjamin Fletcher, druggist, 34.—Mr. Hudson, quarter master of the Liverpool light-horse.—Mr. Isaac Ovens, attorney, 33.

At Warrington, Miss Wild.

At Hutton, near Preston, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, master of the free grammar-school, and rector of Much Hoole.

At Wigan, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Mr. Nicholas C.

At Preston, Thomas Greaves, esq. banker, and an alderman of that borough.

At Prescot, Mr. H. Foster, 52.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Benjamin Brand.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Roberts, upholsterer

sterer and cabinet-maker, 70.—Mr. Thomas Miller, merchant.

At Halton Hall, near Lancaster, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of W. B. esq.

At Slyne, near Lancaster, Mrs. Peacock, wife of John P. esq.

At Ashton Hall, Mr. Josias Hoyle, 75. who had been in the service of the Duke of Hamilton upwards of thirty years.

CHESHIRE.

At Stockport the first stone was lately laid of a building intended to be erected by voluntary contributions, to be called the Stockport Sunday School, and capable of holding 4000 scholars. Three thousand children educated at the Sunday schools of that place, and an immense multitude of spectators attended on this occasion.

A mineral spring has been discovered in the small island of Hilbury, at the western extremity of this county, possessing the powerful efficacy of curing the rheumatism, &c. The property of the spring was accidentally discovered by a respectable Welsh farmer, who went to the island for the benefit of his health, and happening to wash his hands, much swollen from rheumatic affections, in its waters, found immediate relief.

Married.] At Neston, Mr. Peter Handley, whitesmith, to Miss Lee.

At Chester, Mr. Thos. Walker, son of Mr. W. brazier, to Miss Lightfoot, daughter of Mr. L. of Flooker's-brook.—Mr. Barlow, clock-maker, to Miss Dutton.

At Coreham, near Middleham, Mr. Benjamin Smith, an eminent jockey, to Miss Alcock, of Tupgill.

Died.] At Runcorn, of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. J. Orred.

Suddenly, near Northwich, Mr. Robert Hayes.

At Neston, Mr. S. Briscoe, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Chester, Mr. Paul, of the White Lion inn, to whom the public are much indebted for his spirited and indefatigable exertions in the improvement of carriages, and for rendering travelling not only comfortable and easy, but expeditious, in the very numerous concerns in which he was engaged. Nor was he less estimable in private life, for the vigour of his understanding was equalled only by the kindness of his heart.—Mrs. Russell. —Mr. James Young, glover.

Mr. Isaac Goodier, lieutenant in the Trafford volunteers.

At Welchpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney at law.

At Hawarden, Mr. H. Lee Thomas, father of Mr. T. druggist, of Chester.

At Kinderton Lodge, Miss Trafford, eldest daughter of Trafford T. esq.

At Croxton, near Middlechurch, the Rev. J. Kent, of Nantwich, a man who, with a few eccentricities, possessed the esteem and veneration of many, and the respect of all those to whom he was really known. As a man, he was the friend of man, as a Christian, sincere and exemplary, and as a minister, incessantly attentive to the best interests of his charge. His mind was vigorous, his understanding enlarged, his piety ardent, and his habits of life strictly economical, that his charities might be the more extensive.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the annual show of cattle of the Derbyshire agricultural and breeding society, held at Derby, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—To Mr Harvey, for the best three sheaves, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, esq. for the second best, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the best shear hog ram, three guineas; to Mr. Haskins, for the second-best ditto, two guineas; to Mr. T. Jowett, for the best two shear ram, three guineas; and to the same, for the second-best, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Repton, for the best shear hog wether, three guineas; to Mr. Harvey, for the second best, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Foremark-park, for the best two shear wether, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the second best, two guineas; to Edw. Coke, esq. for the best two year old heifer, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, esq. for the second-best ditto, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the best three year old ox, three guineas; to Mr. E. Cox, for the second-best ditto, two guineas. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, and the stock was allowed to be very good. Sir H. Harpur complimented the meeting with the inspection of two handsome South Down sheaves, and a shear hog wether, bred and fed in Calke-park.

Married.] At Staveley, Charles Daintry, esq. of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Bulkeley, of Staveley Forge.

At Derby, Mr. Emery, tanner, to Miss Cock.

At Bassington, Mr. William Waring, of Ashborne, to Miss Charlton.

Died.] At Crow-lane House, near Dronfield, Mr. Thos. Lowe, 32.

At Alvaston, Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, relict of Mr. John H. 58.

At Buntingfield, Mr. William Columbell, 54.

At Derby, Mr. Thomas Stenson, bookseller, 44

Mr. James Wood, clerk of Didsbury church; whose forefathers have been clerks successively at the same church since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the last meeting of the Newark agricultural society, held at Southwell, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. Thos. Thorpe, of Clifton, for the best long wooled tup hog, five guineas; to Mr. J. Milward, Hockerton, for the next best, three guineas; to Mr. G. Maltby, Hoveringham, for the four best ewe hogs, five guineas; to Mr. Henry Higgins, South Markham,

Markham, for the four next beſt, three guineas; to Mr. Wm. Shacklock, Southwell, for the beſt bull ſhewn, three guineas; to Mr. John Birkitt, Southwell, for the beſt boar, two guineas; to Mr. Seth Hurt, Farnsfield, for the next beſt, one guinea.

"Notwithſtanding the unwearied exertions of the committee appointed to arrange the plan for carrying into execution the erection of a new church in this town (ſays the Nottingham Journal), we are ſorry to obſerve their benevolent intentions have been entirely fruſtrated, owing to the oppoſition experienced from a quarter whence they hoped to derive material aſſiſtance; and although the liberality of the public in contributing to the above purpoſe has been exceedingly handſome, it is impoſſible, for very urgent reaſons, to perſevere any farther towards the accompliſhment of this long wiſhed-for undertaking, until difficulties which now preſs againſt the meaſure can be removed."

Married.] The Rev. Robert Lowe, of Oxton, to Miſs Ellen Pynder, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Reginald P. of Hadſar-houſe, Worceſterſhire.

At the ſeat of the Hon. Henry Sedley, Lieut. Col. Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldſtream Guards, to Miſs Jane Whiteford, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir John W. bart.

At Nottingham, Mr. Robert James, hoſier, to Miſs Berridge, daughter of Mr. B. a partner in the ſame houſe.

At Newark, Mr. John Ridge, bookſeller, to Miſs Hilton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Tealby, late grocer of New Radford —Mr. George Morris, of the Reindeer public-houſe.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 55; her death was awfully ſudden. She had attended divine ſervice at the baptiſt meeting-houſe, and on coming out of the chapel, was ſeized with a dizzineſs, and expired in the ſtreet —Miſs Sarah Beardſley, daughter of Mr. Joſeph B. 16.—Mrs. Riſdale, wife of Mr. R. baker. —Mr. Harriſon, a reputable grazier and butcher.

At Beſthorpe, near Newark, Mr. J. Morley.

At Glentworth, Mr. Richard Baſſett, 61.

At Newark, Captain Staples. While playing a game at cards he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and expired in a few minutes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at Alford, it was reſolved, that a navigable canal from Alford, by Burgh, to Wainfleet Haven, would be of the utmoſt utility and advantage, not only to the owners and occupiers of eſtates in the vicinity of the propoſed line of navigation, but alſo to the country at large, the outfall being favourable in the extreme, and there being an excellent harbour at ſea; provided that water can be ſpared from the navigation in dry ſeaſons, for the benefit of cattle, and no injury is done to the drainage of the adjacent country. A level and ſurvey of the intended navigation, and an eſtimate of the probable expences were ordered to be prepared.

Among the improvements daily making in this county, thoſe in the town of Horncaſtle are not the leaſt conſpicuous. The ground is now clearing for the erection of a new butchery in that place; the old ſtanding is to be taken down, and a corn-market built. This and other improvements in agitation will conſiderably amend the appearance of that opulent and ſpirited town.

Married.] At Ingham, near Spittal, Mr. Joſeph Mawer, draper, of Lincoln, to Miſs Wakefield.

At Louth, Mr. Nelſon, brazier, to Miſs Elberger.

At Welby, near Grantham, the Rev. J. Grover, curate of Firmingby, Notts, to Miſs Cheſter, of Welby.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Turner, to Mrs. Kew.

Died.] At Carlton Scroop, near Grantham, the Rev. John Darwin, M. A. rector of that place, 77. He was brother to the late celebrated Dr. D.

At Louth, Mr. Fenwick, 70.—Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. James H.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Squires, a maiden lady. —Maſter Robert Camm, only ſon of Mr. John C. 11.—Mr. Mackennis, an eminent merchant, 58.—Mr. Henry Walker, ſurveyor of turnpike-roads, 75.

At Raithby, near Spilſby, Mr. Edw. Jackſon, farmer.

At Partney, Mrs. May, widow.

At Buckminſter, Mr. Joſeph Bartram.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Chaſer, wife of Mr. C. publican, 42.

At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Lowe, maltſter, and an alderman of the corporation, 55. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1800.—Mrs. Pretty, wife of Mr. P. tanner, of Morcot, Rutland.

At South Somercotes, near Louth, Mrs. Weſt, 69.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The beginning of June the young gentlemen at Lutterworth-ſchool went through their examinations with great honour to themſelves and credit to their teacher. The prizes were determined as follow:—a ſilver pen to Maſter H. Goddard; a geographical guide to Maſter H. Quilter, both of Leiceſter.

Married.] At Hinckley, the Rev. J. Renals, of Wellingbro', Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Scott, daughter of the late Rev. Joſeph Scott, of the above place.

At Friſby on the Wreake, Mr. Chettle, of Narborough, to Miſs Hickling.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Wm. Aſtle, to Mrs. Clarke.—Mr. Cornelius Hill, to Miſs Sarah Dyſon.—Mr. S. Davis, ſon of the Rev. Mr. D. of Great Wigſton, to Miſs Marſhall.

Mr. Wm. Thornton, currier, of Hinckley, to

to Miſs Ann Burbidge, daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Leiceſter.

At Turlangton, Mr. Goodman, of Withington, to Miſs Tailby.

At Breedon, Mr. Gervas Bourne, of Bramcote, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Clarkſon.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Dove, hoſier. —Mr. Belſon, cooper.—Mrs. Dumelow, wife of Mr. Joſeph D 40.—Mrs. King, mother of John K. eſq. 65.

At Humberſtone, Mr. Biſhop, miller. His death was occaſioned by drinking a quantity of cold water while at work in a field a few days before.

At Blaby, Mr. Job Clarke, a reſpectable farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Madeley, Samuel Tompſon, eſq. of Caſtle-green, to Miſs Pitt, of Wolverhampton.

At Armitage, near Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Blakemore, of Litchfield, to Miſs Eliz. Pegler, of Armitage Hall.

At Wallſall, the Rev. W. B. Collis, of Cannock, to Miſs Elliot, of Beſcott Hall.

At Stone, Mr. Beech, of Tittenſor, to Miſs Emery.

Died.] At Litchfield, 68, Mrs. Thorp, wife of the Rev. Robert Thorp, late of Buxton, and eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Diſney, of Pontefract; who for nearly the laſt thirty years of her life was rendered totally helpleſs by the rheumatic gout, the pain of which ſhe ſuſtained with exemplary piety and truly Chriſtian reſignation.

At Broſeley, Mrs. Boden, wife of Mr. B. ſurgeon.

At Preſtwood, the Hon. Mrs. Foley, relict of the late Hon. Edward F of Stoke Edith, Herefordſhire, and M. P. for the county of Worceſter, by whom ſhe has left three ſons, the eldeſt in his 14th year, and two daughters. In thoſe virtues which form and dignify the female character, ſhe was an illuſtrious example; her attention to the duties connected with her ſituation in life, and her family eſtabliſhment, was unremitted; her conduct diſcreet, wiſe, and judicious. The accompliſhments of her mind were heightened by her love of literature: her reading was extenſive, her taſte elegant. In the ſuperintendance of the education of her children, ſhe exhibited the moſt laudable anxiety: her time and her talents ſeemed devoted to their improvement, and while the greateſt pains were taken to teach them the rudiments of knowledge, ſhe was moſt anxious to inſtil into their tender minds, by example and precept, the principles of piety and virtue. She was in her 49th year.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Sitch, to Miſs Elizabeth Fletcher, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas F. of Marſton-green.—Mr. J. Smith, draper, to Miſs Roper. —Mr. Wm. Broadhurſt, of Deritend, to Miſs Hannah Pratt.

Mr. John Smith, of Hints, to Miſs Mary Cooke, of Shenſtone.

At Harborne, Mr. Thos. Walker, to Miſs Sarah Brettle, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Oliver, factor, of Birmingham, to Miſs Jackſon.

At Warwick, Mr. John Langley, of Lichfield, to Miſs Mary Palmer, of Radway.

At Handſworth, Mr Wm. Taylor, to Miſs Sarah Auſter, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Tomlins, of the firm of Gibſon, Shore, and Tomlins, iron and ſteel merchants.—Mr. Capenhurſt, toy-maker.—Mr. Samuel Male, of the Bull's Head tavern.—Mrs. Bayliſs, wife of Mr. Wm. B.—Miſs Matilda Aſhford, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Charles A.—Miſs Anna Maria Johnſon, daughter of Mr. F. Johnſon—Mr. John Brown, cooper.—Mrs. Solomon Wilks, builder.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Betty, a reſpectable farmer.

At Camphill, Mr. Samuel Colmore, formerly an eminent plater of Birmingham, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Handſworth, Thomas Underhill, eſq. —Mr. Edward Bird, late of Liverpool.

At Aſhted, Mr. Edward Simms.

At Coventry, Mrs. Foden, dealer in foreign ſpirits.

At Birmingham-heath, Mr. John Hawker.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Short, widow of Mr. Samuel S.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Willinger, wife of the Rev. P. W. Willinger

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Bickerton, of Newton on the Hill, to Miſs Barron, daughter of Mrs. Barron, of Cotton-hill—Mr. Bratton, to Miſs Birch, daughter of Mr. B. ſadler.

At Ludlow, Mr. Roberts, ſadler, to Miſs Jane Preece.

At Munſlow, Mr. Thos. Wall, of Stanton Lacey, to Miſs Wilkes, late of Lawton hall.

At Church Stretton, Mr. Northwood, aged 75, to Mrs. Evans, 60.

Died.] At Ludlow, Charles Johnſtone, eſq. only brother of Sir R. B. Johnſtone, bart. of Hackneſs, Yorkſhire, and half brother to the Marquis of Annandale.—Mrs. Whitney, of the Angel-inn.—Mr. Ingram, clothier and mercer.—Mrs. Baugh.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Francis Dicken, ſeveral years ſerjeant of the Court of Requeſts, 85.

Mrs. Jones, of Powen's Hall, near Hanmer. She was returning from Whitchurch market on horſeback, behind her nephew, when the animal took fright, and ſhe fell, by which accident her ſkull was ſo much fractured, as to cauſe almoſt inſtant death.

At

At Welshpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney.

At Pontesbury, Mr. Brazenor, father of Mr. B. sadler.

At the Bank-house, Church Stretton, Mrs. Oare, relict of Mr. O. of Woolascot.

At Welbatch, Miss Martha Hughes, third daughter of Mr. H.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, malster, 38.—Mr. Barlow, taylor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hartlebury, Mr. Green, of Great Harriet's Farm, Malvern, to Miss Glasbrook.

At Evesham, —— Birch, esq. to Miss Lavender, daughter of John L. esq.

At Eckington, Mr. John Chandler Checketts, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Pershore, second daughter of the late Robert W. esq.

At Worcester, Mr. Smith, jun. of Pedmore, to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At Overbury, Mrs. Whitcombe, wife of Mr. W.

At Eastham, Mr. John Davis, a respectable farmer, 80.

At Worcester, Mr. Hope, of the Three Tuns, Pershore.—Mrs. Anne Redding, wife of Mr. Thomas Redding.

At Upton, Mrs. Beale, wife of Samuel B. esq.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Olives.—Mrs. Harris, widow of Mr. H. chandler.

At Bredon, John Darke, esq. one of the justices of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, which lately took place at Leominster, was very numerously attended. The successful exhibitors of stock were, Mr. Williams, of Thingehill, who shewed the best yearling heifer; Mr. Redward, of Westhide, the best fine woolled ram; Mr. Moore, of Wellington, the best boar; and Mr. Thomas, of Clee Downton, the best three years old heifer.

It is in contemplation to make a new line of road from Ledbury to Gloucester, for the purpose of avoiding the Sand Hills.

Married.] At Derndale, Mr. R. Woodward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jay.

At Titley, the Rev. Mr. Bissel, to Miss Evans.

At Painswick, Mr. Thomas Beard, wholesale tea-dealer, of London, to Miss Hogg.

Died.] At Kington, Mrs. Joan Lilwall, 70.

At Brittas-green, near Leominster, Mr. Joseph Berrington, veterinary surgeon. At the request of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, he had just established himself in this county; and, by the natural goodness of his heart, had gained the esteem of an extensive circle of friends, when the hand of death suddenly snatched him away.

At Hereford, Mrs. Powle, 86, who for a number of years kept a school in that city.—This venerable matron instilled the first rudiments of instruction into the tender minds of three generations of one family, natives of Hereford.

At Leominster, Mr Robert Haylings, currier and malster, 83.—Mr. John Coates, tanner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Samuel Marindin, esq. of Edgbaston Priory, Warwickshire, to Miss Catherine Louisa Webb, third daughter of Samuel W. esq. of Henbury.

At Lidney, the Rev. Francis Homfray, of Arvington, to Miss Harriet Homfray, eldest daughter of Jeston H. esq. of Broad Waters, Worcestershire.

Mr. Nelmes, farmer, of Dursley, to Miss Elizabeth Phillimore, of Slimbridge.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Watts, of Bath, to Miss Bastin.

Mr. W. Holloway, of Yate, to Miss E. Cole, daughter of Mr William C. of the Parks, near Chipping Sodbury.

Mr. John Jones, of New Park, to Miss Hewett, of Hill, near Berkeley.

Died.] At Farmington Lodge, Miss Dolphin, 33.

At Moreton in the Marsh, Miss Mister.

At Mitcheldean, Mr. F. A. Holder, surgeon.

At New Farm, near Setbury, Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr. D. W.

At Cheltenham, Mr. John Smith, of the Fleece inn.

At Avening, near Minchinhampton, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. father of Daniel C. esq. banker, of Bath, 96.

At Dymock, Miss Seabright, milliner, of Gloucester.

At Iron Acton, Miss Fanny Wickham, in consequence of a disorder in her throat, which prevented her from taking any nourishment, so that she was literally famished.

At Sidington, near Cirencester, the Rev. William Matthews, vicar of Chaddesley Corbett.

At Gloucester, John Pitt, esq. M. P. for that city, 78. As a member of the House of Commons, he was, while health permitted, most regular in his attendance. Uninfluenced by any private or selfish views, his parliamentary duties were discharged with fidelity; nor did he ever, in a single instance, depart from those honest and independent principles which he had adopted as the rule of his conduct. The same probity guided him in every transaction of private life. Attached to the place in which he always lived, his leading object was to make himself a useful member of society. As a landlord, he was kind and indulgent; and so disinterested was his forbearance towards his tenants, that it was a rule with him, from which he never deviated, on no occasion to raise his rents. Few, verging to the extreme period of human life, ever possessed such serenity of temper: he

seemed to cultivate cheerfulness as a duty; and such was the energy of his mind, that, during his long confinement, no complaint nor murmur was ever heard to escape him.—He thus met the slow approach of dissolution with that fortitude which is inspired by an approving conscience and the animating hope of immortality.—Mrs. Keck, widow of Mr. K. a celebrated architect of Kingstanley.—Mr. Henry Phillips, of the Mason's Arms.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died] At Hersepath, Mrs. Eliz. Kimber, 74.

At Islip, near Oxford, Mrs. S. Lewsley, wife of Mr. L.

At Oxford, Mr. James Osborne, sadler and harness-maker.—Mrs. E. Best, widow of Mr. John B. many years master of the Cross Keys public house.—Mr. J. B. Neale, under-graduate of Pembroke College. He was going down in a sailing boat, accompanied by a lad from the boat house, when he was crossed by another boat, thrust by the bowsprit into the water, and drowned, a little below Christ Church meadow. He had been warned of the danger by a gentleman in the other boat, who instantly jumped into the river and endeavoured to save him. This unhappy event is only to be attributed to Mr. Neale's want of skill in the management of a sail boat. He was nineteen years of age, a good classical scholar, of an amiable temper, and pure morals.

At Glympton Park, Miss Wheate, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. bart. of Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Monday the 17th of June, the Duke of Bedford's Agricultural Fete commenced by a public breakfast at Woburn Abbey, and about eleven o'clock the company arrived at the Exhibition Room at the Park Farm. The greater part of the morning was occupied by examination of the new Leicester rams, which had been just shorn, and their fleeces hung up round the room for the inspection of the gentlemen present. Mr. Tollet shewed specimens of wool fifteen inches long, of a sufficient fineness for the best broad cloths, taken from the back of a wether-sheep, half Spanish and half Southdown, on which it had been growing three years; and Mr. Tollet stated, that he can grow fine wool of almost any length, by delaying the shearing of this breed of sheep for a proportionable time. Mr. Cowley, of Aspley Guise, exhibited a plan of a water meadow, which he has recently constructed at that place, said to be the first attempt at irrigation by a Bedfordshire farmer. Mr. Taylor, from the Society of Arts, produced a pair of shears, for which a reward had been given to Captain Miller by that society. The particulars of the premiums offered by the Smithfield Club, for December next, were stuck up. On returning, after dinner, to the farm yard, four lots, consisting of five Leicester sheep each, were sold, viz. five ewes to Lord Somerville, at fifteen guineas; five ditto to Lord Cawdor, at nineteen guineas and a half; five theaves to Lord Somerville, at fourteen guineas; and five dit o to ditto for eighteen guineas. In the course of the day, Francis Sitwell, esq M. P. issued particulars, and gave general invitations to his Barmoor Sheep Show, near Berwick, on the 1st of July. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, joined the company after dinner. On Tuesday, after breakfast, an adjourned meeting of the Smithfield Club was held at Woburn Abbey, when it was resolved that the future number of the members shall be unlimited. The next business was to view the fat wethers, exhibited in their wool, at the stables near the Abbey, by the candidates for his Grace's two prizes, of which Lord Somerville, Richard Athley, and William Chapman, of Fleet-street, were appointed the judges. Soon after eleven, the company assembled at the farm-yard, and the Southdown tups, intended to be let on Wednesday evening, were shown to the company; after which, several Hereford and Devon cattle, intended for sale that evening, were exhibited and examined. Before dinner his Grace, and a large party of his noble visitors, took a ride to Crawley Heath, to view the drilling of some turnips; and, soon after three o'clock, as many persons as the two spacious rooms could accommodate sat down to an elegant dinner. As soon as the company had retired to the Exhibition Room, the letting of the Leicester tups commenced, and the business of the day concluded by the sale of some cattle. Wednesday proved a very busy day with this highly interesting meeting. The first matter which called for the attention of the company in general at the Abbey, was the exhibition of the carcases of the fat wethers which had been examined alive on the preceding day. The company then repaired to a field on Crawley Heath, where they were joined by a large concourse of the neighbouring farmers. Eight patches, of half an acre each, had previously been marked out; and, after the necessary preliminaries had been settled by Lord Somerville and other gentlemen who had been appointed judges, a ploughing match took place between eight ploughs. The implements exhibited for his Grace's premiums were next examined by the company. Mr. W. Dickins shewed a watering cart made for watering drilled crops of any kind, by means of six leathern pipes affixed to it; W. Shepherd, a clover seed thrasher, and a plough; Mr. Noon, the joint scythe, which he laid a few weeks ago before the Society of Arts; Mr. J. Essex, specimens of his mats, or rather cushions, made of wool, for a variety of purposes. In the evening the Southdown tups were let; and the day closed with a sale of

sheep

sheep and cattle. The business of Thursday commenced by a second show of Leicester tups; after which a show of Hereford and Devon took place. About three the company repaired to the Abbey, and partook of a very excellent dinner. After dinner his Grace proceeded to open the sealed adjudications of the judges appointed, the silver cups for the different premiums, six in number, being on the table before him. The first adjudication was that of a cup, value ten guineas, for the best two shear fat wethers, and another cup of the same value for the best pen of three theaves, bred in Bedfordshire, to Mr. John P. Moore. The next adjudication was that of a cup, value five guineas, to Mr. John Circuit, for the second best pen of three theaves bred in Bedfordshire; and a cup, value five guineas, to C. Western, esq. for the best boar. Several other minor premiums were disposed of, and the meeting terminated by the letting of Leicester tups from fifteen to fifty guineas each. The premiums offered for this year are the same as the last.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Samuel Elesdale, fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, of Braunston.

Mr. Clapham, surgeon, of Thorney, near Peterborough, to Miss Priestley, of Buckden Hunts.

At Kettering, Robert Salmon, esq. of Weekley, captain of the Boughton volunteers, to Miss Keep.

At Daventry, Mr. Cox, artist, to Miss E. Cooper.

Mr. William Geary, farmer, of Ringstead, to Miss D. Weed, of Aldwinkle.

Died.] At Northampton, John William Wye, esq. eldest son of the late John W. esq. About the year 1790 he was appointed to the medical department of the East India Company on the Bombay establishment, and, from the high opinion entertained by the Government of that presidency of his abilities, his conciliating manners, and the knowledge he had acquired of the Malabar language, he was appointed one of the judges and collectors of the then newly-ceded countries on that coast; a situation which he filled with the highest credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. A continuation of ill health prevented his return to India, and at length closed his temporal prospects.—At the same place, Mrs. Cornfield.

At Neithrop, near Banbury, Mrs. Golby, widow of Mr. G. gardener and seedsman.

At Long Buckby, Mrs. Cure, 61.

At Peterborough, Mr. Edward Sharman, statuary and mason.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The agriculturists in this and other counties are prosecuting with success a system of clearing bean lands by means of a flock of sheep, which, when turned in, destroy the weeds, without in the least injuring the beans, by which the heavy expence of hoeing is in a great measure prevented, and the land improved.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Newton Bosworth, to Miss Catherine Paul, daughter of Mr. John Paul, ironmonger.

Mr. Thimbleby, of Ramsey Fen, to Miss Ann Browne, daughter of Mr. John B. of Earith.

Died.] At Fulborn, Mrs. Furbank, wife of Mr. William F.

At Willingham, Mr. John White, farmer, 69.—Mr. John Graves.

At Sutton in the Isle, Mr. William Upsher, 77.

At Comberton, Mr. William Hart, 67.

At Cambridge, James Hovell, esq. barrister, formerly of Downham, Norfolk.—Mrs. Raye, wife of Mr. Lucas R. plumber and glazier.—Mr. Robert Colley, a travelling linen-draper, well known in this part of the kingdom, 43.

NORFOLK.

Holkham annual sheep shearing commenced on Monday, the 24th of June, and was attended by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord William Russell, Earl of Winchelsea, and other distinguished breeders and agriculturists. The business commenced by viewing two drill machines at work, which deposited rape cake reduced to powder, and turnip seed, in the same drills; by this plan one ton of rape cake will manure from five to six acres. The company then went to Longlands, where Mr. Ball's four-horse, and also a two-horse threshing machine were exhibited at work; the prize boars and rams examined, and the Leicester tups shewn. After dinner the company returned to Longlands, when the Leicester tups were let at from ten to fifty guineas each. Three pens of Leicester ewes, five each, were sold at sixteen guineas, twenty guineas, and twenty-five guineas; and thus the business of the day concluded. On Tuesday morning an improved Norfolk plough, invented by Mr. Balls, of Holt, was shewn at work. The Rev. Thomas Crowe Munnings had previously exhibited to the party at the Hall a very neat and ingenious model of a dibbling machine, made by a young man in the neighbourhood. After viewing the clipping, the company proceeded to examine a new machine in agriculture, invented by Mr. Burrell, of Thetford, for mowing corn by a horse; there being no rye in the neighbourhood, nor any other corn forward enough to give it a fair trial, it was agreed to make an experiment on some sanfoin, which it cut and laid in a row in a very complete manner, to the surprise of the numerous gentlemen present, who were perfectly satisfied with its performance, and were of opinion that much of the laborious part of harvest may, in time, be done by these horse machines. The prize wethers and theaves were then examined, and South-down tups shewn. The party having been entertained at dinner as on the Monday, retired about six to the sheep-houses and yard, where ten pens of South-down ewes, of ten each, were sold at from twenty to thirty-one guineas

guineas each. They then rode to Longlands, where the Southdown tups were let at from fifteen to forty guineas each. Wednesday commenced with a view of the fat carcafes of the flaughter-houfe. A three fhear Leiceſter wether, of Mr. Coke's weighed 13ſt. 1lb; and the following prize fheep, viz. Mr. Money's Leiceſter wether, 9ſt. 13lb.; Mr. Parſley's ditto, 8ſt. 11lb.; Mr. Purday's Down, 8ſt. 8lb.; Mr. George's ditto, 8ſt. 12lb; Mr. Blyth's ditto, 9ſt. 9lb. On the arrival of the party at Longlands, a fcuffler was exhibited by Mr. Clark, and a drill, on an improved principle, by Meſſrs. Wilton and Standiſh, of Lynn: this machine depoſited rape-duſt and turnip-ſeed in a very complete and regular manner, the quantity of which, as well as of ſeed-corn, is regulated by a ſcrew enclofed in a box, which being locked, the man who works the machine can make no alteration. After the trial of theſe experiments, the company returned to Mr. Wright's barn, when Mr. Ball's threſhing machine, which on the preceding day had wheat only to threſh, was now tried on a load of barley. The threſhing of this grain being particularly intereſting to the Norfolk gentlemen, they were highly gratified with ſeeing it done ſo very clean and faſt. A threſhing machine in the ſame barn, erected by Mr. Wigful, alſo threſhed ſome wheat, but no barley. After dinner this day the prize cups were placed on the table before Mr Coke, who informed the company of the adjudication of the prizes. The prize for the beſt Leiceſter wether was delivered to Mr Charles Money; that for the beſt South Down to Mr. George, of Dunſton; on delivering of which Mr. Coke expreſſed great ſatisfaction that one at leaſt of the prizes was going into Eaſt Norfolk; Mr. Blyth received the prize for the ſecond South Down wether; Mr. Buckley for the beſt Leiceſter tup; and Mr. Overman for the beſt South Down tup; Mr. Oakes for the beſt boar; Mr. Reeve for having irrigated the greateſt quantity of meadow, and in the beſt manner. The company now retired to the cow-houſes, where the long horned cattle of Mr. Fuller's breed were ſold, the yearlings at from ſeven to thirteen guineas and a half; two-year olds, from ſeven guineas and a half to ſixteen guineas and a half; cows, with calves by their ſides, at from ſeventeen guineas and a half to thirty-ſeven guineas; cows, not in milk, at from ſeventeen guineas to thirty-four guineas; a four-year old bull at thirty four guineas; and a two year old ditto at eleven guineas and a half; a yearling Devonſhire bull was alſo ſold for eight guineas. Mr. Cook exhibited at the hall a model of his threſhing-mill, which was much approved. Mr. Tollet, of Staffordſhire, ſhewed two Merino rams, the wool of which was exquiſitely fine; he alſo ſhewed a three-year old wether, of the croſs between the Merino and South Down, which had never been ſhorn; this ſheep had retained its wool, which, though very fine, was of great length; but it was the opinion of ſome eminent gentlemen preſent, in the wool trade, that its great length rendered it unfit for the purpoſes to which fine wool was uſually applied, and that therefore it was worth leſs than if it were ſhorter. It ſeemed to be the prevailing opinion, that ſhort wool would this year be worth 3l. 1s. per todd; ſome, indeed, talked of even a higher price. The company diſperſed highly delighted with this entertaining and inſtructive agricultural treat, and the reception they had met with from their venerated holt.

Mr. C. Lindley, of Catton, in the courſe of ſome judicious obſervations on the ſuperior excellence of the Swediſh turnip, has given an account of a ſucceſsful experiment made by him, in order to aſcertain how far that highly uſeful plant may be preſerved from the ravages of the fly: the reſult of which was, that by ſowing four pounds per acre of Salmon radiſh ſeed with the turnip ſeed, the crop was completely preſerved; the flies always preferring the radiſh to the turnip plant.

Married.] T. Vipan, eſq. of Thetford, to Miſs Jennings, of Harpenden, Herts.

Mr. Corby, land-ſurveyor, of Kirſtead, to Miſs Mary Ann Johnſon, ſecond daughter of Mrs. J. of Kirſtead Hall.

At Norfolk, Mr. Edward Watſon, to Miſs Ann Crane.

Lieutenant Smith, of the navy, to Miſs Martha Farthing, ſecond daughter of Mr. F. merchant, of Blakeney.

At Lynn, Mr. L. W. Jarvis, to Miſs Whincop.

At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Criſp, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Townſhend.

Died.] At Holt, Mrs. Sarah Parrant, wife of Mr. P. late of Foulſham, 53.

At Suffield, Mrs. Swan, 82, and her ſon Mr ——. Swan, 39.

At Thurlton Mills, Mrs. Parſley, wife of Mr. P. 67.

At Carlton, Mrs. Rudd, wife of Mr. Joſeph R. farmer, 84.

At Wallingham, Mrs. S. S. Leeder, wife of Robert L. gent. late of Eaſt Dereham.

At Tottington, Mr. Wiffen.

At Potter Heigham, Mr. William Bower, farmer, 75

At Haynford, Mr Iſaiah Seib, 28.

At Horſford, Mr. Matthew Catchpole, a reſpectable farmer.

At Norwich, Mr. Matthew King, clerk to the Expedition coach, 37.—Mr. Johnſon Dixon, ſen. of the common council, and ſtamp-diſtributor for the borough of Lynn, 53.—Mr. Benjamin Jackſon, 67.—Mrs. Cotton, of the White Hart inn, 71.—Mr. Matthew Howard, 34.—Mr. James Halthide, 77.—Of a rapid decline, Mr. Edward Gooch, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. G. of Gimingham, and pupil of Mr. Martineau, ſurgeon, 19

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Mary Haylett, 35.

SUFFOLK.

Married] At Great Saxham, John William Hicks, eſq. of bath, to Miſs S. Mills, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Mills, eſq. of Great Saxham-hall.

Mr. William Ray, to Miſs Lydia Clayton, both of Tannington.

Mr. William Harmer, of Bury, to Miſs Colman, of Athwelthorp, Norfolk.

Died] At Mendlesham, Mrs. Mary Codd, ſhopkeeper.

At

At Fornham, near Bury, Mr. Daniel Pendle, long a faithful ſervant to the Rev. Dr. Ord.

At Satterley, Mrs. Wattling, relict of Mr. Wattling, 83.

At Thorpe-hall, Mr. John Mumford.

At Burwell, Mr. Nathan Balls, 52.

At Ipſwich, Mr. William Baldry, houſe-painter.—Mr. John Gooding, one of the common council, 68.

At Trimley, Mr. J. Julian, late of Woodbridge, 62.

At Henny Parſonage, Eſſex, Mrs. Neſfield, wife of the Rev. William Neſfield, of Wickhambrook.

At Bury, Mrs. Fitch, widow.

At Redifham, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. Sewell, farmer, 42.

At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate in this county, and of Borough Green, in Cambridgeſhire, 70,

At Linton, Mrs. Owen, wife of Edward Owen, eſq. of Clare.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Edward Harvey, of Nayland, to Miſs Aſhford, ſecond daughter of Mr. Aſhford, of Colcheſter.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Marſhall, jun. of Chelmſford, to Miſs M. A. Devonith.

At Maldon, Mr. Thomas Puplett, ſenior, of Purleigh, to Miſs Jane Hurnard, of Chelmſford.

Died.] At Chelmſford, Thomas Child, eſq. late of Colcheſter, and formerly his majeſty's attorney-general in America, 85.

At Billericay, Mr. William Kent, 71.

At Belle-houſe, Stanford-rivers, Mrs. Sarah Thompſon.

At Little Stambridge, Mr. Durrant, farmer, 25.

At Rochford, Mr. Thomas Colebear, farmer.

At Maldon-hall, Miſs Elizabeth Shuttleworth, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Shuttleworth.

At Colcheſter, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. James Walker, ſtone-maſon, a youth of promiſing abilities, and moſt amiable diſpoſition, 16.

At the Lodge, at Thorndon-hall, Mrs. Meaders, 104.

The Rev. John Salt Lovat, twenty-ſeven years rector of Loughton.

At Eaſt Hanning-field, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Finch, farmer. He went into his fields in full health, and having while there, a call of nature, received a ſting in the thigh, which he at firſt imagined to be cauſed by a nettle. The wound, however, was ſoon attended with thoſe ſymptoms that proved it to be the bite of an adder, and which terminated in his death.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. Lindridge, of Herne, to Mrs. Dyaſon, of Canterbury.

At Aſhford, Mr. Walter ſurgeon, of Dover, to Miſs Pope of Aſhford.

Edward Owen, gent. ſurgeon of the royal navy, to Miſs Parnell, of Petham, near Canterbury,

At Wye, Mr. George Crump, of Sandwich, to Miſs E. Vidgen.

Died.] At Seven-oaks, John Wrainch, eſq.

At Aſhford, Captain David Betſon, of the firſt Weſt York militia.

At Staplehurſt, Mr. William Cheeſeman, farmer, 76.

At Seal, Mr. Edward Pine.

At Ramſgate, John Hooper, eſq. timber-merchant.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Major, wife of Mr. Thomas Major, grocer, 29.—Mrs. Munk.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Springgett, 61.—William Webſter Sankey, eſq.—Miſs Anne Breton, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Whitfield Breton, 18.—The infant ſon of the Rev. Philip le Geyt.—Mr. Matthew Miette, woolcomber.

At Milton, Mr. Jacob Lawſon, of the White-hart public-houſe.

At Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Cloake, 73.

At St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Mr. Stephen Sayer, 80.

In London, Mrs. Collens, wife of Mr. William Collens, timber-merchant, of Brenchley.

At Bradborn-place, John Lane, eſq. captain of the Holmeſdale volunteers.

At Chatham, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. William Jeffery, ſolicitor.—Mrs. Blunden, wife of ſerjeant Blunden.

—Mr. Cruikſhank, maſter's mate of the Boadicea frigate, by falling overboard.

At Margate, Mr. Thomas Harris, builder and carpenter.

At Greenwich, Miſs M. E. Hilton, only daughter of John Hilton, eſq. of Sheldwich.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, draper, 25.

At Maidſtone near Ramſgate, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. Peake.

At Dymchurch, Mrs. Judith Claringbold, of the Role-inn.

At Braborne, Mr. T. Chaplin, ſenior, 80.

At Woolwich, ſuddenly, lieutenant-general Drummond, of the royal regiment of artillery, and aid-de-camp to his majeſty, 77. He was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, when on buſineſs in the arſenal and never ſpoke afterwards.

At Eaſt Peckham, Mr. Walter Barton, farmer, 71.

At Maidſtone, ſuddenly, Mrs. Dunk,

SURRY.

Died.] At Chertſey, the Rev. Peter Cunningham, officiating minuter of that parith. He was at dinner with the Chertſey Friendly Society, to whom he had been in the habit of delivering an annual diſcourſe for ſeveral years, and while ſitting at table, fell back in his chair, and though medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, he expired a few minutes after being conveyed to his lodgings. He was the ſon of an old and reſpectable naval commander, and had, in early life, tra-

traverſed a conſiderable part of the globe, encountering hardſhips and perils capable of appalling any mind but one poſſeſſed of the moſt undaunted reſolution and perſeverance. He once ſuffered ſhipwreck, on which occaſion he loſt the whole collection of his travels and adventures, and property to a large amount. At the time of his death he laboured under pecuniary embarraſſments, to liquidate which a generous and unſolicited contribution was made among the neighbouring nobility and gentry, for which purpoſe the Hon. C. J. Fox ſent fifty guineas, and Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. a like ſum.

W. Gilbert, eſq. of Lower Tooting, 59.

At Richmond, J. Woodbridge, eſq. 66.

At Croydon, Lieutenant Colonel R. Hope, of the royal artillery.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Mr. J. Leggatt, butcher to Mrs. Knott.—Mr. Tichener, to Miſs Bradford,

At Ditchling, Mr. J. Brazier, to Mrs. Brooker, whole united ages make 155 years.

Died.] At Warnham, Mrs. Ann Shelley Nicholl, wife of John Nicholl, gent.

At Midhurſt, Mrs. Frances Yaldwyn, relict of the Rev. John Yaldwyn, of Blackdown.

At Cuckfield, Mr. John Peckham, plumber and glazier.

At Lewes, Mr. John Wilbar, junior, one of the window ſurveyors for the county

At Slinford, Mr. Henry Ellis, yeoman, 65.

At Bolney, Mr. Cooke, 92.

At Lamberhurſt, ſuddenly, Mrs. Ann Gibbs, wife of Mr. John Gibbs, 62.

At Weſtbourn, Mr. Samuel Freeling, maltſter and linen draper, 77.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Gardener. She had been previouſly indiſpoſed, and dropped down dead in the ſtreet.

At Newhaven, Mr. T. Wymark, ſon of Mr. Wymark, brewer.—Mr. Cripps, cooper.—Mr. Thomas Howell and two boys, brothers, named Balkham. They went out with Mr. R. Howell, brother of the above Mr. Howell, and a ſoldier belonging to the Welſh fuſileers, in a ſmall boat into the harbour, and were about to amuſe themſelves by caſting for mullets, when the cork, that ſtopped the hole at the bottom of the boat, flew out and let in a conſiderable quantity of water. This cauſed great confuſion among them, and the management of the boat was in conſequence left to chance, which unfortunately directed her broadſide to a coming wave, that roſe with terrific ſwell, and in an inſtant overwhelmed her. Mr. R. Howell, and the ſoldier were ſaved by a boat, in which a lad, who witneſſed the accident, put off to their aſſiſtance. The reſt periſhed.

HAMPSHIRE.

There is now eſtabliſhing at Southampton, a Proprietary Library Society, upon the ſame plan, and under the ſame regulations, as the one recently ſo ſucceſsfully founded at Portſmouth, upon the ſuggeſtion, and by the indefatigably active aſſiſtance of Mr. Roberdeau (author of Fugitive Verſe and Proſe, &c.) This inſtance furniſhes an additional proof of the value and beneficial effect of individual exertion in matters of public utility and extended conſequence; as, before the Portſmouth foundation this county had no ſuch inſtitution.

Died.] At Portſmouth, Miſs Chettle, niece of Mrs. Baly, at the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard, 20.—Mr. John Meadmore, many years a burgeſs of the corporation, 83. He retired from buſineſs with a handſome fortune: his acts of charity were numerous, it having been for a long time his practice to diſtribute the whole ſurplus of his income in beneficent purpoſes.

At Haſlar hoſpital, Lieutenant T. Parke.—Mrs Melvin, wife of Mr. Melvin.

At Goſport, James Goodeve, eſq. brewer.

At Finchdean, Mr. Jobſon, of Portſmouth.

At North Yarmouth, Captain Mitchell, of the Inſpector ſloop.

At Chawton-houſe, Miſs H. Coulthard, third daughter of Thomas Coulthard, eſq.

At Southampton, Mr. Pierce, butcher.—Mrs King, wife of William King, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of the late A. Iſaacſon, eſq. of Foriton, Northumberland.

At Portſwood, Mr. W. Webb, an eminent tanner.

At Winchester, Mrs. A. St. John, wife of A. St. John, eſq. M. P. for Callington, and only daughter of Sir J. Hamly, bart. of Clovilly court, Devon.

Suddenly at Newport in the Iſle of Wight, as he was on the point of embarking for the Eaſt Indies, Capt. T. Iliffe, of the company's 7th. Bombay regiment, and ſon of the late Rev. Tho. I. of Kilby, county of Leiceſter. The ſudden departure of the Eaſt India fleet put it out of his power, by any offers to boatmen, to overtake them; and the diſappointment of his proſpects had ſuch an effect on his mind, that he terminated his life with a piſtol.

At Andover, Mrs. Gale, widow of T. Gale, Eſq.

At Fareham, at a very advanced age, R. Bargus, Eſq. His truly upright and unblemiſhed character, will long command, from thoſe who knew him, the higheſt memorials of veneration and eſteem. For many years he diſcharged the active duties of a magiſtrate, with firmneſs and integrity. Sincerely devout in all the offices which religion preſcribes, he has left the chriſtian world a bright example of that courſe, to which are annexed the promiſed rewards of eternal life.

At Somerley, near Ringwood, Daniel Hobſon, eſq. Having acquired a handſome fortune in trade in London, he purchaſed this eſtate, which formerly belonged to the antient family of the Hobys, afterwards to Sir Seymour Pile, bart. whoſe widow left it to her

her nephew, Dr. St. John, dean of Worcester, who sold it to Mr. H. He laid out great sums in planting and building farm-houses, and had contracted with Mr. Wyatt to rebuild the mansion-house in a magnificent style, like Pope's Sir Visto, when he offered the whole estate to sale, and, meeting with a litigious purchaser, he was obliged to bind him under a considerable penalty to complete his purchase and contract with the architect. Part of the penalty he recovered by legal methods, and remained in possession of the estate.

At Newtown, near Portsmouth, Mr. J. Atfield, 68.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Edmund Slade, clothier, youngest son of the late Rev. William Slade, rector of Corsley, to Miss Ann D'Auvergne, late of the island of Jersey.

At Bradford, Mr. John Crisp, to Miss Elizabeth Woolley.—Mr. Thomas Smart, to Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. Thomas Edwards, clothier.

Died.] At Majeston, near Gillingham, Mr. Jakes.

At Fisherton Anger, Mr. Peter Massey.

At Salisbury, Mr. George Hibberd.—At the lodge of the episcopal palace, Mr. Richard Dawkins, 65. He had been forty years gardener to the bishops of Salisbury.—Miss Best, of the Antelope inn. She was giving some directions to her servants when she suddenly dropped down a corpse! Only a few minutes before this awful event, a gentleman who had just arrived at the house was congratulating her on her healthful appearance, and in reply she said she felt in better health than she had done for many months

At Warminster, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Thomas Evans, senior.—Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. Whiting, of the Castle-inn.

At Sarum, Miss Jane Wansey, only daughter of the late Henry Wansey, esq. 28.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. Matthew Robinson, rector of Burghfield, to Miss Parsons, eldest daughter of —— Parsons, esq. of Ashford, Kent.—Mr. Reynard, to Miss Simons, daughter of Capt. S. late of the loyal Essex fencible infantry.

Mr. Reeves, of Snap Farm, Aldbourne, to Miss Hannah Gale, daughter of Mr. Thomas G. of Grafton, Wilts.

Died.] At Woodside House, Old Windsor, Mrs. Ogilvie, wife of the Rev. Dr. O.

At Reading, the Rev. Charles Parker, A. M. late of University College, Oxford.

At Newbury, Mr. Giles, ironmonger.—Mrs. M. Bull, 56.

At Windsor, Mr. Legge, chemist and druggist.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. John Davies, surveyor, to Miss Rachael Reese.—Mr. Luke Henwood, architect, to Miss Mary Osborn, daughter of Daniel O. esq. of Silver Shoring, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Henry Hole, of Wells, currier, to Miss Mary Brimble.

At Clifton, Mr. John Cawlis, to Miss Mary Howell, both of Brandon-hill.—Mr. Jacob Ricketts, son of J. W. Ricketts, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Martin, of Brislington.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Arnold, to Miss Julia Smith.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Coates, wine-merchant. His steady attachment to the cause of liberty, uninfluenced by the example of the corrupt, the wavering of the timid, his inflexible integrity in commercial life, his exemplary conduct in every domestic relation, the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the benevolence of his heart, will endear his memory to all whose esteem is truly honourable.—Mr. Potter, cutler and turner, 53.—Mrs. Dyer, wife of Mr. D. linen merchant.—Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Captain B. of the royal Bristol volunteers.—Mrs. Martha Shearer, mother of Mr. John S. of his Majesty's customs, 63.—Miss. Heath, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. late headmaster of Eton-school.—Mrs. Priske, relict of Mr. P.—Mrs. Blannin, widow of Mr. Nicholas B.—Mr. Benjamin Fear, basket-maker.—Major General Magan, lately in the command of the garrison of Bristol, 43. After dressing for dinner, he was in the act of wiping the powder from his face, when he was seized with a fit, and in the space of an hour and a half expired.

At Cowslip-green, Charles Partridge, esq. late of Bristol.

At Baltonsbury, Mr. Thos. Hannam, 96.

At Portbury, Mrs Barsley, 80.

At Clifton, Miss Sarah Strode; and at the same place, her mother, Mrs. S. 67.

At Bath, Mrs. Bevan.—Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr. W. of New Farm, near Tetbury.—Mrs. Somner, late a haberdasher, 77.—Nathaniel Corbyn, esq. formerly of the island of Jersey.—Mrs. Grove, relict of J. Grove, esq. of Fern House, Wilts.—Major Noel.—Mr. Bampfylde, taylor, a member of the Bath volunteers.—Mr. T. Walmesley, painter, 41.—Mrs. Nixon, relict of John N. esq.

At Chewton Mendip, Richard, the eldest son of Richard Symes, esq. of Brandon-hill.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wm. Doddrell, formerly master of the George inn, who weighed nearly 29 stone.

At Huntspill, Mr. John Jennings, 70.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Ayres, schoolmaster, of Sherborne, to Miss Shepherd, of Oborne.

Died.] At Jordan's House, Mrs. Speke, wife of William S. esq. a woman of a most amiable and benevolent disposition.

At Everthot, Mrs. Patten, relict of Mr. Patten, surgeon, 74.

At Thornford, Mrs. Coombs, widow of Mr. Benjamin C. of Yetminster, 87.

At Bailie, 78, the Rev John Harris, 52 years vicar of Sturminster Marshall.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a General Court of Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, a Report was presented by the Committee appointed to examine into the alarming state of the funds of that institution, from which it appeared, that the average of the annual receipts of every kind during the last seven years has been 2616l. 16s. 4d. and that the average disbursements during the same period have been 3008l. 14s. 5d. From this statement it is evident, that the expenditure, on an average, has annually exceeded the income 391l. 18s. 1d. ; notwithstanding thirty-seven beds have been unoccupied during the greater part of the time. The average number of in-patients during that period, has been only 140 ; and the above mentioned deficiency in the funds still continues, though the number of patients has of late been reduced to 124. The expenditure for the year ending at Lady-day 1804, amounted to the sum of 3409l 13s. 1d. and upwards ; whereas the income taken on an average as above stated, has been but 2616l. 16s. 4d. ; consequently the yearly deficiency, if the present system be pursued, without further aid from the public, will probably be 800l. By the adoption of certain economical measures, the Committee think it possible to make a yearly saving of one hundred pounds ; but yet some more decided and effectual steps are necessary to reduce the expenditure to an equality with the income. The Committee lament, that, though former General Courts found it expedient to shut up two entire wards, it is now become unavoidably necessary to recommend to the General Court the shutting up at least three wards more, until such time as the benevolence of the public shall enable the Governor to reopen the wards without fear of embarrassment. In consequence of the representations contained in the preceding report, it was reluctantly but unanimously resolved, that five wards more be shut up, so as to bring the number of unoccupied wards to seven, and of vacant beds to 64. The total amount of beds in the hospital being 184, there will then remain 120 only for the reception of patients. The Committee, however, entertain too high an opinion of the wisdom and humanity of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and yeomanry, of the county of Devon and its neighbourhood, to think for a moment that they will suffer to sink into decay an establishment, which, since it was instituted, has restored to health forty-one thousand and five hundred of our indigent fellow-creatures, and afforded considerable relief to upwards of nine thousand in similar circumstances.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, held at the London Inn, Ivy Bridge, the following premiums were adjudged and distributed :—For the best stallion for getting stock fit for the road or pack, three guineas ; for the best ditto, ditto for draught, three guineas ; for the best bull, five guineas ; for the best breeding cow, five guineas ; for the best ram, five guineas ; for the second best ditto, three guineas ; for the best hog. or two toothed ditto, five guineas ; for the second best ditto, three guineas ; for the best lot of breeding ewes, five guineas ; for the best lot of two toothed or hog ewes, five guineas ; for the best two-year old fat wether, three guineas ; for the second best ditto, two guineas ; for the best ram's fleece, two guineas ; for the best shearer, two guineas ; for the second best, one guinea and a half ; for the third best, one guinea ; for the fourth best, half a guinea.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. George Henry Arrowsmith, of Newbury, Berks, to Miss Winston, eldest daughter of Mr. W.

At Chumleigh, Mr William Bird, master wool-comber, to Miss Mann, who has for several years kept a boarding-school there.

C. P. Hamlyn, esq. captain in the North Devon militia, to Miss Cross, daughter of the late Richard Cross, esq. of Croford, near Wellington, Somerset.

James Charter, esq. of Exeter, formerly collector of the customs, to Miss Williams, of Honiton.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Rowe, many years minister of Dean Prior.

At Stonehouse, Devon, after a lingering illness, Colonel Percival, of the Plymouth division of royal marines, an excellent officer and most worthy man. He had served his king and country faithfully in the above corps, in various parts of the world, nearly from its being first formed in 1755. His Majesty, in consideration of past services, and his declining health, had some time since granted him the retirement in the list of field officers on that establishment. His memory will be long cherished among those friends who knew and valued him most. His remains were interred in the church-yard of St. George's, Stonehouse, his pall being supported by eight of the senior field officers and officers of the royal marines of the Plymouth division.

At Chumleigh, Mr. Hugh Pyke, many years master of the King's Arms Inn ; and, on the same day, his mother, Mrs. P. 90.

At Exeter, Mr. Degen, a respectable merchant.—Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. H. of the Barnstaple Inn.

At Tiverton school, Master Duntze, eldest son of James D. esq. of Washfield.

At Horsewell House, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. Peregrine Ilbert, M.A. archdeacon of Barnstaple, prebend of Exeter, rector of Farringdon, and vicar of Rockbear ; a truly good and respectable man.

Suddenly, at Stogumber, near Dunster, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. William Chilcott, 93.

At

At Plymouth, Captain Cudlipp, of the royal navy.—Mr. Abel Keen, a reſpectable grocer.

CORNWALL.

The bonding ſyſtem is about to be extended to the port of Falmouth, where the warehouſes to be licenſed for that purpoſe have been ſurveyed. This regulation will not be more advantageous to that place than to the intereſts of commerce in general; the ſituation of this harbour at the entrance of the Engliſh channel, being particularly convenient for a depôt of merchandize from the Weſt Indies, America, &c. The quarantine is to be removed from Falmouth, to Scilly, where a lazaretto is to be formed for its uſe, and a hoſpital is to be immediately built for the ſick of Falmouth garriſon. This ſtructure is to ſtand on the weſt ſide of the peninſula, immediately below the caſtle of Pendennis.

The following eaſy method of taking the honey, without deſtroying the bees, was communicated to the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette, by a reſpectable French Prieſt, who aſſerts that it is the method generally adopted throughout France. In the duſk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it very gently over; having ſteadily placed it in a ſmall pit previouſly dug to receive it, with its bottom uppermoſt, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been previouſly prepared, with two ſmall ſticks ſtuck acroſs its middle, and rubbed with ſome aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjuſted the mouth of each hive to the other, ſo that no aperture remains between them, take a ſmall ſtick, and beat gently round the ſides of the lower hive for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, aſcend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the ſtand from whence the other hive was taken. This ſhould be done ſome time in the week preceding Midſummer-day: that the bees may have time, before the ſummer flowers are faded to lay in a new ſtock of honey, which they will not fail to do, for their ſubſiſtence through the winter. As many as have the humanity and good ſenſe to adopt this practice, will find their reward in the increaſe of their ſtock, and their valuable produce.

Married.] At Liſkeard, Mr. Wm. Pearce, of Lanteglos, to Miſs Nancy Ede.

At Fowey, Mr. Thomas Parſons, 23, to Miſs Mary Bennet, 46.

At St. Gluvias Church, the Rev. Mr. Tippet, to Miſs Collins, of Penryn.

At Truro, Mr. Thomas Colliver, hatmaker, to Miſs Elizabeth Parkyn.

Mr. T. P. Morgan, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Egloſkerry, near Launceſton, youngeſt ſon of the late Rev. Mr. M. formerly of that place, to Miſs Grace Hurdon, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. H. of Treludrick.

At Helſton, Mr. Henry Borlaſe, ſurgeon, and captain in the Meneage volunteers, to Miſs Ann Plomer, daughter of the late Mr. John P. attorney.

Died.] At Helſton, ſuddenly, Miſs Jenſey Thomas, ſhopkeeper.

At St. Keverne, Mr. W. Lawrence, a reſpectable and wealthy farmer.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Aberdeenſhire Canal is at length completed, and was lately opened. This Canal paſſes about 19 miles into the interior of the country, riſing 170 feet above the level of the baſon at Aberdeen, by means of 17 locks; it is 3½ feet deep, and 20 feet broad at ſurface water.

A numerous and reſpectable meeting of contributors to the Public Diſpenſary of Edinburgh, was held on Friday, the 31ſt of May, in the Hall of the Diſpenſary in Richmond-ſtreet. At that meeting, in conſequence of reports from different committees, ſome propoſals were adopted with a view of extending the uſefulneſs of the Diſpenſary. It was unanimouſly agreed, that the benefits of the Diſpenſary ſhould be extended to the treatment of thoſe diſeaſes which require the aid of the Surgeon, as well as of thoſe which require the ſkill of the phyſician, when they are of ſuch a nature that they cannot with propriety be admitted into an hoſpital; and that, as there are already eight phyſicians, there ſhould be eight ſurgeons to the Diſpenſary. Meſſ. William Farquharſon, Alexander Gilleſpie, John Walker, Charles Anderſon, James Anderſon, George Kellier, James Wardrop, and John Abercrombie, all of whom are members of the royal college of Surgeons of Edinburgh, were recommended as well qualified for the duties of ſuch an office. All theſe gentlemen being preſent at the meeting, cheerfully agreed to give gratuitous aid to the poor at the Diſpenſary under ſuch regulations as ſhould be enacted by the Managers. It was alſo unanimouſly agreed, that, in imitation of a ſociety lately eſtabliſhed in London, for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, ſteel truſſes ſhould be furniſhed to the indigent at the Diſpenſary, under ſuch conditions as may be thought proper. A report was preſented from a committee appointed to deviſe ſome plan for promoting the Extermination of the Natural Small Pox in the City of Edinburgh. But as doubts were entertained reſpecting the propriety of ſome parts of this plan, it was agreed to recommit this ſubject for future conſideration. It was, however, unanimouſly reſolved to reprint an addreſs to parents, drawn up by the Royal Jennerian Society of London, and to furniſh clergymen in Edinburgh with a number of copies of it, to be put into the hands of parents at the baptiſm

of children. For although vaccination continues to be practiſed in Edinburgh with uninterrupted ſucceſs, yet deaths are ſtill produced by the Natural Small Pox, in conſequence of the neglect and delay of this ſafe, eaſy, and efficacious preventive of that dreadful malady. Although the execution of the plans thus adopted muſt unavoidably be attended with ſome additional expence, and although the diſburſements for the ſupport of the Diſpenſary, during the courſe of the laſt year, exceeded the ſum received, yet the meeting were of opinion, that the intended improvements ſhould be immediately carried into effect. It was computed that, notwithſtanding theſe additions, the whole annual expence of the Diſpenſary would not exceed 400l. And the meeting truſted that, by proper exertions on the part of the managers, that ſum might, without much difficulty, be obtained from the opulent and benevolent inhabitants of the city and county of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Gourock, Archibald Campbell, watchmaker, a cadet in the family of Auchinbreak, in Argyleſhire, who was born in Feb. 1699.—Having received the rudiments of a liberal education at home, he was afterwards ſent to Edinburgh for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies with a view to the Church. There, however, ſmitten by the charms of a fair one, he married at the age ſeventeen, by which imprudent ſtep he ſo much diſpleaſed his patron, that he took no further notice of him. Upon this he went to London, bound himſelf an apprentice to a watchmaker, and there followed that trade for 21 years. His wife died in London, and he married a ſecond wife not long after. In his 43d year he went into the army, and remained in it ſeven years. After this he went to Paris; and wrought at his buſineſs one year there: from thence he removed to Ireland, and followed, in that country, the ſame occupation for a number of years. There too he married his widow, in his 69th year.—On his paſſage from Ireland to Campbelton he was wrecked upon the iſland of Racharis, and loſt the whole of his property, amounting to about 50l. Since that period he has reſided in Tarbet, in Kintyre, Argyllſhire, regularly working at his trade, till within theſe 14 years. He had a penſion from his Grace the Duke of Argyle, whom he has been in the habit of viſiting annually at Inverary, for many years. Not farther back than Auguſt laſt he went to pay his reſpects to his Grace, and walked from Tarbet to Inverary, a diſtance of 37 miles, in three days. He was upon a viſit to ſome friends at Gourock, and walked about five miles every day. His mental faculties ſeemed, but a ſhort time before his death, to be in their vigour, and none of his ſenſes any way impaired except that of viſion. Only a few months ſince he began to make a clock, but was obliged to give it up, owing to the failure of his ſight. He was a very temperate man, had been ſeldom or never intoxicated, and aſcribed, under Providence, the extraordinary length of his life to his temperance and regularity.

At Leith Links, James Mitchell, eſq. formerly a merchant in Leith.

At Arran, William Stevenſon, eſq. many years factor to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, on that iſland.

At Snapinſhay, the Rev. Dr. George Barry, 57 He was a native of Berwickſhire, educated in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and was for a ſhort time employed as teacher of the ſons of ſome gentlemen in Orkney, by whoſe patronage he became ſecond miniſter of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of Kirkwall; from whence, about nine years ago, he was tranſlated to the iſland and parith of Shapinſhay. He has left a widow and nine children and many reſpectable friends to mourn his death With fidelity and zeal he diſcharged the duties of the paſtoral office. His ſtatiſtical account of his two pariſhes, publiſhed by Sir John Sinclair, firſt reſcued his name from that obſcurity in which it was placed by local ſituation, and drew from an impartial public, a high degree of approbation.—Few men paid more attention to the education of youth than Dr. Barry. His own children he taught with all the ſkill of philoſophy, and all the tenderneſs of parental affection. The ſame ſkill, united with no common degree of care, he extended, not only to the youth in his own, but to thoſe of all the different pariſhes in the county. Senſible of his zeal in this reſpect, the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in Scotland, upwards of five years ago, choſe him one of their members, and gave him a ſuperintendance over their ſchools in Orkney. Soon after, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. For ſeveral years paſt Dr. Barry employed his leiſure hours in compoſing a civil and natural hiſtory of all the 67 iſlands of Orkney, comprehending an account of their original population, their ancient hiſtory, while a ſeparate independent principality, whoſe warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the monarchs of Europe; and alſo their preſent condition, and the means by which they may be improved. This hiſtory was publiſhed two months ago, in Edinburgh, in one large quarto volume, illuſtrated by a map of all the iſles, friths, and harbours, and alſo with twelve elegant engraved plates of the moſt grand and intereſting objects of antiquity.—From the teſtimony of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable and learned gentlemen in Scotland, it is believed that this curious hiſtory of one of the moſt ſequeſtered provinces of Britain, will, from the depth of its reſearch, the accuracy of the narrative, and the claſſical

elegance

elegance of its compoſition, tranſmit the name of its author to future ages with ſome degree of celebrity.

Suddenly, at Ormaig, Craigniſh, Argyleſhire, James Campbell, eſq. of Ormaig, a gentleman who poſſeſſed not only the milder virtues, but thoſe alſo which fit and qualify for the more arduous ſituations in life. This he exerciſed during the late inſurrections in the iſlands of St. Vincent and Grenada; where he eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field againſt the inſurgents, as Captain of a troop of native cavalry.

At Prieſtlands, near Dumfries, Hugh Corrie, eſq. of Culloch, writer to the ſignet.

At Muſſelburgh, Michael Falcon, eſq. of the Renfrewſhire militia.

At Kinloch, the infant daughter of George Kinloch, eſq.

At College, near Dumfries, John Gibſon, eſq. of Glencroſh.

At Brownfield, Mrs. Katherine Robertſon, wife of John Knox, eſq.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker, who was one of the many inſtances, that "honeſty is the beſt policy". He was very early in life an humble trader, in the town of Strabane, in the north of Ireland, and proving unſucceſsful, he went in ſearch of better fortune to the Eaſt Indies, as a ſoldier in the company's ſervice. He was a man of talent, and of a ſtrong mind, and rendered himſelf extremely uſeful by having, in a very ſhort time, acquired a knowledge of the oriental languages. It was his good fortune to be confined in the ſame priſon with the late general Matthews, who previous to his unfortunate cataſtrophe, entruſted to the care of Mr. Leighton, jewels and property to an immenſe amount, to be delivered to his family, if he ſhould effect his eſcape; and to inſure his zeal and punctuality he preſented him with a conſiderable ſum. Being ſome time afterwards employed as an interpreter, he took advantage of the firſt opportunity that offered to eſcape. After aſſuming various diſguiſes, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in London, and waiting on Mrs. Matthews, delivered to her the laſt letter of her huſband together with the treaſure. By her, his fidelity is ſaid to have been rewarded with twenty thouſand pounds. He immediately wrote to Ireland to enquire for a beloved wife and child whom he had left behind him, and ſent a ſum of money to diſcharge his debts. He found, that his wife, whom he had left young, handſome, and unprotected, had by honeſt induſtry, ſupported herſelf and her daughter then ten years of age, and given her an education ſuperior to her humble means. He now took a handſome houſe in Stephen's Green, Dublin; the ſeat belonging to the late Lord Chief Baron Foſter, father of the Iriſh Chancellor of the Exchequer, near Dublin, was purchaſed, and new carriages were built for him. But an inactive life had no charms for him, and he embarked the greateſt part of his fortune in a banking houſe, which has been very ſucceſsful. Lady Leighton whoſe mild and amiable manners endeared her to all ranks, died ſome time ſince and left him a numerous family.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Stockholm, Jean Louis Deſpres, principal architect to the King of Sweden. He was a native of France, and in his youth ſtudied at Rome, from which city the late king invited him to Sweden. His performances both in painting and architecture atteſt the fertility of his invention.

At Dole, the place of his nativity, M. Attiret, a celebrated ſculptor, aged 80. He was the beſt artiſt of the province of ci-devant Burgundy, and all his works are remarkable for greatneſs of character and ſkill in the execution. He had obtained a prize of the Royal Academy of Paris, and his talents had been crowned at the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. He was at length appointed to a profeſſorſhip in the Academy of St. Luke at Paris, and ſome time after the ſuppreſſion of that inſtitution he fixed his reſidence at Dijon. It was this artiſt who executed in marble, from the model of Pigal, the well-known ſtatue of Voltaire, erected by ſubſcription in the dreſſing-room of the *Comedie Françaiſe* at Paris, and ſince removed into the hall of the National Inſtitute. The public fountain at Dole, decorated with three pedeſtrian figures, was the workmanſhip of M. Attiret. At Dijon there are ſix ſtatues of his compoſition repreſenting the four ſeaſons, Melpomene, and Thalia; and many other eſteemed works atteſt his merit.

At Peterſburg, M. Lowitz one of the members of the academy of ſciences of that city, counſellor of ſtate, and knight of the order of St. Anne. His labours in chemiſtry are well known to all the lovers of that ſcience. He had ſcarcely attained his 49th year.

At Rome, Guglielmi, one of the moſt fertile compoſers in Italy, and maſter of the chapel to his holineſs, aged 76. He was employed 54 years for the theatres of Florence, Venice, and Naples. His forte lay in the *opera buffa*, though he has likewiſe ſucceeded in ſerious operas, maſſes, and Te Deums. He has left a great number of eſteemed works, and a ſon who treads in his ſteps.

At Paris, M. Anquetil du Perron, a member of the Ancient Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Inſtitute, hiſtoriographer to the archives of foreign relations, one of the moſt celebrated of the literati of Europe, aged 73. He has left a great number of manuſcripts, from which the ſcience he ſo ſucceſsfully cultivated will derive new benefit; for M. Silveſtre de Sacy, in pronouncing his funeral oration over the tomb of his friend, ſolemnly renewed the engagement he made with him before his death, to complete the works which he has left unfiniſhed.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt Report certain intelligence has been received of the combined ſquadron from Cadiz having arrived at Martinique, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail of the line, beſides frigates, with a force on board of nearly 12,000 men. This formidable armament, having the whole of our Weſt India Iſlands at their mercy, could not fail to awaken the utmoſt alarm among our merchants, and all Weſt India produce immediately advanced. Sugars obtained a riſe of 5s. per cwt.; and although the news from Lord Nelſon has greatly quieted the minds of the public for the ſafety of our iſlands, ſtill produce maintains a high price. This may be in part aſcribed to the mode now adopted by the merchant, who, as he does not pay the duty till ſales are effected, ſupplies the market only by feeding it daily. Hence refineis, by going conſtantly into a ſpare market, are compelled to buy at advanced rates, or ſuffer their houſes to remain unemployed.

Premiums from the Weſt Indies, in the early part of the month, were at from twenty-five to thirty guineas per cent.; they are now done at ten guineas, to return five, if they arrive. Inſurance to and from America has advanced conſiderably, owing to the capture of Americans by French cruiſers, and the more recent capture by the Spaniards of an American gun-boat, in the Mediterranean; an act of hoſtility not to be accounted for.

Trade to America and the north of Europe is at this time briſk; but in almoſt all other channels remarkably dead. The defalcation in the revenue, in one article alone (printed calicoes), is greater than has been known at this ſeaſon for ſeveral years.

The prices of Stock in our public funds have, within theſe few days, ſlightly declined. They were rather falling while we were uncertain of the deſtination of the combined fleets. They roſe upon the news that thoſe fleets had ſailed from the Weſt Indies, and that Lord Nelſon was in purſuit of them. The long delay of the expected news from his Lordſhip has afforded room for the *Bears* to exert themſelves in the Stock-Exchange, and the prices of ſtock are again lower. On Thurſday 3 per Cents. Conſols were at 58¾; 3 per Cents Reduced 59½; Conſols for account, 59⅞; Omnium at a premium of 4¼; Lottery Tickets 18l. 19s. each; Exchequer Bills at 1s. diſcount.

The trade of Ireland has been in a rapid train of improvement ever ſince the Union. During the preſent year it continues to be peculiarly ſucceſsful. The acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to increaſe the bounty upon the pilchard fiſhery, and to improve the harbour on the North ſide of the Hill of Howth, cannot but prove highly beneficial to it.

Several of the Greenland ſhips have arrived at the port of Hull with very valuable cargoes. Sixteen are already reported, laden with 249 fiſh, yielding 1550 butts of blubber. From the laſteſt intelligence of the ſucceſs of thoſe not yet arrived, it is conjectured that 4000 tons of oil will be furniſhed to the United Kingdom by the port of Hull alone, in the preſent year. The coming in of the Greenland veſſels, with nearly 70 ſail from the Baltic, has given an activity to the trade of Hull which it has not experienced for ſeveral months paſt.

By an Order of Council, dated the 4th inſtant, the following articles are allowed to be imported until further orders, viz. hides, leather, [illegible], tallow, and wool, in foreign veſſels, upon payment of the ſame duties to which thoſe articles brought in Britiſh bottoms are liable.

An order has been iſſued by the Britiſh Government to our cruiſers, to ſuffer neutral traders between our ports and thoſe of the enemy without licenſe; a meaſure highly expedient at the preſent juncture.

The following is a liſt of the commodities, the free exportation and importation of which has been tolerated by the above-mentioned order:—

EXPORTS.—Britiſh manufactures (not naval or military ſtores), grocery, alum, annatta, coffee, cocoa, calicoes, copperas, drugs (not dying drugs), rhubarb, ſpices, ſugar, pepper, tobacco, vitriol, elephants' teeth, pimento, cinnamon, nutmegs, cornelian ſtone, nankeens, Eaſt India bales, tortoiſe-ſhell, cloves, red, green, and yellow earth, earthenware, indigo (not exceeding five tons in one veſſel), woollens, rum, and prize-goods not prohibited to be exported.

IMPORTS—from Holland.—Grain (if importable according to the proviſions of the corn laws), ſalted proviſions of all ſorts (not being ſalted beef or pork), oak bark, flax, flax-ſeed, clover and other ſeed, madder roots, ſalted hides, and ſkins, leather, ruthes, hoops, ſaccharum ſaturni, barilla, ſmalts, yarn, ſaffron, butter, cheeſe, quills, clinkers, terrace, Geneva, vinegar, white lead, oil, turpentine, pitch, hemp, bottles, wainſcot boards, raw materials, naval ſtores, lace, and French cambrics and lawns.

From France.—Grain (as above) ſalted proviſions of all ſorts (not being ſalted beef or pork), ſeeds, ſaffron, rags, oak bark, turpentine, hides honey, wax, fruit, raw materials, linſeed cake, tallow, weld, wine, lace, French cambrics and lawns, vinegar, and brandy.

From Spain.—Cochineal, barilla, fruit, orchella weed, Spaniſh wool, indigo, hides, ſkins, ſhumac, liquorice juice, ſeeds, ſaffron, ſilk, ſweet almonds, Caſtile ſoap, raw materials, oak bark, annatto, wine, cork, black lead, naval ſtores, vinegar, and brandy.

The Governor of Jamaica has, by a Proclamation, renewed, for ſix months, the permiſſion to import ſtores, lumber, and proviſions, into that iſland, in American and other neutral veſſels.

The prices of grain, which have been, for ſome months, high, and advancing, in all the countries of Europe, have lately had ſome abatement in Spain. In the Auſtrian dominions, corn, and the other firſt neceſſaries of ſubſiſtence, are ſtill dear.

The King of Sweden is forming a new and ſpacious harbour at Helſingborg, which will afford much advantageous accommodation, that was exceedingly wanted, to our ſhipping paſſing up and down in the Baltic.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithſtanding the moſt rigorous and miſchievouſly vigilant endeavours of the French, the trade between England and Holland, is ſtill continued by the intermediation. The Dutch cannot ſubſiſt without the advantages of this traffic. Nor is it to be doubted but many of the goods which they take from us, muſt find their way into the departments of France.

In 1804, were imported into Sweden 11,710 tons of wheat, and 157,737 tons of rye; 243 tons of wheat, and 2030 tons of rye were exported the ſame year.

In the late general riſe of the price of grain in Germany, the buſhel of wheat that had been uſually ſold in Saxony for a dollar and a half, roſe to ten dollars. In Lauſitz, the price became as high as fifteen dollars a buſhel. In Brunſwick, rye had advanced to between two and three dollars a buſhel.

Particular encouragement has been lately held out in Ruſſia to the importation of Portuzueſe ſalt in Ruſſian and Portuguese bottoms. Theſe are, by a late edict, exempted from paying more than half the former duty upon that article.

The exports from Ruſſia to Great Britain have been, of late, leſs conſiderable than in former times. This is owing, partly, to a diminution in the Engliſh carrying trade between Ruſſia and the Mediterranean; partly, to the increaſing activity of the Americans of the United States, in importing into Europe commodities which are the produce of their territory and of Ruſſia, in common; in part, alſo, to the extenſion of our Britiſh iron works, and to the continual improvements in the qualities of our iron.

The French 5 per Cents. are at 62.

Owing to the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, the laſt great fair at Vienna was ill-attended. Goods either went at very low prices, or remained unſold.

Goods to the value of 1,418, 51 dollars were exported, laſt year, from Riga, in Daniſh veſſels. More than one-half the quantity was for conſumption in Denmark.

A Company to trade on the Black Sea was lately eſtabliſhed at Cherſan. Its capital conſiſts of 1000 ſhares, each 1000 roubles. They have obtained from the Government the privilege to export fine wool, at the low duty of fifty copecs per *pud*, when the price does not exceed ten roubles per *pud*. They are to have factories at Taganrok, Odeſſa, Conſtantinople, and places convenient for their trade. The Ruſſian Government allows them the uſe of a particular flag, of three ſtripes, white, ſky-blue, and red, with the arms of Ruſſia in the middle, and the inſcription "Black Sea Company."

The prices of wools are high. At Harlow Buſh fair South Down wool of inferior quality was ſold for 2s. 2d. per pound. At Reis fair the wool ſheep of a cross breed from the Spaniſh brought 42s. per ſtone. The beſt cheeſe was ſold at the ſame fair at from 63s. to 70s. per cwt.

The commercial advantages of the town of Portſmouth are much increaſed by the privilege which it has lately obtained, of warehouſing and bonding foreign goods. A number of ſtorehouſes are about to be built in ſituations contiguous to the Quay.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt the ſeaſon has continued unuſually fine for the growing crops of wheat, barley, and oats, which appear full on the ground, and promiſe a great abundance. There has not been recollected a more plentiful year for pease and beans, and potatoes are univerſally a good crop. The average price of grain for England is—Wheat, 90s 1d. Rye, 57s. 11d. Barley, 45s. 8d. Oats, 29s. Beans, 46s. 9d. to 34s. 10d. Peaſe, 49s. 3d. to 34s. 9d. Oatmeal, 41s. 10d. to 19s. 11d.

From the late prevailing cold winds and clouded ſkies, the corn harveſt, in the moſt forward ſituations, will be full ten days or a fortnight later than uſual. But we have a pleaſure in being able to ſtate, that there is a ſufficient number of hands to be met with to expedite the buſineſs, when the grain is ready, and on moderate terms, notwithſtanding the multitudes who are abſent on military and naval duties.

The hay, in moſt of the Southern diſtricts, is already ſecured, and has proved an abundant crop. From the frequent ſhowers which fell during the operation of making, the buſineſs was ſomewhat impeded; but no material damage has been ſuſtained. In the Northern diſtricts, the graſs is nearly all cut, and yields a heavy ſwath; and as the weather has been recently more ſettled, there is no doubt but the crops will be well made, and ſecured. In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. to 6l. and Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s.

So fatal has been the blight upon the Hops this year, that there is not now any expectation that it can recover, ſo as to produce a crop. The inſects, the fly and lice, follow the midſummer ſhoot in ſuch a way as to leave little hope that the duty (old duty) will exceed 25 or 30,cool. It is, indeed, probable, that it will be much ſhort of that amount.—The Hereford, Worceſter, and Wolverhampton ſorts, which, in 1801, paid about 65,cool. will not, this year, exceed 12ool! Nor has any plantation eſcaped the blaſt, which ſeems to be ſo generally fatal, that the crop may be ſaid to be in the worſt ſtate ever remembered.—New hops, of courſe, are expected to be very dear; and thoſe of former years (1803 and 1804) muſt advance conſiderably. At preſent the growth of 1803 are ſelling at from 5l. to 6l. 10s. and that of 1804 from 6l. to 7l. 7s. and both ſorts are riſing daily.

The

The young turnips every where look well, and have escaped the ravage of the fly; and where they have been well thinned and hoed, will afford abundance of winter keep.

The clovers and winter tares which were early mown grow fast, and will soon afford a second swath. Feeding cattle do well, and, from the cool temperature of the atmosphere, thrive exceedingly fast. From the flourishing state of the pastures, lean stock, as well cattle as sheep, still maintain good prices, and are much in demand; as are cart horses, and fresh milking cows for the dairy. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Pork, 4s. to 5s. Lamb, 4s. to 5s.

The pig markets are overstocked, and the sales dull.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, inclusive, 1805, *two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Highest 30.29. June 30, July 1. Wind S.W.

Lowest 29.40. July. 23 Wind W.

Greatest Variation in 24 hours. 34-100ths of an inch. The mercury fell from 29-74 to 29-4, between the middle of the day on the 22d to the same hour on the 23d.

Thermometer.

Highest 79°. July 4. Wind S.

Lowest 48°. June 29. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 10°. On the 3d inst. the thermometer was no higher than 69°, on the 4th it was at 79°, and on the 5th it was not higher than 69°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to nearly two inches and a half in depth.

The month that is now closed may be denominated cold and gloomy for the season of the year. Although the average degree of temperature is only between two and three degrees lower than that for the same month last year, yet owing to the number of days in which the wind has been North, North-East, the cold has been severely felt: the want of sun has rendered the season very unfavourable for the getting in of the hay. On the 29th ult. in some parts of London and Westminster, there was, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, rain and hail. The hail-stones in some parts measured more than an inch in circumference.

We give a table of the right ascension and declination of the small planets Ceres and Pallas, for the present month.

TABLE.

	Ceres.						Pallas.					
	AR.			Decl. N.			AR			Decl S.		
	h	m	s	°	′		h	m	s	°	′	
1805												
August 3	5	33	52	21	19		3	57	56	3	4	
6	5	38	40	21	27		4	2	24	3	29	
9	5	43	28	21	34		4	6	48	3	65	
12	5	48	8	21	41		4	11	8	4	22	
15	5	52	48	21	47		4	15	20	4	52	
18	5	57	24	21	53		4	18	22	5	23	
21	6	2	0	21	59		4	23	36	5	56	
24	6	6	32	22	4		4	27	40	6	31	
27	6	11	4	22	8		4	31	36	7	8	
30	6	15	28	22	13		4	35	28	7	47	

Juno is not yet visible.

☞ *The Purchasers of the Supplementary Number are respectfully informed that, owing to some Accident in the Deliveries at the Post Office, our usual German Retrospect did not reach us in Time.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 133.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1805. [2, of Vol. 20.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a falſe report has been circulated in England, that Profeſſor Hermann was the editor of the edition of "Porſon's Euripides," which was publiſhed at Leipzig, I ſend you the following note which I received from him on that ſubject, in order that it may be communicated to the public.

"Editionem quatuor Tragœdiarum Euripidis, cum Notis Richardi Porſoni, quæ tamquam editionis alterius, correctioris, & indicibus locupletiſſimis auctæ volumen primum, Lipſiæ, 1802, prodiit, mihi imputari comperi. Ejusmodi laudem quum nemini invideam, publice declarandum exiſtimavi, me neque auctore neque adjutore iſtam editionem factam eſſe. Faciendæ ejus conſilium ceperat librarius, non dubio fructu, in tanta raritate librorum Britannicorum: opera demandata fuit docto cuidam, neque ignoto viro, non mihi, qui hujuſmodi negotium ne recepturus quidem fuiſſem. Ego, cum omnibus qui Græcas litteras amant, ex animo opto, ut R. Porſonus reliquas quoque Euripidis Tragœdias edat, non ut ne deſtituat illum, qui ſine prima editione alterâm correctiorem dare non poterit, ſed ut expleat litteratorum omnium deſideria.—Scr. Lipſiæ d. xii. Julii CIↃ.IↃ CCCV.

GODOFREDUS HERMANNUS,
in Academia Lipſienſi Eloq. Prof. P. O.

Profeſſor Hermann is at preſent engaged in preparing for the preſs an edition of Æſchylus, with a Latin tranſlation, critical notes, compleat indexes, enlarged ſcholia, and a full and exact collection of all the various readings which are to be found either in all the printed editions or in the manuſcripts hitherto collated, which have been ſo negligently given in Schutze's edition. At the end will be added a diſſertation on the metres of Æſchylus, ſomething ſimilar to that which the Profeſſor has already written on Pindar. Explanatory notes will only be given where former writers have miſtaken the ſenſe, as Schutze's Commentary may always be bought without the text. The whole will probably conſiſt of three quartos, the firſt of which will be publiſhed next ſpring. F. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE looked over Mr. Parkinſon's late "Tour in America," and have found in it ſome harſh expreſſions and falſe concluſions drawn from the premiſes he has laid down. It is the produce of a mind attached to local habits, and diſcontented with every thing which does not correſpond with a particular mode of life and of farming.

The work ſeems intended to prove, that nature has been extremely unkind to the United States; that the ungrateful ſoil will never reward the toil of the labourer, and that America ſeems deſigned only for convicts. This is his expreſſion, page 489, which perhaps does not merit to be here repeated; but that America holds out a more cheering proſpect, is fully proved by the following facts. The United States double their population in twenty-five years; and I believe no other nation, not even the Iſraelites, ever doubled their numbers in ſo ſhort a period; conſequently, as men multiply in proportion to the facility of living, the lands muſt return abundance in proportion to the labour beſtowed upon them; otherwiſe there could not be that facility of living.

Another proof is, that the ſix millions of people who inhabit the United States of America import on an average from five to ſix millions ſterling per annum of Britiſh merchandize, for which they pay, otherwiſe they would not be truſted; and they export to the amount of about thirteen millions ſterling a-year: no other country of the ſame age ever had ſo great a commerce; nor is there any country at this time, except England, which, in proportion to her population, has ſo great and productive an induſtry. Whence then ariſes the wealth which nouriſhes ſuch a commerce, if not from the lands?—for America cannot be called a manufacturing country.

From the year 1784 to 1799, a term of fifteen years, the Americans improved fifteen millions of acres of land. The waſte-lands incloſed in England during the laſt fifty years amounts only to 2,800,000 acres. This ſhews that America is in a rapid ſtate of improvement, and even more ſo than England.

But if new farms recently cleared of their timber do not produce all which we find on the old and long-cultivated eſtates of England, it is no proof that the country is bad or the people miſerable. The American farmer has abundance to eat, to drink, to warm and cloath him; he is owner of the ſoil on which he lives; no rent to be raiſed at the expiration of his leaſe; no landlord to influence him at an election; no tax-gatherer at his door; he is confident of ſecurity in equal laws, and has a high ſenſe of that noble independence which acknowledges no ſuperiors but genius and merit: and thoſe are real comforts to a man of feeling. If good turnpike-roads, and a particular fine breed of cattle or ſheep, are rarely to be found in America, it ariſes from the population being ſpread over a great extent of country, and that want of diviſion of labour which enables one man to apply to one thing, and thereby render it as perfect as poſſible. But the fault is not in the land or climate; and ſuch improvements will be made when the country ſhall be more filled with people.

Let us look back on England two hundred years:—Not a hedge, not a turnpike-road, waggon or carriage to travel in; none of the fine breed of ſheep and cattle now ſo much and juſtly admired; nor irrigation, nor the productive ſyſtem of ſucceſſion of crops; at that time turnips, cabbages, and carrots, were great articles of commerce from Brabant to London. In 1697 the whole exports from England were only three millions and a half a year: the imports near the ſame ſum. But time, with induſtry, has made England what ſhe is, to the great honour of the inhabitants; and time, with induſtry, will give to the United States of America all that is refined in ſcience and gratifying to rational man.

But one great object of Mr. Parkinſon's book is, to prevent Engliſh farmers rendering themſelves and families unhappy by going to America. With him I am clearly of opinion that they ſhould not go till they have well weighed every circumſtance, and conſulted the feelings of thoſe they propoſe to carry with them; for although I know that abundance reigns in America, yet perſons always riſque their happineſs by removing from their native place, and into a country where the manners and cuſtoms are ſuch as they have not been uſed to. Every purſuit is a kind of trade, which if we cannot follow it in the way to which we have been accuſtomed, feels irkſome. I doubt whether an experienced Devonſhire farmer would for ſome years feel happy in Northumberland; nor would the Northumberland man feel comfortable on a farm in Devonſhire. A Frenchman, accuſtomed to the culture of the vine, would make a bad farmer in England; and the Engliſh farmer would become a bankrupt among the vines of France. Local habits, which in a great meaſure conſtitute our happineſs, and which makes a country appear pleaſant or diſagreeable, extend to the ſmalleſt minutiæ, to our eating, drinking, travelling, company, &c. &c.

During the laſt peace the Abbé Gregoire came over from France to England, where he made a tour throughout the country, and, from his amiable character and excellent qualities, was received in the beſt ſocieties in a very hoſpitable manner. On his return to Paris I aſked him how he liked England? He replied, "The Engliſh are a generous, hoſpitable, good people; and the country would be charming had it pleaſed God to give them ſome ſunſhine, and French cooks. The country (he ſaid) was always enveloped in clouds; and he was almoſt ſtarved on abominable legs of mutton, roaſt-beef, beef ſteaks, cabbage and potatoes, none of which were half cooked, and with ſauce ſeldom eatable: the porter was bitter, and the port-wine ſo ſtrong that he could not drink it, and as to water he did not like that beverage." In fact, the good Abbé preferred France; and, being of a humane diſpoſition, ſeemed to feel ſorry for the many inconveniencies under which, as he ſuppoſed, the people of England laboured.

Hence, if we look into ourſelves, and examine the habits we have acquired, we ſhall find, that, by going to reſide in a foreign country, the circumſtances change, and the unhappineſs or ill ſucceſs which we experience ariſes more from ourſelves than the defects of the country which we adopt.

I am, Sir, &c.

July 2, 1805. ROBERT FULTON.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, Sir, to intreat the attention of ſome of your numerous Correſpondents to a queſtion which muſt certainly be intereſting to every manufacturer, but of which no regular diſcuſſion has yet been effected. Is it proper or improper to lay before the public a full and impartial ſtatement of the various proceſſes of our manufactories? I ſhall ſtate ſuch reaſons as have offered themſelves to me why they ſhould be diſplayed; but I am principally anxious to receive further information on a ſubject that appears to me peculiarly intereſting. The firſt argument I ſhall adduce is that of Mr. Boyle, as quoted by Dr. Johnſon in the 201ſt number of the "Rambler." "The excellence of manufactories and the facility of labour would be much promoted, if the various expedients and contrivances which lie concealed in private hands were by reciprocal communication made generally known; for there are few operations that are not performed by one or another with ſome peculiar advantages, which, though ſingly of little importance, would by conjunction and concurrence open new inlets to knowledge, and give new powers to diligence." The ſecond is, the very conſiderable improvements that have taken place in thoſe few manufactories which have yet been under the influence of chemical inquiry; thus realizing, but on a very extenſive ſcale, the ſuggeſtions of Mr. Boyle. So far, therefore, as we are to be guided on the one hand by experience, and on the other by the influence of ſcientific inquiry on liberal diſplay, will the argument in favour of ſuch conduct be ſtrengthened.

In the third place, I would obſerve, that, as many valuable diſcoveries are owing to chance, thoſe with whom they originate are perhaps not unfrequently incapable of improving them to the extent they would admit of in the hands of men of ſcience; and thus by a ſpirit of monopoly they preclude even themſelves from the advantageous cultivation of ſuch diſcoveries, merely leaſt others might enjoy it alſo!

If again we conſider the rapid progreſs that has been made of late years in every department of uſeful and practical knowledge, we muſt attribute it entirely to thoſe liberal communications that have been made by men whoſe attention has been immediately directed to the promotion and improvement of every thing valuable to the public.

Again, the profits of every buſineſs depend on the regularity and knowledge with which it is conducted; but how is the laſt to be enjoyed without reſources to apply to? How much more eaſily would it be obtained if ſcience could regulate and ſimplify the combinations of the manufacturer? To theſe may be added, that if to accompliſh by every thing employed its utmoſt poſſible uſe; nay, if even to draw advantage from the very waſte and refuſe of every manufactory be a favourite principle with the conductors of each, to take the moſt accurate mean to effect it ought certainly to be as powerful with them.—Is it not alſo obvious, that to diſcard all myſtery and quackery, and fairly to diſcloſe each proceſs, is to invite the attention of men of ſcience and reſearch, to extend and ſecure the advantages already gained, and diſcover greater powers of utility and new effects from other combinations in the various ſubſtances employed.

The origin, progreſs, preſent ſtate, and hints for the improvement of our "arts of life," would certainly be worthy the contemplation of our moſt able chymiſts, and are ſubjects that have appeared of ſuch importance to a neighbouring nation, that many of their moſt eminent men have been employed in ſuch a work. Some volumes of the "Encyclopedie Methodique" are dedicated to ſuch information, with plates, too, in many caſes diſplaying even the moſt minute work tools employed in each.

The hiſtories and detail of manufactories conducted in each place, ought, I preſume, to form a principal object with the writers of local hiſtories; yet very few of theſe gentlemen are enabled to obtain ſuch accounts as they can depend on, from the ſelfiſh and monopolizing ſpirit of the manufacturers in general.

To theſe various advantages an objection may be offered—that diſplay is placing objects of taxation in the view of the Miniſter. Be it ſo: diſplay will make it eaſier to collect the tax, will make it more certain, and it may be, leſs oppreſſive.—If to theſe be added the above advantages, it may fairly be preſumed that diſcovery and conſequent improvement is the moſt advantageous track to be purſued. But on this ſubject I do not mean ſo much to offer only my own ſentiments, as to ſolicit the opinion of your correſpondents.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Newcaſtle, JOHN CLENNELL.
17th Feb. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE aſſerted that Vaſco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul."—As this is a curious point of literary hiſtory, and ſome of the Reviews have contradicted the aſſertion, allow me as briefly as poſſible to ſtate the proofs by which it is ſupported.

1. The Portugueze have always aſcribed the romance to this author.

2. It was evidently written when the Court of Windſor was the moſt ſplendid of the Courts of Chriſtendom; therefore it is not older than the time of Lobeira.

3. The names Oriana, Liſuarte, Grimaneſa, and Briolania, are Portugueze.

4. The Spaniſh verſion, the oldeſt which is known to be extant, refers to a Portugueze original, and ſays, that an Infanta of Portugal had objected to a certain part of the ſtory. There exiſts a ſonnet, in old Portugueze, attributed to a Portugueze Infante, addreſſed to Vaſco Lobeira, as author of "Amadis," and objecting to this very part.

5. Gomer Eanner de Zurara, librarian to the King of Portugal, and keeper of the archives, in a chronicle written 1463, ſixty years after Lobeira's death, has this deciſive paſſage:—"Many authors, being deſirous to lengthen their works, fill up their books by relating how princes paſſed their time in banquettings and games and revels, from which nothing followed except their own diverſion; as in the ancient feats of England, which is called Great Britain, and in the book of "Amadis," though that was made wholly at the pleaſure of a man called Vaſco Lobeira, in the time of King D. Fernando, all the things in the ſaid book being feigned by the author."

In reply to theſe arguments and this teſtimony, it is ſaid that D'Herberay and Treſſan ſpeak of certain originals in the Picard language. Neither of theſe authors ſpeak deciſively. The one ſays, "he remembered ſuch manuſcripts which he *thought* might be the originals;" the other, that "he *thought* he had ſeen ſuch among Queen Chriſtina's collection in the Vatican." Theſe authorities are of little weight. Such manuſcripts, however, may probably have exiſted, and are eaſily accounted for. The daughter of Joam I. who knighted Vaſco Lobeira, married Philip the Good of Burgundy. What more probable than that this Infanta (for all the family were learned and were patrons of learning) ſhould have taken to her huſband's court the romance which was the delight of her father's, and that it ſhould have been tranſlated to pleaſe her? The Picard verſion, therefore, if it could be produced, would not invalidate Lobeira's claim.

On theſe grounds I ſhall think myſelf juſtified in aſſerting, in the literary Hiſtory of Portugal, that Vaſco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul," the moſt celebrated of the proſe romances, and the beſt.

I have thus defended my opinion, becauſe, unleſs I miſtake, one of the Reviews in queſtion was written by a gentleman for whoſe talents I have the higheſt reſpect, whoſe knowledge of chivalrous literature exceeds mine, and with whom I would not venture to break a ſpear any where except on my own ground.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the gardens in this neighbourhood, our fruit-trees, eſpecially the apple, are this year infeſted with what the gardeners call the American blight, which has a white mouldy appearance, and, when rubbed between the fingers, tinges them with a blood-like ſtain. I have obſerved that it firſt attaches to the cancerous part neareſt the trunk, and proceeds upward, and, if not checked, I have ſeen it almoſt cover all the branches like a hoar-froſt. I firſt uſed Mr. Forſyth's compoſition, then lye and urine; but the effect of theſe were viſible only for two or three days.—I then tried Gallipoli-oil, of which I had ſome by me that was rancid, and for a week or two I flattered myſelf that I had completely ſucceeded in a remedy of prevention, as well as of deſtruction; but experience has taught me that it deſtroys the inſects where applied, but that it does not prevent their attaching to other parts of the tree; ſo that I find it neceſſary to go round my garden twice a-week with my oil and bruſh to keep under theſe tranſatlantic enemies.

I ſhall be much obliged to any of your horticultural readers to inform me, through your extenſive and uſeful publication, if this be a new ſpecies of blight, and if there has been diſcovered any effectual remedy for its cure and its prevention, which will very much oblige,

Sir, your's, &c. T.

Portſmouth, July 17, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM deſirous of propoſing a query to ſome of your various readers better verſed in the uſage of courts of law than myſelf, or poſſeſſing greater facilities of reſearch; but have had ſome doubts whether it came within the ſcope of your work. Conceiving it, however, to be one of your chief objects to ſubſerve the cauſe of general uſefulneſs, and anticipating in the reply to my query the exiſtence of a privilege which it is important, in my opinion, to be made as generally known as poſſible, I make choice of your work as beſt affording the means of a ſatisfactory reply, and alſo of moſt uſefully and extenſively circulating that reply.

"*Has a witneſs in any of our courts of law a right to demand, in any caſe, that the interrogatories of the adverſe counſel ſhall be put through the medium of the court?*"

It muſt have fallen within the obſervation of many of your readers, that the gentlemen of the bar, in the practice of croſs examination, very frequently aſſume a moſt unbridled liberty of ſpeech and addreſs, and evince a moſt ſupreme indifference to the reputation or feelings of any unfortunate man, who, while his duty has called him to the grave taſk of giving an evidence upon oath, is at the ſame time ſubjected to the uncontrouled exerciſe of their wit and banter. I do not, of courſe, mean to call in queſtion the propriety of croſs-examination; it is only the groſs abuſe of it of which I complain. It is obſervable, too, that the raillery and ridicule thus introduced is frequently but little relevant to the cauſe. It may, in many inſtances, be conſidered as a compoſition which the counſel makes with his client for the want of ingenuity to draw forth the deſired evidence. A counſel, too, in a crowded court, cannot readily conſent to be dull and dry: if, therefore, he cannot ſhine, he will ſtrive to glitter.

Within the circle of my own acquaintance a caſe occurred in which this *ſporting* of the oppoſite counſel was indulged by ſome very rude and equally irrelevant inſinuations, from which no poſſible benefit could accrue to his cauſe, and to which I am very confident that his brief did not in the leaſt point lead him.

But there have been inſtances in which this practice has been carried ſo far as abſolutely to defeat the means of juſtice, by completely locking up, inſtead of drawing forth, that information which a witneſs of a timid mind could otherwiſe have given; and in which a witneſs, by the cauſtic taunts of the counſel, has been thrown into a ſtate of phyſical inability to give his evidence.

If ſuch a right exiſt (and I have heard it aſſerted by perſons of conſiderable legal information) as that which forms my query, a witneſs may at once rid himſelf of this humiliating grievance; as it may be ſafely aſſumed that queſtions put to a witneſs through the medium of the judge will not be accompanied with that *badgering* which a counſel feels himſelf at liberty to indulge in when immediately addreſſing a witneſs. And it muſt unqueſtionably be allowed to be worthy of general notoriety, as it would tend much to relieve the minds of many perſons upon whom this taſk may be impoſed, to be previouſly aware that they can thus blunt the edge of that pertneſs and flippancy which they may meet with from a counſel, by the greater gravity and ſolemnity of the judge.

The inſertion of the above will oblige a conſtant reader, and

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

July 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine of this month ſome circumſtances reſpecting an Indian chief who lately viſited this country, I beg leave to ſtate that many of thoſe circumſtances are inaccurately related, and, at the ſame time, to ſend you an account of the ſame perſon, drawn from the ſource of intimate acquaintance and knowledge.

The perſon who in this country is called John Norton, is known in his own by the appellation of "Teyoninhokarawen," which ſignifies 'the open door,' he once having, by his negotiation, opened the door of peace to his tribe after a long and bloody war.

Teyoninhokarawen is a chief of what were formerly termed the Five Nations; to which confederacy a ſixth has been recently added. Their original habitation was on the Geneſee River, which falls into the ſouthern part of Lake Ontario.—From this they were driven by the Engliſh in 1783, and eſtabliſhed themſelves on the Ouſe or Grand River, that runs into the north-eaſtern extremity of Lake Erie.—General Haldimand, then commanding in America on behalf of the Engliſh, made a military grant of theſe lands on the Grand River to the Five Nations; and the

the buſineſs that has brought Teyoninhokarawen to our country is to obtain from Government a confirmation of that grant. Though previouſly informed that his mother was a native of Scotland, and that, from the age of thirteen to that of fifteen, he had been educated at a Britiſh ſchool, I was ſtruck by the uncommon eloquence of his diſcourſe. His obſervations were acute, and the language in which they were conveyed ſtrong and elegant. In hiſtory, both ancient and modern, he is well verſed; in geography he diſplays peculiar information; and on every ſubject connected with his country his intelligence is minute, and delivered with the moſt lively feeling. His perſon is tall and muſcular, but his walk not very graceful; his eye large and expreſſive. His thirſt after every ſpecies of knowledge is extreme; but his particular attention is devoted to obtain every information that may improve the condition of his country. Teyoninhokarawen is a Chriſtian, as are moſt of his nation. He has completed a Tranſlation of the Goſpel of St. John into the Mohawk language, of which three thouſand copies have been printed. He intends to proceed with the Evangeliſts Matthew and Luke, the Five Nations being already in poſſeſſion of a Mohawk Tranſlation of St. Mark, and the Liturgy of our Church, by Colonel Brent, a native Mohawk. The religion of Teyoninhokarawen appears to me the pureſt Chriſtianity; and in every converſation which I had with him on that ſubject, he expreſſed faith, humility, and brotherly love for all men. Seldom have I met with a character ſo beautifully intereſting even in its ſmaller ornaments, or one who ſo completely poſſeſſed the virtues of a patriot and a Chriſtian, as John Norton, Teyoninhokarawen. I am, Sir, &c.

Bath, July 21, 1805. D. C——L.

P. S. My friend received when he was chriſtened the baptiſmal names of John Norton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Y. Z. (in page 6 of your laſt Number) has fairly ſtated what French verſification *is not*.—For the information of the Engliſh reader it would have been well to have added a few words, explaining what *it is*. I beg leave to ſupply his omiſſion, by obſerving, that the meaſure uſed by the French for heroïc poetry, tragedy, and comedy, is the Alexandrine, which is familiar to every reader at all acquainted with Dryden: *ex. gr.*

"No plough ſhall hurt the glebe, no pruning-hook the vine."—

"Je chantè le héros, qui regna ſur la France."

As different this from the "*Cobler who liv'd in a ſtall*," as the cobler's ſtall is from the lord mayor's ſtate-coach. It is true, indeed, that the uniformity of the pauſe, invariably recurring after the ſixth ſyllable, renders ſuch poetry ſomewhat monotonous and unpleaſing to an Engliſh ear, which is accuſtomed to greater variety in our ten-ſyllable verſe: but *that* is another queſtion, and foreign to my preſent purpoſe. Your conſtant reader,

Auguſt 4, 1805. CAIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE American "*borer*," mentioned in your laſt, is certainly an ingenious and uſeful inſtrument. I have ſeen and admired it in America, and have no doubt, that, if introduced here, it would give great ſatisfaction. But there is a part of your deſcription, which, though in itſelf correct, will not perhaps be readily comprehended by mechanics in general, viz. "*a wide flat ſcrew, hammered up from a plate of iron or ſteel.*"—The following will, I believe, be underſtood by every carpenter—"*A plate of iron or ſteel twiſted in the ſame faſhion as ſmall ſcrew-drivers frequently are, and ending in a centre-bit.*"—Let me add, that this tool does not, like the ordinary centre-bit, require the aid of a ſtock, but may be worked by hand, like a common augre or gimblet.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Auguſt 4, 1805. TEREBRO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been induced to contribute ſome articles relating to the practice of phyſic to the New Cyclopædia, now publiſhing under the ſuperintendance of Dr. Rees, I wiſh, through the channel of your Magazine, to make known to what extent thoſe communications have been; alſo, that I am no longer a fellow-labourer in that uſeful undertaking: for I have found that the time required for that purpoſe was more than I could conveniently ſpare from my other engagements. Had it been ſo, I ſhould have felt much ſatisfaction in co-operating with thoſe gentlemen (eminently diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge

knowledge in the various departments of ſcience) whoſe names have been announced in the Cyclopædia-Proſpectus, towards the completion of a work which ſtands in ſuch high eſtimation, and promiſes to rival, if not to ſurpaſs, the moſt celebrated works of the kind which have been publiſhed in other countries.

As for my contributions to this work, they have been but few. They relate wholly to the hiſtory and treatment of internal diſeaſes, with the exception of the articles BATHING (medicinally conſidered); BLEEDING; BLOOD (morbid appearances of); and BILE (diſeaſed conditions of). Theſe, with the other communications, are comprised within the latter part of the letter A and the letter B, beginning with ASTHMA and ending with BULIMIA.

I have thought it proper to make this declaration, that, if there be any thing faulty or unſatisfactory in the articles relating to the practice of phyſic, from Aſthma to Bulimia incluſively, no cenſure may attach either to my predeceſſors or my ſucceſſors in that department.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RICHARD PEARSON.

Bloomſbury ſquare, Auguſt 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Audi alteram partem!"

YOUR Correſpondent "Polites" (p. 4, of your laſt Number) has indeed drawn a very ſingular picture of our Eſtabliſhed Church; ſuch a one, as, if it exhibited a faithful likeneſs of the original, would aſſuredly expoſe it to deſerved contempt. The conformity of its government to the primitive model left by the Apoſtles, and the agreement of its doctrines with thoſe of holy writ, are equally overlooked by this liberal gentleman!—"Indifferent as to the religious ſyſtem which may be finally triumphant in the conteſt" he ſuppoſes now to be going on, he has the temerity to repreſent a religious eſtabliſhment, venerable by its great age, and inſtituted expreſsly to inſure the ſpread of pure Chriſtianity in this kingdom, as in fact calculated for no better, nobler, or more important purpoſes, than "to provide a reverſionary emolument for the younger ſons and dependents of our great families, or petty gentry; as, like "other eſtabliſhments, ſupported rather as ſources of emolument to a few, than as uſeful or neceſſary to the community;" as a mere piece of ſtate-machinery; ſplendid indeed, but of no greater intrinſic value, than as it is calculated by its pomp to impoſe upon the vulgar, or to be rallied around as the centre of a mere political ſyſtem:" in ſhort, as no other or better than a ſecular corporation, or as a grand political ſtate-engine.

And as if this injurious miſrepreſentation was not ſufficiently degrading, he boldly maintains, that, "if the majority of ſerious believers in the kingdom ſhould become ſeparatiſts, ſtill our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment would not be endangered!" Strange, and truly humiliating this indeed!—To aſſert that a Chriſtian Church can ſubſiſt, and even flouriſh as it does at preſent, when the majority of its ſerious believers, i. e. real Chriſtians, are become diſſatisfied with its diſcipline or doctrines, and have withdrawn themſelves from its communion! Deſerted thus by its moſt valuable members; acknowledged and frequented only by the ignorant multitude, or at beſt the mere formal nominal profeſſors, its utility is loſt; its "glory is departed;" and its final melancholy cataſtrophe can be at no great diſtance.

This high colouring, or rather this hideous caricature, does not, however, complete the job Polites has undertaken, he reſerves his great characteriſtic ſhade to the laſt, and, as a finiſhing ſtroke, repreſents the "high-churchmen" as in "triumphant"* rapture liſtening to the advice of "ſome zealots urging them on to perſecution!" I could forgive his other accuſations, as the mere ebullitions of zeal without knowledge, or as ariſing ſolely from his ignorance of the real conſtitution, diſcipline, doctrine, and ſpirit of our excellent Church: but when he raſhly aſſerts that her miniſters have ſo totally forgotten the very firſt principles of Chriſtianity, as to liſten with patience, much more with complacency, to the ſuggeſtions of bigots for the commencement of a religious perſecution, it would be a crime even in the loweſt orders among them to remain ſilent, or to feel no indig-

* How can the preſent be repreſented as "the hour of triumph to high-churchmen," if the arguments of Polites have any weight? A church deſerted by many of her "ſerious members," deſcribed as little better than a foundling-hoſpital for poor children; collecting her principal revenue under "the execrations" of thoſe who pay them; and, in fine, depending chiefly upon Acts of Parliament for its privileges and duration, cannot be in a very deſirable, much leſs triumphant, condition!

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nant emotions at such a calumnious insinuation.

Polites is therefore called upon to produce his proofs that any proposals have been made in the Church, or any plan devised by her, for persecuting the Methodists, or any other Dissenters? You, Mr. Editor, have been the instrument of publishing "Polites's" letter; I therefore hope you will be so equitable and impartial as to publish this reply to it.

August 7, 1805. Your's, CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE auhor of a Plan of a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary, &c. having been honoured with a request from J. S. in your publication for March last, that he would "communicate some information concerning the state of maturity to which his proposed work has attained, and the period to which its appearance shall be assignable,"—the Requester is desired to accept candidly what is now offered in answer.—Some part of the proposed work was printed in 1799, then fully intended, and even ordered, for publication. This was prevented by the death of the printer. Since that event many things have occurred not important enough for the public to be made acquainted with, which had induced the writer to drop all thoughts of publishing. Lately, however, prevailed upon to resume his undertaking, he is at his leisure revising and ordering to the press what, notwithstanding, he has not yet come to the determination of suffering to meet the public eye.

Burgh, July 30, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very singular that men professing a religion which inculcates the mild and amiable doctrine of loving even our enemies, should, in any publication which relates to the conduct and welfare of a rising generation, indulge themselves in illiberal insinuations against the natives of foreign countries. So long as we have "Devil Taverns," it might be thought incongruous to object to "Anti-Gallican Coffee-houses:" the sooner both are abolished the better. Let us unite in despising and repelling what is unworthy of imitation in our neigbours, and most of all let us avoid setting them examples which it might be disgraceful to follow; but let us candidly admire their better parts, and realize the precept, "*fas est et ab hoste doceri.*"

A portion of the above remarks will apply to the author of "Hints for forming the Character of a young Princess;" whose ignorance of the principles of French poetry has received a just and masterly castigation from the pen of your Correspondent Y. Z. If the measure of the French poetry in question be anapæstic, the two first lines of the Henriade will stand as follow:

Jĕ chānte lĕ hĕrōs qŭi rĕgnā fŭr lă Frānce,
Et păr drōit dĕ cōnquête ĕt păr drōit dĕ năiſſānce;

and if the "Hinter" chuses to gallop in this manner through the regions of French poetry, a good journey to him; but it is hoped he will leave the young princess behind.

It will be esteemed a favour if the gentleman who in the Magazine for July last communicated the flattering inscription on a medallion of Louis XIV. will have the goodness to state whether he transcribed it from the medallion itself, or from what other authority. Some well-stored cabinets have been examined, and the large work on the medals of Louis XIV. turned over, for the purpose of tracing it, but hitherto without success. Some account of the reverse is likewise requested.

August 8, 1805. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR.

WHEN your ingenious Observer on the Notes on Heyne's Virgil comes to X. 861. desire him to consider whether or not the verse—

Rhoebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est,

do not stand in need of correction. None of the Commentators have remarked that *qua* and *ulla* cannot stand together! If *any any!* I know nothing like it in any language, but the Irish *at all at all.* The various readings give *ultrà*, without mending the matter. I propose

Rhoebe, diu, (res si qua diu mortalibus) unà Viximus.

Unà increases the affection, and answers to *mecum* and *pariter*. "We have lived long *together*: We will conquer *together*: Or die *together*.

Whether your Observer shall agree to my emendation or not, I am sure that he pities, with me, the taste of those critics who do not think this most interesting address of Mezentius to his Veteran Steed worth restoring to all possible perfection.

M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your useful publication for December last (page 382), a query was proposed on the method of pronouncing Greek and Latin poetry, and the communications of your Correspondents were invited on that interesting subject. Since reading that article, I have looked with eagerness into each successive number of your Magazine, hoping to find some replies to a question which must be acknowledged to be important. Hitherto, however, I have been disappointed. Your valuable and learned Correspondent, Mr. Robinson, has noticed the subject, and has seconded the request of the former writer; but with regret I add, that he has refrained from giving any sentiment of his own. If the subject be permitted to sink into inattention or indifference, I believe that your Correspondent O. E. I. will not be the only disappointed person. Yet such must be the case, unless some one will venture to throw his sentiments into the field of public criticism. With much diffidence I enter upon this hazard, but with the hope that this communication will excite to more important ones.

Your querist thinks, that "the current English mode of reciting the two noblest languages that ever adorned the earth, is in the very extreme of cacophony, barbarism, and self-contradiction." Perhaps this is too strong censure, but I fear it is just to a considerable extent. Our current mode of reading Greek and Latin, may, I apprehend, be described with tolerable accuracy to be, an application of the custom of accenting peculiar to our own language, regulated in a small degree by prosodial rules. I use the word "accent" in its modern sense, to denote the *ictus* or stress of the voice placed usually on one syllable only of a word, except that word be a very long polysyllabic one, in which case we sometimes observe two accented syllables, as 'incomménsurábility.' This seems to be the base of our prevailing pronunciation; but we combine with it a partial regard to prosodial rules. Thus we accent the first syllable of a dactyl, and happy would it be if we always did so well. But if we meet with a pyrrhic, a tribrach, a cretic, a spondee,* or even an iambus, we commonly do exactly the same! Does the reader revolt at this assertion, and almost determine to withhold his belief? Let him impartially consider how three scholars out of four read Horace, Virgil, and Homer, and I fear he will be compelled to admit the monstrous fact. Of all the beautiful varieties of metre in Horace, there are but four, according to my humble apprehension, in which we produce any tolerable effect.—These are, the Sapphic and its subjoined Adonic, the dimeter Iambic, and the dimeter Alcaic of seven syllables. For example:

Sapph. & Ad.

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
Quo graves Persæ melius perirent;
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
Rara juventus.

Dim. Iamb.

Amica vis pastoribus.

Dim. Alc. 7 syll.

Lydia, dic, per omnes.

Yet really, Sir, I am afraid this allowance is rather too much. I have selected the foregoing verses as some which will pass through our lips less crushed and injured than the most of their brethren; yet even these do not escape us unhurt, and of their fellows many are murdered outright. As for the trochaics, the anapestics, the trimeter iambics, the choriambics, &c. and even the soaring alcaic, the plaintive pentameter, and the venerably-majestic hexameter, they are treated by us with less ceremony than the veriest refuse of Grub-street doggerel—with respect to their measure only do I mean; for their noble sentiments and happy diction penetrate and move us in spite of the obstacles which ourselves have created.

The disadvantages of our prevailing method of reading the Greek and Roman poets seem to fall under the following distinct heads.

1. We do no justice to those final syllables whose natural short quantity becomes long by position, though scarcely a verse occurs without such an instance.—In defiance of reason and feeling, and (what to some persons perhaps is a more cogent argument) a fundamental law of prosody, we persist in making them short; except, indeed, when the syllable in question is lengthened by an enclitic, and then, so gracious and condescending are we, as to grant to the little appendage its peaceable enjoyment of that right which we tyrannically refuse to almost every word of dignity and consequence.

2. Conceding, for the present, that a O syllable

* I do not object to the accent on the first syllable of a spondee or cretic, but to its being made to rest solely there. Thus we generally hear *urbes* uttered as if it were a trochee, and *perfidis* as if it were a dactyl.

ſyllable accented in our own vernacular method is equivalent to a long one, and is to be ſo conſidered; yet, even on this principle of our own, we ſtrangely lengthen many ſyllables which we perfectly well know to be ſhort, and ſhorten a ſtill greater number of long ſyllables. In the firſt twelve verſes of the firſt book of the Georgics, when pronounced after the vulgar method of accentuation, I have counted eleven inſtances of the former kind, and twenty-five of the latter, or, including the final ſyllable of each verſe, which we almoſt invariably defraud of its prerogative, thirty-ſeven. And ſo arbitrary and unaccountable is our caprice, that, while we perſecute with almoſt indelible opprobrium the man or boy who caſually violates proſody in any inſtance which we have made faſhionable to obſerve, we ſtill, without ſcruple or remorſe, commit ten falſe quantities in the ſame breath.

3. We ſcarcely ever render ſenſible to the ear ſome of the moſt muſical feet in claſſical poetry. For a ſpondee, a pyrrhic, or even an iambus, we rarely fail to ſubſtitute our favourite trochee; and happy is the lot of a polyſyllabic foot if it eſcapes being ſpoiled by dactylization. A moloſſus, a diſpondee, or any of the epitrites, fall from our mouths robbed of their ſonorous honours, and withered as in the laſt ſtage of atrophy. Often we deprive the anapeſt of all its melody, by ſhortening its final ſyllable and accenting its firſt.—The choriambus, when it falls on a ſingle word, as it does in thouſands of inſtances, we commonly torture into a ſecond pæon. The ſame treatment we give to the fourth pæon; and indeed there is hardly a foot ending in a long ſyllable, eſpecially if that ſyllable be alſo the final one of a word, which we do not punctually maim in that eſſential part.

4. The ſyſtem of proſody itſelf is rendered in a great meaſure dormant and powerleſs. By ſinking the very nature of quantity into the notion of a modern accent, and by the habitual violation of known rules, the maxims and the authority of proſody are compelled to ſlide into deſuetude. Hence a nice attention to quantity and metres becomes rather a curioſity of literature and a mark of ſuperior ſcholarſhip, than, what it ought ever to be conſidered, a matter of great practical utility.

5. We are deprived of the important advantage of diſtinguiſhing words and caſes which are alike in orthography, but differ moſt widely in ſignification and in quantity. If their reſpective quantity were ſtrongly marked in pronunciation, beſides the improvement of ſound, all ambiguity in conſtruction would be prevented. In Latin, every one knows that the number of ſuch inſtances is very great; and in reciting Greek, the advantage of this obſervance would not be trivial, though occaſions occur leſs frequently, on account of the more ample ſtore of vowels and diphthongs, and the greater variety of inflections, which that exquiſite language poſſeſſes. Dr. Warner has, with juſt ridicule, yet perfect good nature, expoſed various examples of falſe and ludicrous interpretation, ariſing from the common abuſes of quantity. See his *Metron Ariſton, paſſim.*

6. All practical acquaintance with the rhythmus, or the melody of a juſt obſervance, diſpoſition, and connection, of the times, is rendered impoſſible. Probably the difficulties which have perplexed this ſubject, and which have deterred many from giving to it any attention, have originated from the neglect of real quantity in practice, more than from any other cauſe.—*See Burgeſs's Appendix to Dawes*, p. 446–451. On the paſſage attributed to Longinus, the reader will find it worth while to compare *Metron Ariſton*, p. 20, 21. The able elucidations of a learned dignitary, in his Treatiſe *De Rhythmo Græcorum*, Ox. 1789, are not only favourable to reading according to quantity, but they ſatisfactorily ſhew, that the practice ought to be extended to proſe compoſition.

7. We are prevented from diſtinguiſhing, clearly and audibly, the varieties of metre, to the great loſs of our own pleaſure, and to the injury of the poet's rights. But, having mentioned this before, I only introduce it here to complete the catalogue of evils ariſing from the mode prevailing in South Britain of reciting Greek and Latin verſe.

I do not affirm that theſe ſeven defects attach in an equal degree to all ſcholars who follow the common practice; but only mean to aſſert, that they are the genuine reſult of that practice; that ſome of them neceſſarily ariſe out of it; and that they are all found to be its moſt general and uſual attendants.

It is a further objection to the eſtabliſhed method, that it apparently proceeds on the tacit admiſſion of two very material errors.

The firſt is, that our Engliſh ſenſe of the term *accent* is the ſame as the true and ancient ſignification of *accentus*.—Our accent is a mere ſtreſs of the voice, with

with very little or no change of tone.*—The *accentus*, or Προσῳδία, of the ancients probably referred to musical modulations of the voice in that kind of recitative with which they delivered poetry and orations.

To this miſtake we join another. We very often ſubſtitute our own accent inſtead of a *long time*; indeed I believe almoſt always, when the ſyllable is long by poſition. For inſtance, we ſcarcely ever hear a dactyl in which the firſt ſyllable is not made quite as ſhort as either of the ſucceeding ones, and differs only by being accented. Frequently, indeed, the very ſtroke of the accent accelerates the pronunciation to ſuch a degree, that the long ſyllable becomes ſenſibly the ſhorteſt of the three.

I obſerved that we act upon a tacit admiſſion of theſe errors; for it is not to be ſuppoſed that a perſon moderately informed on theſe ſubjects, can in opinion fall into errors ſo palpable, whatever he may do in practice.

The conſequence of this practical miſtake is a haſty, huddled, mutilated pronunciation of compoſitions which require perfectly oppoſite treatment. The genius of the Greek and Roman tongues will not comport with that of our Teutonic dialect. Inſtead of a rapid utterance which cruſhes the vowels under the trampling ſucceſſion of conſonants, and an accentuation uſually as ſmart and quick as the tap of a knocker, thoſe melodious languages, particularly the firſt of them, require an enunciation characterized by the flow of ſweet, ſonorous vowels and diphthongs, conſtituting a very large proportion of truly long times.

Theſe are the chief reaſons of my diſſatisfaction with "the current Engliſh mode of reciting the two nobleſt languages that ever adorned the earth." I ſubmit them, with all deference and reſpect, to your learned Correſpondents; from any of whom I ſhall eſteem it an equal favour to corroborate, in any inſtance, my opinion if right, or to correct it if erroneous.

It will have been anticipated, that my deſign in troubling you with this long Paper is to recommend the practice of reading by quantity, as a ſure method of avoiding the inconveniences enumerated, and of ſecuring ſome further important advantages. To this practice, I preſume, your queriſt muſt have referred, when he ſpeaks of a "method of reading the Greek and Latin poets, ſo as to preſerve the charms of due quantity in the feet, and conſequent melody in the general effect."

This is that method which was recommended above two hundred years ago by Sir Adolphus à Meetkercke, in his "elegant little book," as the great Preſident de Thou ſtyles it, *De Veteri et Rectâ Linguæ Græcæ Pronuntiatione*; which the late Dr. Warner again recommended with ardent zeal and earneſtneſs in his valuable and entertaining *Metron Ariſton*; which Dr. Carey not obſcurely, though very modeſtly, diſtinguiſhes with his preference in his very excellent "Latin Proſody made Eaſy;" which is practiſed by many of the firſt ſcholars on the Continent;* and which the two laſt-mentioned authors inform us has been adopted by ſeveral eminent teachers in our own country.

This method, as ſimple and eaſy as it is excellent, conſiſts in neither more nor leſs than pronouncing the words of a verſe ſo as to give its due quantity, in real time, to every ſyllable.

This is, in fact, the whole: but, to prevent all occaſion of miſunderſtanding, three obſervations may be uſeful.

1. It does not conſiſt in breaking and ſplitting the words, by attending only to the feet. Biſhop Horſley, in his "Eſſay on the Proſodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," has retailed this objection from Primatt, that the "manner of reading by quantity was rather a ſcanning of the verſe than a reading of it." Nothing can be more erroneous, or more contrary to the expreſs words of Meetkercke.—See *Metron Ariſton*, p. 119. It muſt, however, be admitted, that an inexperienced, heedleſs, or taſteleſs perſon, profeſſing to read according to quantity, might fall into this vicious habit. But the fault may be avoided with the utmoſt eaſe, by moderate attention and care, even without the aid of Dr. Warner's propoſed method for that purpoſe.

* It is true that the Engliſh accent is frequently placed on a long ſyllable, as in the words *glory*, *faithful*, *record*; from which circumſtance Sheridan has groſsly confounded accent with quantity, in his Lectures on Elocution. Such inſtances can fairly be conſidered as nothing more than a mere coincidence of accent with a long time.

* Perhaps Hermann, who, in his edition of the Hecuba of Euripides, has ſo unfortunately incurred the wrath of Profeſſor Porſon, referred to nothing more than the advantage of reading according to quantity, when he took the liberty of ſaying, "Nos Germani—multo melius Anglis ſyllabarum quantitatem callemus."

purpoſe. In fact, the objection may be urged with equal propriety againſt the way in which every Engliſhman reads the poetry of his own tongue: and I cannot but conſider the adducing of it, againſt the propoſed method of reading claſſical verſe, as a ſtrong preſumption in favour of the antiquity and authority of that method. An inedited work on metres, attributed to Trypho the grammarian, who was contemporary with Auguſtus, contains ſome expreſs cautions againſt this vicious practice. Does not this circumſtance authorize the ſuppoſition, that the mode of reading by quantity, of which the bad habit cenſured by Trypho is a degenerate imitation, was the approved and eſtabliſhed practice of the Auguſtan age? —See the paſſage in "Burgeſs on Dawes," p. 441, 442, and the places which will preſently be referred to in Cicero, Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Quintilian.

2. This method does not require that emphaſis, cadence, and due pauſes, ſhould be ſacrificed to the obſervance of mere quantity. On the contrary, an attentive reader of claſſical poetry, endowed with a portion of ſenſibility and taſte, will find himſelf poſſeſſed of ſome advantages from the method propoſed, eſpecially in paſſages poſſeſſing much pathos.

3. In order to pronounce according to quantity with conſiſtency and eaſe, I have found it neceſſary to keep to the ſimple and uniform powers of the vowels, as they are obſerved by almoſt every nation in Europe except our own. Without this proviſion we ſhall find ourſelves exceedingly perplexed, if not totally baffled, in lengthening and ſhortening the three firſt vowels, on account of the contradictory powers which they have when long and when ſhort in the Engliſh language.—Biſhop Horſley, in his "Eſſay on Greek and Latin Proſody," ſtrongly recommended the adoption of this improvement with regard to the Greek vowels; and the ſame arguments will apply to the Latin ones. By this deviation from the common powers of the Engliſh vowels, we not only ſecure uniformity, acquire a ſuperior power of melody, and become intelligible to learned foreigners, but we certainly expreſs the original ſounds of thoſe letters as enunciated in ancient Greece and Rome. Let not this be thought too high a pretenſion. It would be no mean argument in its favour, to appeal to the uniform practice of thoſe nations whoſe languages are little more than dialects of the Latin. But the teſtimony of Dionyſius, who preciſely deſcribes the organic formation of each vowel and conſonant; places the ſubject out of all queſtion.—Vide *Dionyſ. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* p. 94—96. ed. Upton.

If this letter had not already extended to a length far beyond my expectation, I would urge the great advantages which the ſcholar will derive from the mode of pronunciation which I take the liberty of recommending. A few lines, therefore, muſt ſuffice.

1. We ſhall avoid the evils that have been enumerated as attendant on the common practice, and ſecure the very important advantages which are oppoſed to them.

2. We ſhall obtain a moſt gratifying improvement in the melody. If any conteſt this, we appeal to the ancients themſelves, and deſire our objector to reflect on the exquiſite nicety of attention which they paid to the time of every ſyllable they uttered in reciting verſes or delivering orations.—Vide *Ciceronis Orator*, § 51, 53, 55. *Dionyſ. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* § 17, 18. *Quintil.* L. ix. c. 5.

3. It may be hoped that ſo great an addition to the pleaſure of reading the Greek and Roman poets will ſtrongly excite the diligence of learners, and will prove an allurement to their purſuit of claſſical ſtudies in the future and buſy years of life. So powerfully was Dr. Warner impreſſed with this idea, that he made it the very title of his book—*Metron Ariſton; or, a new Pleaſure recommended.*

4. Nothing will conduce more completely to eſtabliſh a habit of familiarity with the quantities of words. Hence the ſcholar, in reading verſe, will enjoy a quick perception of its beautiful mechaniſm, and will acquire a ready faculty of forming a judgment on ſuſpected readings and propoſed emendations; and, if he ever attempt to write Greek or Latin poetry, he will be ſtrongly guarded againſt falſe quantities, and will eſcape the drudgery of turning over inceſſantly his Dictionary, Theſaurus, or Gradus.

5. If the candid ſcholar will duly conſider all the particulars, I hope he will admit the aſſertion, that the practice which it is the deſign of this Paper to recommend, is an approximation to the true and ancient pronunciation.

All the objections to this method which I have been able to collect, are theſe three:

"The labour of acquiſition is more than the value of the propoſed advantages."—That labour is ſo trivial as to be unworthy of conſideration by any youth

who has the leaſt portion of literary enthuſiaſm. As to the value of the advantages, he that deems them ſmall is welcome to his opinion; but he will pardon thoſe who think differently.

"The practice will be found to have all the inconveniencies of novelty and peculiarity."—Readily admitted; and thoſe inconveniencies are very troubleſome.—But, if Dr. Warner's wiſhes ſhould ever be realized, this difficulty will ceaſe. In the mean time, it will be eaſy to avoid ſingularity, by occaſional compliance with the prevailing mode; and, with retired ſcholars, the occaſions demanding ſuch a compliance will not very frequently occur.

Another worthy gentleman exclaims, "I like the old, eſtabliſhed, and approved method. It pleaſes and ſatisfies me; and therefore I beg to be excuſed being troubled with your new-fangled notions."—This objection, I own, is unanſwerable, except by the queſtions of the Roman orator:—"Quæ eſt autem in hominibus tanta perverſitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande veſcantur? An victus hominum Athenienſium beneficio excoli potuit? Oratio non potuit?"

Allow me, Sir, to add, as a direct anſwer to the inquiry of your Correſpondent O. E. I. that the reformed method of pronunciation, for which I have attempted to plead in this Paper, is adopted in the Old Diſſenting Academy at Homerton.

I am, Sir, &c.

Homerton, J. P. SMITH.
July 4, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader, in your Magazine for March (p. 139), deſires information concerning any books that may aſſiſt a Chineſe in the acquirement of our language. The beſt aſſiſtance that I know of is to be found in the "China Illuſtrata" (though written in Latin), by Athanaſius Kircher, Amſtelodami, 1767, in folio, a ſplendid work, publiſhed under the auſpices of the Emperor Leopold I. The engravings are beautifully executed, and ample ſpecimens of the Chineſe given, with the genuine pronunciation in Latin characters, as that language is pronounced by the French.—Perhaps alſo Kæmpfer's "Hiſtoria Imperii Japonici," tranſlated into Engliſh by J. G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S. &c. London, 1728, in 2 vols. folio, as it is illuſtrated with many engravings, and contains ſpecimens of Chineſe and Japoneſe characters, both ſimple and combined, might be uſeful.—Another work I beg leave to mention, though perhaps it is not eaſily to be found in a private collection, and this is, "Memoires concernant l'Hiſtoires, les Sciences, les Arts, &c. des Chinois; par les Miſſionaires de Pekin; en 15 tom. en 4to. à Paris, 1776." I ſhall be happy to ſee any works better calculated to accompliſh the end deſired ſuggeſted by ſome other of your Correſpondents, and am, Sir, your's, &c. J. G.

C. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE that it is a diſputed point between your ingenious Correſpondents Mr. Lofft and the Inquirer, whether abſtract ideas or ideas of ſenſation be moſt ſimple. Perhaps the controverſy may be abridged if it be ſhewn, that there are no ſuch things in exiſtence as abſtract ideas; as in this caſe, I imagine, neither ſimplicity nor complexity will be attributed to them.

By abſtract ideas I mean the commonly received opinion—the opinion which Mr. Lofft ſeems to have adopted, when he mentions his having an abſtract idea of whiteneſs: it is the ideal abſtraction of a quality from its ſubject, and not of a part from the whole.

I believe it is univerſally admitted, that, when external objects act upon the organs of ſenſe, the effects are termed ſenſations: that, when we think of, or recall to mind, theſe ſenſations, the objects that originally produced them being abſent, we are ſaid to poſſeſs ideas. So that ideas are mere recollections of ſenſations. Mr. Lofft himſelf has, too, taken a great deal of pains (more than the ſubject required) to prove that every ſenſation is ſimple: meaning by this, ſo far as I underſtand the ſubject, that one ſenſation is not two ſenſations. Indeed, to me it appears a ſoleciſm in common ſenſe to ſay, that a ſenſation is either abſtract, general, or complex. Every ſenſation is the effect of a ſingle impreſſion; and how can a ſingle impreſſion be either abſtract, general, or complex? Now if there be no abſtract, general, or complex ſenſations, and if, as is allowed, ideas be the mere recollections of ſenſations, how can there be any abſtract, general, or complex ideas?

The cauſe of the belief in ſo paradoxical an opinion as that here combated, lies,

lies, I doubt not, in the imposition of language. Because persons know the meaning of general and abstract propositions, they conclude that they are possessed of general and abstract ideas. But on examination I believe it will be found, that, "to know the meaning of a general proposition," nothing more is necessary than to know that we possess the power of resolving the abstract and general terms of the proposition into others more particular and customary; and if this be not sufficient, that we can have recourse to some of the particular ideas that are included in the general proposition. Indeed this process is universally practised when general propositions are proposed to us, the meaning of which is obscure.

On examining different parts of the writings on this subject, it appears, that the authors frequently have not so much mistaken the subject itself as the mode of expression that ought to be used in it; and it is on this account that Mr. Horne Tooke recommends, in the perusal of Locke, the substitution of the terms "abstract, or general, or complex term," instead of "abstract, general, or complex idea." To which may be added, that we may, with still more propriety, use the terms, "a collection of ideas," instead of a "complex idea;" for the same reason that seven houses is a collection of houses, and not a complex house. But I believe more contradiction is to be found in any writer upon this subject than upon any other.

I will merely add, that the doctrine of abstract and general ideas was a subject of warm dispute several centuries ago, and three parties were formed upon it. The Realists held, that there were abstract and general essences really existing, as well as abstract and general ideas. The Conceptualists maintained the existence of these abstract and general ideas, but discarded their archetypes: and the Nominalists rejected both. I need not say, that among the Nominalists is, Sir, your's, &c.

Wolverhampton, ABELARD.
July 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your Correspondent Piscator, (vol. xix. p. 536), I beg leave to inform him, that every navigable river, so far as it ebbs and flows, is considered as a branch of the sea, belonging to the Crown; and the right of fishing therein is, *primâ facie,* common to all the King's subjects.—There may, however, be a private right, which destroys the general right. Thus, if the lord of the manor have a *free-fishery* (which is an exclusive right of fishing in a navigable river or arm of the sea) or a *several-fishery* in the river Dart, by prescription or grant from the Crown, he may maintain trespass for taking the fish, even if done without trespass on the adjoining land; for he has a property in them before they are caught: and I take it for granted, from Piscator's statement, that he has one of these rights. But the franchise of free-fishery ought now to be at least as old as the reign of Henry II. for the charters of King John and Henry III. avoid all such grants from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.

A *several-fishery* does not indeed necessarily imply exclusive right; it is sufficient that no person shall have a co-extensive right. But neither the subject's general right, nor a custom for persons of so vague and uncertain a description as "lovers of angling," can justify fishing in it against the consent of the owner: It must be a right reserved out of the original grant. I presume, from Piscator's statement, that he is not entitled to, nor does he claim, *common of piscary.* And it seems to me, that the practice of angling in the river Dart has hitherto been permitted as an indulgence, rather than as a right of taking fish; the exercise of which, in the manner asked by Piscator, could not fail to be of real injury to the owner of the fishery. I am, &c.

July 5, 1805. P. H. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. II. (*Continued from p.* 20 *of last Number.*)

6. *DESERT.* From the Latin *ferere,* to sow, to plant, to till, comes the the participle *desertus,* unsown, unplanted, untilled, cultivated no longer. To desert, then, is to leave off cultivating; and as there is something of idleness and improvidence in ceasing to render the soil productive, ideas of disapprobation accompany this word in all its metaphorical applications. He who leaves off cultivating a farm, usually removes from it; hence the idea of removal, and of blameworthy removal, has become attached to the term: not always, however; for the author of the "Decay of Piety" writes: "They are the same deserters, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies."

7. *To*

7. *To quit*, or *to acquit* (for the word occurs in both forms at early periods of the language), meant originally to diſcharge from a debt; and in its ſhape *to acquit*, it has had the ſame metaphorical fortunes as the verb *to abſolve*, which alſo at firſt meant to pay off, and from one has been extended to many forms of moral and judicial releaſe. He who takes a diſcharge for a debt repaid, does it to quiet his mind, to ſecure himſelf in an eaſy manner againſt the trouble and riſk of repeated application. It is natural, therefore, that *quietare*, *quietanza* (whence the Italian *quitare*, *quitanza*, ſeem to be contracted), ſhould have eventually ſignified to give a formal releaſe.—From Italy the words came to France and to England: but the French have adopted in their language a cant uſe of the word, and employ it when no releaſe is in queſtion. *Il a quitté ſon pais*, does not mean, 'he has releaſed his country from its debt to him,' but merely, 'he has left his country.' The metaphor probably began in the courts of juſtice. 'Quit the premiſes' might at firſt ſignify 'releaſe the premiſes from thoſe legal privileges and obligations which attach to reſidence,' and afterwards merely ſignify, 'remove from the premiſes.' This technical uſe of the word is not unknown to our language: thus Shakeſpeare:

Their father,
Then old and fond of iſſue, took ſuch ſorrow,
That he quit being.

Indeed it is a very familiar form of ſpeech in this country to ſay, 'he quitted his poſt;' 'he quitted the turnpike road on Hounſlow Heath.' Whether thoſe can be acquitted of impropriety, who do not quit this unaccountable idiom, muſt be left to a jury of grammarians: it is a Galliciſm of long ſtanding.

8. *To cede*, although omitted in Johnſon's Dictionary, is in common uſe. 'By the treaty of peace in 1763, the French ceded Canada to Great Britain.' 'Of a lawſuit the coſt is certain, the event doubtful; you will do better to cede than to proceed.' This word originally meant merely to go, to give place. '*Ex tranſverſo cedit, quaſi cancer ſolet.*' It is therefore not accompanied, like *to give up*, with any acceſſory ideas of humiliation.—'*Cedamus Phœbo.*' '*Un grand cœur cede un trone, & le cede avec gloire.*'

9. The Latin *ſignare* means to affix a mark, a ſeal, a ſignature: *reſignare* is to annex another ſeal, therefore to open; to annex another ſignature, therefore to aſſign over, to tranſfer, and to cancel. In this laſt ſenſe it approaches the ſignification of the Engliſh verb *to reſign*. Horace has already, "*Si celeres quatit Fortuna pennas, reſigno quæ dedit.*" In the courts of eccleſiaſtical law it has always been cuſtomary to call the abdication of a benefice a reſignation. The conſtitution of Pius V. of the year 1568, forbids all biſhops to accept any reſignation accompanied with an indication of the ſucceſſor. Whatever was the ſecret motive which induced an eccleſiaſtic to reſign his benefice, he was likely to make the ſurrender in all caſes with apparent complacence, equanimity, and voluntarity. It was very natural, eſpecially for the pulpit, to compare the privations of adverſity with the reſignation of a temporal benefice, and thus to prepare that cant uſe of the word, of which there are already traces in French books of devotion. '*J'attendi, avec une extreme reſignation à ſes volontés, la grace de ma liberté.*

'We'll be reſign'd when ills betide,
'Patient when favours are denied.'

'There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery, that very few will recover themſelves out of it.'

The firſt and propereſt uſe of *to reſign* is for to ſign again:

'A monarch ſigns and reſigns his name ſo often, that it is an object to reduce it to Chineſe conciſeneſs: why not ſay emperor A, emperor Na, and king Ge?'

The ſecond ſenſe is analogous to that of our Engliſh word to indorſe, and is 'to tranſfer by a ſecond ſignature;' 'to ſign again in favour of another;' 'to make over.'

I'll to the king and ſignify to him
That thus I have reſign'd to you my charge.
Deſirous to reſign and render back
All I receiv'd.

Both theſe forms of employing the term *to reſign* are juſtified by the Latin uſe of the word: but the third ſenſe in which it has been made to ſignify 'to ſubmit with equanimity,' is a poetical and technical ſenſe of the word, which ſmells of the conventicle, or rather of the maſs-houſe, and is not likely to endure.

10. The Latin *negligere* is a privative of *legere*, to pick, cull, chooſe, or ſeek; ſo that it cloſely reſembles in etymological growth the Engliſh verb 'to forſake.' But as the one means primarily 'not to ſelect,' and the other 'not to viſit,' the one

one inattention implies contempt, and the other only indifference.

Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect.

11. The Latin *linquere* answers the English verb *to leave*: the syllable *re* is in this compound insignificant: so that *to relinquish* may best be construed by 'to leave behind.' The sensible idea expressed by the parent substantive whence this verb is derived, being unknown, one cannot confidently decide on the propriety of its habitual employment. It is used for 'to quit reluctantly,' 'to cede with regret,' 'to forsake unwillingly.' The accessory idea of disinclination accompanies the English use of the word, but not always the Latin use of it: the purity of those idiomatic phrases in which it occurs may therefore be suspected: and the word itself is in some danger of being relinquished for unintelligibility. I suspect *lingua* to be the root of the verb *linquere*; and that it originally meant 'to leave off tasting.'* 'That child was easily weaned: it relinquished the breast without fractiousness.' 'We relinquish wine during sickness, when we need it most.

12. From the Latin *reddere*, to give again, comes the French *rendre*, to restore; and from the French reciprocal verb *se rendre* (*se dedere, se tradere*) may be deduced, in its military sense at least, the English verb 'to surrender.'

'Toulon surrendered to the invader.'—'The mighty Archimedes, too, surrenders now.'

The 'surrender' of the lawyers is derived from *sursum redditio*, a giving up again, or rendering back. 'Copyhold estates are surrendered by the tenant into the hands of the lord for such purposes as in the surrender are expressed.'

'Surrender' is the authentic term to 'release.' A release operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less; a surrender is the falling of a less estate into a greater: the surrenderer must be in possession, and the surrenderee must have a higher estate in which the estate surrendered may merge.

'A bankrupt must surrender himself personally to the Commissioners, which surrender protects him from arrest, till his final examination is past.'

There are traces of an intermediate French verb *surrendre*.

The following expressions, although conform to usage, thwart diametrically the definitions of Dr. Trusler:

'The righteous abandon the acquaintance of the depraved.—We leave London to morrow.—I am compelled to forsake my old walk; for the foot-path is put by.—This is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.—What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to desert them?—Sure John and I are more than quit.'

The following expressions are also conform to usage, and corroborate the foregoing definitions inferred from etymology:

'Those men are left, who love later hours than their companions; those are forsaken, who neglect to cultivate the arts of pleasing; those are given up, whom we despair of reforming; and those abandoned, who persevere in disgraceful conduct. —Efforts to satisfy the morose are gradually relinquished. The old-age of the childless is commonly deserted.'

'He is unwilling to resign the orchard, it yields so well: but he must yield to necessity, and quit it at Michaelmas; unless he will pay for his whim, and should get the lease ceded, or the fee simple surrendered.'

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TRAVELS *between the* TROPICS *of* MESSRS. HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND, *in* 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. C. DELAMETHERIE. (*Concluded from page* 17 *of our last Number.*)

DURING his residence at Quito, M. Humboldt received a letter from the French National Institute, informing him that Captain Baudin had set out for New Holland, pursuing an easterly course by the Cape of Good Hope. He found it necessary, therefore, to give up all idea of joining him, though our travellers had entertained this hope for thirteen months, by which means they lost the advantage of an easy passage from the Havannah to Mexico and the Philippines. It had made them travel by sea and by land more than a thousand leagues to the south, exposed to every extreme of temperature, from summits covered with perpetual snow to the bottom

* Our verb *to lack* has an analogous origin: it is etymologically connected with *to lick*, and with the German *lechzen*, to smack the tongue from thirst. 'The lions do lack, and suffer hunger.'

bottom of those profound ravines where the thermometer stands night and day between 25° and 31° of Reaumur. But, accustomed to disappointments of every kind, they readily consoled themselves on account of their fate. They were once more sensible that man must depend only on what can be produced by his own energy; and Baudin's voyage, or rather the false intelligence of the direction he had taken, made them traverse immense countries towards which no naturalist perhaps would otherwise have turned his researches. M. Humboldt being then resolved to pursue his own expedition, proceeded from Quito towards the river Amazon and Lima, with a view of making the important observation of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk.

Our travellers first visited the ruins of Lactacunga, Hambato, and Riobamba, a district convulsed by the dreadful earthquake of the year 1797. They passed through the snows of Assonay to Cuenca, and thence with great difficulty, on account of the carriage of their instruments and packages of plants, by the Paramo of Saraguro to Loxa. It was here, in the forests of Gonzanama and Malacates, that they studied the valuable tree which first made known to man the febrifuge qualities of cinchona. The extent of the territory which their travels embraced, gave them an advantage never before enjoyed by any botanist, namely, that of comparing the different kinds of cinchona of Santa Fé, Popayan, Cuenca, Loxa, and Jaen, with the *cuspa* and *cuspare* of Cumana and Rio Carony, the latter of which, named improperly *Cortex angusturæ*, appears to belong to a new genus of the *pentandria monogynia*, with alternate leaves.

From Loxa they entered Peru by Ayavaca and Gouncabamba, traversing the high summit of the Andes, to proceed to the river Amazon. They had to pass thirty-five times in the course of two days the river Chamaya, sometimes on a raft, and sometimes by fording. They saw the superb remains of the causeway of Ynga, which may be compared to the most beautiful causeways in France and Spain, and which proceeds on the porphyritic ridge of the Andes, from Cusco to Assonay, and is furnished with *cambo* (inns) and public fountains. They then embarked on a raft of *ochroma*, at the small Indian village of Chamaya, and descended by the river of the same name, to that of the Amazons, determining by the culmination of several stars, and by the difference of time, the astronomical position of that confluence.

La Condamine, when he returned from Quito to Para and to France, embarked on the river Amazon only below Quebrada de Chucunga; he therefore observed the longitude only at the mouth of the Rio Napo. M. Humboldt endeavoured to supply this deficiency in the beautiful chart of the French astronomer, navigating the river Amazon as far as the cataracts of Rentema, and forming at Tomependa, the capital of the province of Jaen de Bracamorros, a detailed plan of that unknown part of the Upper Maranon, both from his own observations and the information obtained from Indian travellers. M. Bonpland, in the mean time, made an interesting excursion to the forests around the town of Jaen, where he discovered new species of cinchona; and after greatly suffering from the scorching heat of these solitary districts, and admiring a vegetation rich in new species of *Jacquinia*, *Godoya*, *Porteria*, *Bougainvillea*, *Colletia*, and *Pisonia*, our three travellers crossed for the fifth time the cordillera of the Andes by Montan, in order to return to Peru.

They fixed the point where Borda's compass indicated the zero of the magnetic inclination, though at seven degrees of south latitude. They examined the mines of Hualguayoc, where native silver is found in large masses at the height of 2000 toises above the level of the sea, in mines, some metalliferous veins of which contain petrified shells, and which, with those of Huontajayo, are at present the richest of Peru. From Caxamarca, celebrated by its thermal waters, and by the ruins of the palace of Atahualpa, they descended to Truxillo, in the neighbourhood of which are found vestiges of the immense Peruvian city of Manisiche, ornamented with pyramids, in one of which was discovered, in the eighteenth century, hammered gold to the value of more than 150,000l. sterling.

On this western declivity of the Andes our travellers enjoyed, for the first time, the striking view of the Pacific Ocean; and from that long and narrow valley, the inhabitants of which are unacquainted with rain or thunder, and where, under a happy climate, the most absolute power, and that most dangerous to man, theocracy itself, seems to imitate the beneficence of nature.

From Truxillo they followed the dry coasts of the South Sea, formerly watered

and rendered fertile by the canals of the Ynga; nothing of which remains but melancholy ruins. When they arrived, by Santa and Guarmey, at Lima, they remained some months in that interesting capital of Peru, the inhabitants of which are distinguished by the vivacity of their genius and the liberality of their sentiments. M. Humboldt had the happiness of observing, in a pretty complete manner, at the port of Callao at Lima, the end of the transit of Mercury: a circumstance the more fortunate, as the thick fog which prevails at that season often prevents the sun's disk from being seen for twenty days. He was astonished to find in Peru, at so immense a distance from Europe, the newest literary productions in chemistry, mathematics, and physiology; and he admired the great intellectual activity of a people whom the Europeans accuse of indolence and luxury.

In the month of January 1803, our travellers embarked in the King's corvette La Castora for Guyaquil; a passage which is performed, by the help of the winds and currents, in three or four days, whereas the return from Guyaquil requires as many months. In the former port, situated on the banks of an immense river, the vegetation of which in palms, *plumeria tabernæmontana*, and *scitaminæ*, is majestic beyond all description. They heard growling every moment the volcano of Catopaxi, which made a dreadful explosion on the 6th of January 1803.

They immediately set out that they might have a nearer view of its ravages, and to visit it a second time; but the unexpected news of the sudden departure of the Atlanta frigate, and the fear of not finding another opportunity for several months, obliged them to return, after being tormented for seven days by the mosquitoes of Babaoyo and Ugibar.

They had a favourable navigation of thirty days on the Pacific Ocean to Acapulco, the western port of the kingdom of New Spain, celebrated by the beauty of its bason, which appears to have been cut out in the granite rocks by the violence of earthquakes; celebrated also by the wretchedness of its inhabitants, who see there millions of piastres embarked for the Philippines and China; and unfortunately celebrated by a climate as scorching as mortal.

M. Humboldt intended at first to stay only a few months in Mexico, and to hasten his return to Europe; his travels had already been too long; the instruments, and particularly the time-keepers, began to be gradually deranged; and all the efforts he had made to get new ones had proved fruitless. Besides, the progress of the sciences in Europe is so rapid, that in travels of more than four years a traveller may see certain phenomena under points of view which are no longer interesting when his labours are presented to the public.

M. Humboldt flattered himself with the hope of being in England in the months of August or September 1803; but the attraction of a country so beautiful and so variegated as the kingdom of New Spain, the great hospitality of its inhabitants, and the dread of the yellow-fever at Vera Cruz, which cuts off almost all those who between the months of June and October come down from the mountains, induced him to defer his departure till the middle of winter. After having occupied his attention with plants, the state of the air, the hourly variations of the barometer, the phenomena of the magnet, and, in particular, the longitude of Acapulco, a port in which two able astronomers, Messrs. Espinosa and Galeano, had before made observations, our travellers set out for Mexico. They ascended gradually from the scorching valleys of Mescala and Papagayo, where the thermometer in the shade stood at 32° of Reaumur, and where they passed the river on the fruit of the *crescentia pinnata*, bound together by ropes of agave, to the high table-lands of Chilpantzingo, Tehuilotepec, and Tasco.

At these heights of six or seven hundred toises above the level of the sea, in consequence of the mildness and coolness of the climate, the oak, cypress, fir, and fern, begin to be seen, together with the kinds of grain cultivated in Europe.

Having spent some time in the mines of Tasco, the oldest and formerly the richest in the kingdom, and having studied the nature of those silvery veins which pass from the hard calcareous rock to micaceous schist, and include foliaceous gypsum, they ascended, by Cuernaraca and the cold regions of Guchilaqua, to the capital of Mexico. This city, which has 150,000 inhabitants, and stands on the site of the old Tenochtitlan, between the lakes of Tezcuco and Xochimilo, which have decreased in size since the Spaniards, to lessen the danger of inundations, have opened the mountains of Sincoc, is intersected by broad straight streets. It stands in sight of two snowy mountains, one of which is named Popocatepec; and of a volcano still burning; and, at the height of 1160 toises, enjoys a temperate and agreeable

agreeable climate: it is surrounded by canals, walks bordered with trees, a multitude of Indian hamlets, and without doubt may be compared to the finest cities of Europe. It is distinguished also by its large scientific establishments, which may vie with several of the old continent, and to which there are none similar in the new.

The botanical garden, directed by that excellent botanist M. Cervantes; the expedition of M. Sesse, who is accompanied by able draftsmen, and whose object is to acquire a knowledge of the plants of Mexico; the School of Mines, established by the liberality of the corps of miners and by the creative genius of M. d'Elhuyar; and the Academy of Painting, Engraving, and Sculpture; all tend to diffuse taste and knowledge in a country, the riches of which seem to oppose intellectual culture.

With instruments taken from the excellent collection of the School of Mines, M. Humboldt determined the longitude of Mexico, in which there was an error of nearly two degrees, as has been confirmed by corresponding observations of the satellites made at the Havannah.

After a stay of some months in that capital, our travellers visited the celebrated mines of Moran and Real-del-Monte, where the vein of La Biscayna has given millions of piastres to the Counts De Regla; they examined the obsidian stones of Oyamel, which form strata in the pearlstone and porphyry, and served as knives to the ancient Mexicans. The whole of this country, filled with basaltes, amygdaloids, and calcareous and secondary formations, from the large cavern of Dolo, traversed by a river to the porphyritic rocks of Actopan, presents phenomena interesting to the geologist, which have been already examined by M. del Rio, the pupil of Werner, and one of the most learned mineralogists of the present day.

On their return from their excursion to Moran in July 1803, they undertook another to the northern part of the kingdom. At first they directed their researches to Huehuetoca, where, at the expence of six millions of piastres, an aperture has been formed in the mountain of Sincoc to drain off the waters from the valley of Mexico to the river Montezuma. They then passed Queretaro, by Salamanca and the fertile plains of Yrapuato, to Guanaxuato, a town which contains 50,000 inhabitants: it is situated in a narrow defile, and celebrated by its mines, which are of far greater consequence than those of Potosi.

The mine of Count de Valenciana, which has given birth to a considerable town on a hill which thirty years ago scarcely afforded pasture to goats, is already 1840 feet in perpendicular depth. It is the deepest and richest in the world; the annual profit of the proprietors having never been less than three millions of livres, and it sometimes amounts to five or six.

After two months employed in measurements and geological researches, and after having examined the thermal waters of Comagillas, the temperature of which is 11° of Reaumur higher than those of the Philippine islands, which Sonnerat considers as the hottest in the word, our travellers proceeded through the valley of St. Jago, where they thought they saw in several lakes at the summits of the basaltic mountains so many craters of burnt-out volcanoes, to Valladolid, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Michoacan.—They thence descended, notwithstanding the continual autumnal rains, by Patzquaro, situated on the margin of a very extensive lake towards the coast of the Pacific Ocean, to the plains of Jorullo, where, in the course of one night in 1759, during one of the greatest convulsions which the globe ever experienced, there issued from the earth a volcano 1494 feet in height, surrounded by more than 2000 mouths still emitting smoke. They descended into the burning crater of the great volcano to the perpendicular depth of 258 feet, jumping over fissures which exhaled flaming sulphurated hydrogen gas. After great danger, arising from the brittleness of the basaltic and tienitic lava, they reached nearly the bottom of the crater, and analysed the air in it, which was found to be surcharged in an extraordinary manner with carbonic acid.

From the kingdom of Michoacan, one of the most agreeable and most fertile countries in the Indies, they returned to Mexico by the high table-land of Tolucca, in which they measured the snowy mountain of the same name, ascending to its highest summit, the peak of Fraide, which rises 2364 toises above the level of the sea. They visited also at Tolucca the famous hand-tree, the *cheiranthostæmon* of M. Cervantes, a genus which presents a phenomenon almost unique,—that of there being only one individual of it, which has existed since the remotest antiquity.

On their return to the capital of Mexico, they remained there several months to ar-

range their herbals, abundant in gramineous plants, and their geological collections; to calculate their barometric and trigonometrical measurements performed in the course of that year; and in particular to make fair drawings of the geological Atlas, which M. Humboldt proposes to publish.

Their return furnished them also with an opportunity of assisting at the erection of the colossal equestrian statue of the King, which one artist, M. Tolsa, overcoming difficulties of which a proper idea cannot be formed in Europe, modelled, cast, and erected on a very high pedestal: it is wrought in the simplest style, and would be an ornament in the finest capitals in Europe.

In January 1804 our travellers left Mexico to explore the eastern declivity of the cordillera of New Spain: they measured geometrically the two volcanoes of Puebla, Popocatepec, and Itzaccihuatl.—According to a fabulous tradition, Diego Ordaz entered the inaccessible crater of the former, suspended by ropes, in order to collect sulphur, which may be found every where in the plains.

M. Humboldt discovered that the volcano of Popocatepec, on which M. Sonnenschmidt, a zealous mineralogist, had the courage to ascend 2557 toises, is higher than the peak of Orizaba, which has hitherto been considered the highest col. ssus of the country of Anahuac. He measured also the great pyramid of Cholula, a mysterious work constructed of unbaked brick by the Tultequas, and from the summit of which there is a most beautiful view over the snowy summits and smiling plains of Tlaxcala.

After these researches they descended by Perote to Xalapa, a town situated at the height of 674 toises above the level of the sea, at a mean height at which the inhabitants enjoy the fruits of all climates, and a temperature equally mild and beneficial to the health of man. It was here that, by the kindness of Mr. Thomas Murphy, a respectable individual, who to a large fortune adds a taste for the sciences, our travellers found every facility imaginable for performing their operations in the neighbouring mountains.

The level of the horrid road which leads from Xalapa to Perote, through almost impenetrable forests of oaks and firs, and which has begun to be converted into a magnificent causeway, was three times taken with the barometer. M. Humboldt, notwithstanding the quantity of snow which had fallen t e evening before, ascended to the summit of the famous Cofre, which is 162 toises higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, and fixed its position by direct observations. He measured also trigonometrically the Peak f Orizava, which the Indians call Sitlalteptl, because the luminous exhalations of its crater resemble at a distance a falling star, and respecting the longitude of which M. Ferrer published very exact observations.

After an interesting residence in these countries, where, under the shade of the *liquidambar* and *amyris*, are found growing the *epidendrum vanilla* and *convolvulus jalappa*, two productions equally valuable for exportation, our travellers descended towards the coast of Vera Cruz, situated between hills of shifting sand, the reverberation of which causes a suffocating heat; but happily escaped the yellow-fever, which prevailed there at that time.

They proceeded in a Spanish frigate to the Havannah to get the collections and herbals left there in 1800, and, after a stay of two months, embarked for the United States: but they were exposed to great danger in the channel of the Bahamas from a hurricane which lasted seven days.

After a passage of thirty-two days they arrived at Philadelphia; remained in that city and in Washington two months; and returned to Europe in August 1804, by the way of Bourdeaux, with a great number of drawings, thirty-five boxes of collections, and 6000 species of plants.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION *of* MSS. *relative to* ENGLISH HISTORY *contained in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS, *formerly* BIBLIOTHEQUE *du* ROI. (*Continued from vol.* xviii. *p.* 298.)

Further PROCEEDINGS *against* JOAN *of* ARC.—PART III.

THIS third part is divided into two articles: the first contains the proceedings from the day on which they began to make the monitions; and the second from that time up to the abjuration of the accused.

Art. 1.—It must not be forgotten that the twelve articles to which the whole process had been reduced, had neither been compressed nor approved by all those who had sate as assessors up to this day, but merely by a small number of them; and that the schedule which they transmitted for the opinions of the profession, as well as the choice of those who were consulted, had been the work of two judges only

only, the Bishop and the Inquisitor. The number of those who were advised with, in order to have the opinions of the learned men, was very considerable, fifty-eight being entered, besides the Chapter of Rouen and the University of Paris.

Almost all gave opinions unfavourable to Joan, not upon the acts of the process themselves, but upon the twelve articles of accusation.

On the 12th of April sixteen doctors and six licentiates or batchelors in divinity, who were of the number of assessors, having met in the chapel of the Archbishop of Rouen, and deliberated with each other, resolved, upon the twelve articles only, that the apparitions and revelations declared by Joan neither came from God nor angels nor from saints, but that they were lies, or the works of some evil spirit: that they were not accompanied by signs sufficient to make them credited; that they were filled with things improbable, that the accused had believed in them too hastily, and that they remarked in them divinations, superstitions, acts scandalous and irreligious, foolish and presumptuous discourses, blasphemy against God and the saints, things contrary to the precept of love for one's neighbour, a species of idolatry schismatic with relation to the unity and authority of the church, and suspicious of error in the Christian faith when she declared believing in them as apparitions: and, in fine, that it was blasphemy to ascribe to God an order to wear the dress she wore, an order upon the strength of which she preferred not receiving the communion at Easter to reassuming the habits of her sex.

Many other persons were consulted, as, some of members of the faculty of law; abbés, and other religious persons; the canons of the Church of Rouen and other churches; and two bishops, who gave their opinions separately, but to the same purport. They are transcribed at length in the MSS.; but some remarks upon such of them as were not so decisive as the others may suffice.

1. Jean Basset, licentiate in canon-law, and official of Rouen, after having said that the alleged revelations ought not to be believed, because they were not authorized by any miracle, nor by any text of the Holy Scriptures, adds, that the accused was culpable if they did not proceed from God, as he presumes, as well in respect to her dress as her refusing to submit herself to the church-militant; but that it would be otherwise if the revelations did really proceed from God.

2. Eleven advocates of Rouen, some of whom were licentiates in the canon and others in the civil-law, decided, that Joan ought to be excommunicated on account of her dress, if she did not submit after monition; at least if she had no order from God to act so, which it is not to be presumed that she had, as the absence of miracles, and testimonies drawn from the Holy Scriptures, do not permit it to be believed; and that she had violated the article of the faith of the symbol, *unam sanctam*, in refusing to submit herself to the Church; at least, they add, in case these revelations did not proceed from God, which is not to be presumed.

Three batchelors in theology residing at Rouen, who, it would appear, had dissented from the opinions of the twenty-two members of that faculty assembled in the archiepiscopal chapel, gave their joint opinions, that if the revelations of the accused were lies, or the work of the devil, that the greater part of the propositions on which they were consulted were suspicious against the faith and contrary to good manners; but that if they really came from God, which did not appear to them certain (*quod tamen nobis non constat*), it would not be proper for them to put an evil interpretation upon them.

4. Two abbés were of opinion, that the whole process, and not the twelve articles only, should be transmitted to the University of Paris to obtain its opinion on so difficult an affair, and that in the mean time the accused should be publicly admonished to avoid the dangers to which she was exposed, and that if she then persevered in her error, that she should be declared suspicious in faith, which is much less than the judgment of heresy.

5. Raoul Salvage, batchelor in theology, after a long discussion upon each of the twelve articles, in which he is against Joan, concludes, that, with regard to the frailty of her sex, the twelve propositions should be repeated to her, of which he seems to think that she was informed, but of which, in fact, she had no knowledge; that she should be warned to correct and not to presume upon revelations; and that the twelve articles should be laid before the Pope with the qualifications which they required.

Such were the opinions least unfavourable to Joan; and even the greatest part of those who gave them did not persevere in them to the end. And as they were in the number of assessors, it is probable that they were influenced by the votes of the two bishops, the Chapter of the Church

Church of Rouen, and the University of Paris.

Of these two bishops, one, the Bishop of Coûtances, decided, that Joan was delivered up to the devil, because she had not the two qualities which St. Gregory requires, viz. virtue and humanity, which are irreconcileable with assertions contrary to the Catholic faith, and are consequently heretical; and even notwithstanding the accused should retract them, it would be still necessary to retain her in safe keeping.—This advice he addressed to the Bishop of Beauvais only, passing by in silence the Vice-Inquisitor.

The Bishop of Lisieux, on the contrary (the other prelate consulted), addressed his opinion to two judges, in which, after some hesitation, he says, that, seeing no extraordinary sanctity in the accused, which can lead to the presumption that God had transfused a spirit of prophecy into her, it ought to be concluded that her revelations do not come from God, nor saints male or female, of whom she spoke; but rather from a demon transformed into an angel of light, if they be not invented lies; and he decides, that if she should not submit to the church after a charitable monition, she ought to be judged schismatic, and vehemently suspected in faith:—which does not go so far as the charge of heresy.

The Chapter of Rouen proceeded yet further. At first they differed, and postponed their conclusion to the 4th of May 1431, in order to come to some definitive opinion after the University of Paris and the two faculties of divinity and law had given theirs, that they might determine with more certainty; but having heard of the opinions of a great number of doctors, prelates, and learned men, and above all the exhortation made on the 2d of May to the accused, which will be found in the sequel, the object of which was to induce Joan to submit to the decision of the Universal Church, the Pope, the Council General, prelates, and other learned persons chosen amongst those who had adopted the same side as herself, and after having heard of her pretended persevering refusal, the Chapter adopted the opinions of the twenty-two members of the faculty of divinity assembled in the archiepiscopal chapel of Rouen, and added, that, after the persevering obstinacy of the accused, she ought to be declared heretic.

With respect to the University of Paris, the two judges did not content themselves with sending the twelve articles of accusation to that celebrated body. The King of England added important proceedings, and every thing which could influence the determination of a body which had been already led into the affair in a manner which shewed pretty clearly its mode of thinking. He sent to Paris three persons, two of whom had been the most assiduous amongst the assessors at the sittings of the trial, viz. Jean Beaupière and Nicolas Midy, both doctors in divinity.—He gave them the necessary credentials on his part, which they presented to the University, as well as letters from the Bishop of Beauvais and the Vice-Inquisitor, with the twelve articles upon which they required professional advice.

The University assembled: the envoys of the King of England, whom they obeyed, as well as all Paris, as King of France, stated their mission; but instead of communicating the opinions already given, they presented an account of all that had been done in the trial, as they judged proper, but in a manner with which the University was satisfied; as, in a letter written in the 14th of May to the King of England, these expressions are used:—"It appears to us, that, with respect to this woman, a holy and just manner of proceeding has been pursued with much gravity, and with which every one must be content."

They add in this letter, that, "after many meetings, and great and grave deliberations considered and holden many times," they have given their opinion in the presence of the envoys of the King of England, who, being of the number of their members, assisted throughout; and they conclude by supplicating the King, "that this matter might be speedily and most diligently brought to justice; for in truth, that the length and protraction of the proceedings is perilous for the people, who have been much scandalized with regard to this woman." The University was even so persuaded of the goodness of its deliberations, that two letters were written, one to the Pope, and another to the College of Cardinals, entreating them to take part in the proceedings.

They wrote also a letter to the Bishop of Beauvais, in which they bestow great praise upon his vigilance and labours in this business, approve of all that he had then done, and inform him that the envoys of the King of England, who carried the result of their deliberations, would give him any further explanation he required.

The first meeting of the University was held on the 29th of April, in the house of the

the Bernardines at Paris. Jean de Troyes, the rector, had at first explained the object of the meeting: each faculty, and each division of the faculty of arts, then retired to the place where they used to deliberate in private upon matters of difficulty, and each of these private deliberations being reported to the whole body reassembled, it had been unanimously determined to charge the two faculties of divinity and law to draw up their opinions and the qualifications which the twelve articles required, after which they should be referred to the whole body of the University.

The second general meeting was held on the 14th of May following. The deans of the faculties of divinity and law there gave an account of the general meetings, and those of the commissaries held separately by each of the two faculties, and they presented to the University the result of the two deliberations which were read; and the decision come to at these two meetings was unanimously adopted, *ratas et gratas et etiam suas habebat.*

The substance of the deliberations of the two faculties is nearly the same.—That of theology gives the degrees of sentence applicable to each charge. The faculty of law characterizes the accused at once as guilty, and decides upon the fate of her person; but this last conclusion contains three things worthy of remark.

They consist, first, of two conditions or presuppositions.—1. That the opinion shall be of no avail, unless the accused had really said and obstinately maintained what is contained in the twelve charges: and the second is, whether she had done so with the use of her reason—*si dicta fœmina, compos sui, affirmat pertinaciter*: and although these two conditions were not formally expressed in the opinions of the faculty of divinity and the deliberations of the University, yet they ought to make part of it, for the whole body adopted the opinions of the faculty of law without any reserve.

It is impossible, in truth, to believe that Joan was not in possession of her reason; but the leap which she made from the top of the tower of Beaurevoir, dictated by despair; all that one reads in the interrogatories; the manner in which she defended herself when the questions were pressed; the variations of which it appears she was susceptible; the rigour of her confinement and chains; the inquietude with which she was necessarily tormented; and the embarrassment into which a trial of this nature must necessarily throw a young girl who had learnt nothing, led her from time to time to employ means to escape, which could but be hurtful to her, delivered her up to moments of cruel despair, such as those she experienced after her abjuration, to fits of obstinacy relative to the multitude of questions they heaped upon her, and which they renewed daily, and perhaps even to those flights of fancy of which a mind so susceptible as her's appeared to be capable.

A singular anxiety will be seen in the sequel to declare in a process made some days after her death, that she appeared to possess her reason in the moments which preceded it, and where it is pretended that she renounced the belief which she had hitherto given to her apparitions and revelations. Thus, in agreeing that she retained her senses, in the strictness of the term, it must be owned that she sometimes shewed great wildness, which may be applied to some fictions as may be seen with reference to the sign given to Charles VII. to determine him to grant her his confidence.

The last circumstance relative to the opinions of the faculty of law arises from the conclusion of its deliberation. It adds, that if the accused, after being publicly exhorted and admonished, refuses to return to the unity of the church, and to make suitable reparation, the competent judge ought to pass sentence. This avoids acknowledging the competency of those who chose to judge her, and even leaves some uncertainty as to their belief of their competency. Further the faculty adds, that the competent judge ought in that case to give her up to the secular judge, not intreating him to treat her with mildness according to the language of the Inquisition, which excludes a new judgment from the secular tribunals, but to receive a punishment proportioned to the quality of the fault.

It is necessary now to proceed to the twelve articles of accusation, adding such observations upon each as may serve to shew the unjust manner in which they were drawn up from the answers which Joan gave to the various interrogatories.

Article I.

A certain woman asserts and affirms, that, being of the age of thirteen years or thereabouts, she saw with her eyes the body of St. Michael, who came to comfort her; and sometimes also St. Gabriel, who

who appeared under a corporeal form; and at other times also a great multitude of angels; and that thenceforth the saints Catherine and Margaret shewed themselves corporally to her; that she saw them almost all days, and heard their voices; that sometimes she has embraced and kissed them, touching their bodies; that she has seen the heads of angels, and of two saints, but that she saw no other parts of their bodies or their garments.

That the two saints, Catherine and Margaret, have spoken to her sometimes near a fountain situated near a great tree, commonly called the Tree of Fairies, which, it is said, fairies frequent, and that persons come there to recover their health, although it be entirely situated in a profane place, and that many times in this and other places she has worshipped and made reverences to the saints.

She says also, that these two female saints have appeared and shewn themselves to her since this period with superb and precious crowns, and have many times said to her, that, by order of God, she must go and find a certain secular prince, and promise him, that, by her assistance and labours, this Prince should recover by force of arms a great temporal domain and great worldly honour, that is to say, the kingdom of France; that he should gain a victory over his enemies, receive her into his service, and should give her arms with the army to execute her promises.—See further Art. 5.

She also adds, that these two females have approved, that, without the knowledge, and against the will, of her father and mother, she should leave, at seventeen years of age or thereabouts, her father's house, and being associated with a multitude of soldiers, that she should pass days and nights living with them, without ever having, or but rarely, a woman with her.

These saints have also said and commanded her many other things, for which she said that she was sent by the God of Heaven, and by the victorious Church of Saints who already enjoy happiness.—See Articles 9 and 12.

Opinion of the University of Paris upon Art. 1.

It decides that these apparitions and revelations are lying fictions, seductive and pernicious, or that they superstitiously proceed from evil and diabolical spirits, such as Belial, Satan, and Belzebub.

Observations upon the First Article.

It is not observed, at the commencement of this article, that the accused said, that Saint Michael appeared to her as a real man, nor that the two female saints had hair. Nor is it observed that Joan, when interrogated about the tree of the fairies, only spoke of it as a popular story, of which she had no personal knowledge; that she was ignorant whether the waters of the fountain had cured any one; that she had never seen the fairies, and, from the answer to the interrogatory, it might be presumed that she only saw the two saints there once; but at all events she never said that she worshipped them in this place. She only said, that in general she gave them marks of respect when they appeared to her. She never said that she kissed them, but simply that she embraced them. They suppress what she said about the two saints having assured her that the Captain Baudricourt should take her to the King, and that she should cause the siege of Orleans to be raised, which in fact happened. They also suppress, that one of her uncles carried her three times to Captain Baudricourt at Vaucouleurs; that she declared expressly that she almost always had a woman with her, and when she could not have one, that she slept in her clothes and armour all night, which removes any idea of immodesty.

The judges never sought to discover whether Joan had been seduced by persons who had led her by degrees to believe in these revelations, and to figure to herself these apparitions. The stories spread about the country as to the tree of fairies and the fountain, might have prepared and raised her imagination; and it is an important circumstance suppressed in the charges, that a pretended prophetess had announced at Chinon before she came there, that a girl should come from the Oak Wood (seen from her father's house) and do great things. Her father also told her that he had been warned in a dream that she would go to the army; a circumstance which might more and more persuade her as to the truth of the apparaitions. Her father and mother pardoning her after being taken to Vaucouleur without their knowledge, as well as the gifts which they received from Charles VII. are also suppressed. The circumstances of the King's having placed her at the head of his troops, as well as the signs of her mission, also required particular research.—(*To be continued.*)

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to a Correſpondent in your Number for July (p. 540), who inquires concerning "Ogle's Gems," I beg leave to inform you, that the plates were engraved as far as one hundred ſubjects of gems, which, with the title-page, are numbered to one hundred and one, of which I have a copy now before me; but the letter-preſs includes only fifty ſubjects, making the firſt volume. No more was ever printed, and probably no more was ever written. The fact appears to be, that Du Boſc, for whom the work was compiled by Mr. Ogle, being an engraver, his part of the undertaking was executed; but the printing of the letter-preſs was attended with greater expences than the encouragement the work met with would juſtify. I am, &c.

AN OLD ENGRAVER.

July 20, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was natural that the doctrines of Berkeley ſhould find a champion in Mr. Lofft, who is, it ſeems, an idealiſt; but for what reaſon he ſhould now profeſs himſelf a Lockiſt, unleſs for the ſake of teaſing, the Inquirer is at a loſs to conjecture. His ambidexter hoſtility may fling objections from oppoſite quarters; but on this occaſion it is ſurely left-handed.

Mr. Lofft has begun with a philological cenſure (Monthly Mag. vol. xix. p. 553) on the compariſon of the adjective 'ſimple.' This word is derived from *ſine*, without, and *plexus*, folded; it means, therefore, 'foldleſs,' 'not folded.' To have more or fewer folds is an object of practicable compariſon. Where is the impropriety of writing,—'The coarſe garment of a philoſopher, when imitated in marble, forms a ſimpler coſtume than the tunic of an empreſs.'—'Water once paſſed for the ſimpleſt of elemental ſubſtances; it now paſſes for compound.'

If theſe inſtances do not ſatisfy, the word 'ſingle' can be ſubſtituted, and the queſtion put in another form:—'Are ideas of ſenſation ſingle, or are ideas of abſtraction ſingle?' Had the topic of inquiry been ſo worded, Mr. Lofft's objection againſt the compariſon of 'ſingle' would have appeared rational; but in this caſe, the Inquirer, who is not an inattentive writer, would hardly have been guilty of comparing the word. Although ſingleneſs has not, ſimplicity has, degrees: ſo has complexity, which is the antithetic word. Burnet conceived "that great machine of the world to have been once in a ſtate of greater ſimplicity;" and Locke, whoſe uſe of language Mr. Lofft pretends to approve, in the ſeventh chapter of the fourth book, intitled "Maxims," has twice compared the word 'ſimple' in one ſentence:—"But whether they come in view of the mind earlier or later, this is true of them, that they are all known by their native evidence, are wholly independent, receive no light, nor are capable of any proof one from another; much leſs the more particular from the more general, or the more ſimple from the more compounded: the more ſimple and leſs abſtract being the moſt familiar, and the eaſier and earlier apprehended."

Mr. Lofft next proceeds to ſay:—"An idea of a taſte, a bitter taſte, for inſtance, is as ſimple as that of a ſmell; an idea of ſound, or light, as either." Here he himſelf in fact compares the word ſimple,—"as ſimple as." He employs terms, which, according to his own account, are, in their ſtrict ſenſe, unintelligible.

To the Inquirer they do not appear unintelligible. But they imply miſtaking ideas of abſtraction for ideas of ſenſation: they aſcribe that ſimplicity which is true of ideas of abſtraction, to ideas of ſenſation.

A taſte is an idea of abſtraction.

To come at this ſimple idea, there muſt be an omiſſion of the ſweetneſs or ſourneſs, of the greaſineſs or aſtringency, of the fulſomeneſs or bitterneſs, which conſtituted an attribute of the primary idea of ſenſation. Senſation is converſant only with individuals; with the honey or vinegar, the oil or wine, the yolk or gall, which are applied to the palate. Specific taſtes, ſmells, ſounds, or colours, are indeed ideas of ſenſation, as oily, muſky, croaking, violet; but taſte, ſmell, ſound, hue, are themſelves ideas of abſtraction.

In this the Inquirer agrees entirely with Locke, whoſe language on this head is every where definite and unmiſtakeable. Take as one inſtance a paſſage in the ſecond book (c. i. § 4). "Theſe two, I ſay, viz. external material things, as the objects of ſenſation; and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection; are to me the only originals, from whence all our ideas take their beginning." It is plain, that, whatever is not an external material thing, is not, in Locke's opinion, an object of ſenſation, and conſequently that every

idea which is not correſpondent with any external material thing, is not an idea of ſenſation. The particular idea of bitter quinquina would be, according to Locke, an idea of ſenſation; but the general idea of bitterneſs, and the ſtill more general idea of taſte, are, in Locke's dialect, ideas of reflection. The primary impreſſions, which objects of ſenſe make while preſent, are by Locke called ideas of ſenſation, and by him ſuppoſed to be ſimple ideas. The ſecondary or tertiary impreſſions, which are revived in the mind with more or leſs omiſſion during the abſence of thoſe objects of ſenſe from which they were in the firſt inſtance derived, are by Locke called ideas of reflection, and by him ſuppoſed to be complex ideas.—The poſition, or rather the obſervation, of the Inquirer, amounts merely to this, that the primary impreſſions are complex, and the revived impreſſions leſs ſo: Locke making that proceſs to be a ſynthеſis which the Inquirer maintains to be an analyſis.

But Mr. Leſſi, when he talks of the idea of a taſte as a ſimple idea, evidently ſuppoſes, and ſuppoſes erroneouſly, that Locke would have claſſed it among ideas of ſenſation, and not among ideas of reflection. He is ſo accuſtomed to think in the train of the Berkleyan* ſchool, according to which, as according to the Inquirer, abſtract ideas are the only ſimple ideas, that he forgets his aſſumed part of a vindicator of Locke, and, without being aware of it, actually vindicates the Inquirer againſt Locke. "Although (ſays he) in a roſe or lily the ſenſations derived from one and the ſame ſubject be very numerous, and preſent themſelves to the mind together, they are not the leſs ſimple each in itſelf." This is exactly what the Inquirer maintains, that the impreſſions of ſenſation are numerous and complex; and that they are ſubſequently analyſed by ſucceſſive and ſeparate partial reminiſcences, and thus ſimplified. Each proceſs of abſtraction omits ſome portion of the compound idea of ſenſation: the higheſt degree of abſtraction conſiſts in ſimplifying to perfect ſimpleneſs. On obſerving an external thing, its forms (εἴδεα) reach the mind, as rays of light the priſm, mingled, and from many ſenſes at once. The notices received through the palate, through the ear, through the eye, are afterwards revived ſeparately, and conſidered apart; as the red, yellow, and blue rays, which were combined in a white light. The acidulation of the cider, the hiſſing of the cider, the ſparkling of the cider, act ſimultaneouſly on the ſenſe; to appreciate its racineſs, fermentation, or tranſparency, ſeparately, is an effort of abſtraction.

Mr. Leſſi next undertakes a defence of the word 'reflection.' Be it obſerved, that there is a miſprint in the 17th line of the 2d column of page 219 (Monthly Mag. vol. xix.), where 'reviewing' has been put inſtead of 'reviving,' which renders leſs clear the objection of the Inquirer, who conceives that the word 'reflection' means a 'bending back,' or 'caſting back;' and that voluntary imitations, in which the forms (εἴδεα) of external things are thrown back on the external world, are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, our only "acts of reflection." The word has been diverted by Locke, and others, from its original, etymological, and only unequivocal ſignification, to deſcribe arbitrarily ſome proceſs of mind, which the Inquirer knows not how to define, and therefore knows not how to talk about. But, according to Mr. Leſſi, Locke has defined it in the following words:

"Reflection is explained to mean—the recollected perception of the ſenſations or operations of our own mind within us."

Mark the ſhameful impreciſion of this definition!

1. The perception of a ſenſation cannot be "recollected;" becauſe ſenſation implies the preſence, and recollection the abſence, of the object of perception.

2. The perception of ſenſations, and the perception of operations of mind, are tautologies; becauſe all ſenſations imply perception, and all operations of mind alſo imply perception.

3. The words "of our own mind" are governed by both ſubſtantives "ſenſations and operations;" thus mind is made to have ſenſations, which are attributes of body only.

4. In the combination "our own mind," the plural pronoun being united with the ſingular ſubſtantive, it is implied that one and the ſame mind may be common to more than one individual: a doctrine not inconſiſtent with the ſpiritual pantheiſm of Berkeley, but quite inconſiſtent with the material individuality of Locke.

5. The

* "So far I will not deny I can abſtract, if that may properly be called abſtraction which extends only to the conceiving ſeparately ſuch objects as it is poſſible may really exiſt or be actually perceived aſunder."—Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge, ſec. v. In the thirteenth ſection unity is admitted to be a ſimple idea and an abſtract idea.

5. The words "within us," if connected only with mind, are idle and superfluous. The mind is necessarily and always within us. But if, and this can alone account for their occurrence, they were intended as a modifier of the entire phrase, an adverb, as it were, to the whole sentence, our sensations are then placed within us, which is both false and absurd; sensation, by definition, implying contact with the external world.

Such is the unintelligible, the nonsensical jargon of this vaunted definition.—The Inquirer does not think so lowly of Locke as to believe him the author of it; nor is he convinced that this pretended quotation can at all be found in those editions of the "Essay concerning Human Understanding" which appeared during the author's life-time. The passage must be a wanton forgery (not of Mr. Lofft,—he is incapable of the disingenuous action!) of some lazy compositor, who used ready-set words, without caring for their cohesion or significance. They are at best worthy of an Alexandrian Platonist labouring to inculcate the contradictions of mysticism under the name of philosophy. Yet this thoughtless jumble of terms, this confused puddle of phrases, Mr. Lofft stoops to admire,—stoops lower still, to vindicate. Let him go into the church and preconize the Trinity, that would not be a viler occupation! It is soon after quoting this very definition of reflection that Mr. Lofft adds: "The term used by Locke is therefore at once the most complete and the most correct."

It cannot be necessary to continue commenting on such logic.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—(*Continued from page 24 of our last Number.*)

NO. V.

Ἄ Βάρετος δὲ χορδαῖς
Ἔρωτα μέλπει ἠχεῖ. ANAC.

Spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ. HOR.

IN the earliest ages of Greece, and with the first dawn of civilization, the adoration of the gods, and the praises of heroes, the imperfect lights which a rude and irregular survey had cast upon the works of nature, the simple and unsophisticated doctrines of a morality deduced from natural reason, or founded on experience (such as it was) of the importance of the social duties which were inculcated,—these were the only subjects of the Muse, and were sung to unenlightened barbarians by venerable men, who combined in themselves the characters and authorities of the priest, the poet, and the philosopher. Love, which so universally inspires the bards of later ages as to make us naturally inclined to imagine it the earliest as well as the most extensive field of imagination and poetry, was, nevertheless, at that period, nothing but an appetite or passion, unconnected with reason, and susceptible of none of the elevation of refinement or sentiment. We have no account of any poet who devoted his talents to this gentle and alluring theme earlier than the 8th century before Christ. It afterwards became appropriated to the lyre, and appears to have pervaded the highest and most celebrated of those compositions which were particularly adapted to that ancient species of music, and derived this name from that of the instrument itself.

The number nine, from that of the Muses, has always been held in particular veneration and esteem, and seems to be applied to subjects connected with poetry with some peculiar degree of aptness and propriety. Thus we have "nine earthly Muses" (of whom I shall give some account presently), and "nine lyrical poets" the diversity of whose talents appears to be not ill expressed in several little poems on the subject preserved in the "Anthologia." The following is by an uncertain author, but appeared to me the best adapted to translation.

Πίνδαρε, Μουσάων ἱερὸν στόμα.

Oh sacred voice of the Pierian choir,
Immortal Pindar! Oh enchanting air
Of sweet Bacchylides! Oh rapturous lyre,
Majestic graces of the Lesbian fair!

Muse of Anacreon, the gay, the young!
Stesichorus, thy full Homeric stream!
Soft elegies by Cea's poet sung!
Perfusive Ibycus, thy glowing theme!

Sword of Alcæus, that with tyrant's gore
Gloriously painted, lift'st thy point so high!
Ye tuneful nightingales that still deplore
Your Alcman, prince of amorous poesy!
Oh yet impart some breath of heavenly fire
To him who venerates the Grecian lyre!

The poet who is last noticed, was, as is here implied, the earliest on record who devoted his Muse to the service of love.—It may not be unamusing, nor from the purpose of this essay, to give some account of this first of amorous bards, and

afterwards to produce a few ſpecimens that may tend to give us an idea of the comparative merits of thoſe of the other poets whoſe names are mentioned, who moſt avowedly employed their talents on the ſame ſubject, and who are leaſt familiar to the ear of an Engliſh reader.

The age of Alcman has been fixed to the 27th Olympiad. The place of his birth has given occaſion to a diſpute among very ancient writers, into the particulars of which it is neither my province nor my inclination to enter at large; though I will beg leave to ſtate a few reaſons which would rather incline me to aſſign him, with Suidas and others, of Spartan origin, than to believe, with Crates, Paterculus, and Ælian, that he was a native of Sardis. In the firſt place, he uſed the native dialect of Sparta; which, though it may be ſaid he would probably have done as an adopted citizen, yet it receives ſome corroboration from a ſecond circumſtance, which is, that many of the works compoſed by him were in honour of Spartan heroes and tutelar deities, and celebrate or deſcribe places in the neighbourhood of Sparta; and we well know that the land of our birth is the firſt object of veneration to the genuine poetical ſpirit. A poem of his is mentioned by Pauſanias in praiſe of Caſtor and Pollux. He records in it all the circumſtances attending the nativity of thoſe heroes, which he places in the little iſland of Pephnos, on the Laconian coaſt; and that this was a well-known tradition among the inhabitants appears from a very remarkable ſuperſtition recorded to have prevailed among them concerning the ſacred images of the brothers which were kept upon that rock, and which, it was believed, no ſtorms nor tempeſts, nor daſhing of the waves which inceſſantly break over it, could ever ſhake from their foundations. In another poem (probably a Hymn to the Graces) he celebrated the temples of Phaenza and Cletæ, built to them on the banks of the little river Tiaſa, which was a tributary ſtream to the Eurotas, or (according to the popular doctrine of the day) the daughter of that river-deity.—It may be worth while to notice a ſingular coincidence remarked by Bayle, and which, in my opinion, adds weight to the arguments which tend to prove the Spartan birth of Alcman. Another Alcman has been conjured up, a native of Meſſene, to whom a faulty paſſage in Suidas appears to have given birth. But our poet is elſewhere ſaid to have been born at Meſſoa, which was the name of a ſuburb at Sparta. Of this ſecond perſonage Suidas ſays nothing; it is therefore very reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they were the ſame, and that Meſſene is only a falſe reading for Meſſoa.

Of the life of Alcman few memoirs have reached our days. Heraclides Ponticus informs us that he was in his youth a ſlave, and that his extraordinary genius procured him his freedom. His inſtruments were the cithara and the flute. He is reputed to have been the inventor of muſic for choral dances, and the firſt who excluded the heroic meaſure from lyric poems.

The Spartans were ſtrongly impreſſed with a ſenſe of the power of muſic to ſtimulate to heroic actions and the love of our country. The figure which Tyrtæus makes in their hiſtory is ſtrikingly honourable to the poetical character; but it is not a ſolitary inſtance. In one of the greateſt exigencies of the ſtate, the flute of Alcman was called in to animate the ſinking ſpirits of their warriors; and as the experiment was repeated, we may conclude that it anſwered expectation, though the particular circumſtances of the diſtreſs which occaſioned it, or of the victory which it procured, are unknown to us. But that which has rendered him moſt celebrated, is, that (as I have ſaid before) he was by the ancients conſidered as the father of amorous poetry; though the very few lines here and there interſperſed in the work of Athenæus, and which are the only veſtiges of his compoſitions, do not enable us to judge of their peculiar nature or merits.—He introduced the cuſtom, which long maintained itſelf among the Greeks, of chanting love-verſes at banquets and aſſemblies. The name of the beauty in whoſe honour he ſung, and who was herſelf a votary of the Muſes, is preſerved in a ſmall fragment of his works; and his love for her is repreſented to have been of the pureſt and moſt honourable kind.—"Again (ſays the amorous poet) has the ſweet child of Venus entered my ſoul and gladdened all within me. Theſe lays a heavenly virgin has inſpired, Megaloſtrata with the golden hair."

Unfortunately this "noble flame" did not preſerve him from the influence of more ſenſual paſſion. To omit all further mention of his gallantries, and to finiſh this ſketch, I will only add, that he was immoderately addicted to the pleaſures of the table, as ſufficiently appears from the fragments of his writings.

The Spartans were not inſenſible to the merits

merits of the poet who had ſoftened their unmuſical tongue, and brought it to a ſtandard of very ſuperior elegance and melody. They erected a tomb for him near the temple of Helen in the ſuburb Sebrius, ſo called from the ſepulchre of Sebrus the hero, one of the moſt honourable places in the city, from its neighbourhood to the grove of plane-trees in which the firſt of their games were celebrated. In the "Anthologia" we find him mentioned as "the poet of the Graces, the finger of hymeneals." In the epigrammatic ſtyle, the traveller is warned, when paſſing by his tomb, "not to judge of man by a ſtone; for that very monument, ſo mean and little, contains the bones of a moſt noble poet, the favourite of the Muſes." "Two continents (ſays Antipater) contend for the honour of his birth. Many are the native lands of the poets." Yet in another epigram, which is one of thoſe made on the ſtatues in the Gymnaſium and Hippodrome at Conſtantinople, Alcman is mentioned as one of the more ignoble poets, and his head the only one that is not crowned with ivy-buds. From the remoteneſs of the age of this poem from that in which he lived, it is probable that ignorance, and not malice, was the ground of this miſrepreſentation.

Simonides, the poet of Cea, the friend of Hipparchus and of Pauſaniàs, and finally of Hiero king of Syracuſe, at whoſe Court he died, is of a much later date, his birth being fixed to the 55th Olympiad. The univerſal voice of antiquity has taught us to connect his name with every thing that is tender and mournful;* but moſt of the exiſting ſpecimens of his works are of too grave and moral a caſt to merit preciſely this title; and there are not wanting ſome of a ſatirical nature, which appear almoſt inconſiſtent with the character which is generally attributed to him. A very ſpirited tranſlation in proſe of his moſt celebrated poem of the latter deſcription may be met with in the "Spectator;" and I have already, in the courſe of theſe eſſays, given ſpecimens of his more ſerious compoſitions. One of a yet different ſtamp remains, which ſeems more amply to juſtify the praiſe of ſoftneſs and melancholy aſſigned him by the ancient writers. The ſtory of Danaë, on which it is founded, is too well known to need any deſcription here.

* Mœſtius Lacrymis Simonidèis, CATULL.

Ὅτε λάρναχι ἐνβαιδαλέᾳ ἄνεμος.

When the wind reſounding high
Bluſter'd from the northern ſky,
When the waves in ſtronger tide
Daſh'd againſt the veſſel's ſide,
Her care-worn cheeks with tears bedew'd,
Her ſleeping infant Danaë view'd,
And, trembling ſtill with new alarms,
Around him caſt a mother's arms.
"My child, what woes does Danaë weep!
But thy young limbs are wrapt in ſleep.
In that poor nook all ſad and dark,
While lightnings play around our bark,
Thy quiet boſom only knows
The heavy ſigh of deep repoſe.
The howling wind, the raging ſea,
No terror can excite in thee;
The angry ſurges wake no care
That burſt above thy long deep hair;
But couldſt thou feel what I deplore,
Then would I bid thee ſleep the more.
"Sleep on, ſweet boy! ſtill be the deep!
(Oh could I lull my woes aſleep!)
Jove, let thy mighty hand o'erthrow
The baffled malice of my foe;
And may this child, in future years,
Avenge his mother's wrongs and tears!"

How different is the character given us of the impetuous and enthuſiaſtic Ibycus!* and how completely the only fragment which we poſſeſs of his writings correſponds with the impreſſion which the univerſal voice of antiquity has made on our minds reſpecting him! How well is the vehemence and fire of his poetry repreſented to us in the few words by which Athenæus introduces him to our attention:—Καὶ ὁ Ῥηγῖνος δὲ Ἴβυκος βοᾷ καὶ κέκραγεν.

Ἦρι μὲν ἄιτε Κυδώνιαι, &c.

What time ſoft zephyrs of the balmy May
Firſt o'er the rich Cydonian gardens play,
(Immortal gardens, where the Cretan fair,
'Midſt blooming bow'rs perpetual fragrance ſhare!)
With warmer hues the bluſhing apples glow,
Fill'd by the fruitful ſtreams that round them flow;
And new-born cluſters ſwell with future wine
Beneath the ſhadowy foliage of the vine.
Alas! to me the vernal ſeaſon brings
But added torture on his ſunny wings;

* He was a native of Rhegium, and lived about 540 years before Chriſt. Several epigrams in the "Anthologia" allude to the peculiar circumſtances attending the murder of this poet by banditti, and the diſcovery of his aſſaſſins by a flight of cranes. The ſtory is well told by Ælian in his Var. Hiſt. —See alſo concerning Ibycus, Cic. Tuſc. Diſp. iv.

For

For Love, the earlieſt tyrant of my breaſt,
Impetuous raviſher of joy and reſt,
Burſts like a torrent from his mother's arms,
And fills my trembling ſoul with new alarms.
Like Boreas ruſhing from his Thracian plains,
Cloath'd in fierce lightnings and o'erwhelming rains,
So rages in my ſoul the madd'ning pow'r;
His parching fires my withering heart devour;
A burning phrenzy comes my ſenſes o'er;
Sweet peace is fled, and reaſon is no more.

The ſoft and eaſy ſtyle of Bacchylides* may be well contraſted with both the foregoing, by the following fragment of a Pæan, or ſacred hymn to Peace, the concluſion of which may entitle him to a compariſon with the amorous poets.

Τίκτει δὲ τε θνατοῖσιν Εἰρήνη μεγάλα.

For thee, ſweet Peace, abundance glads the plains;
Thy ſmiles inſpire the bard to heavenly ſtrains.
On many an altar, at thy glad return,
Pure victims bleed, and holy odours burn,
And frolic youth their happy age apply
To graceful movements, ſports, and minſtrelſy.
Dark ſpiders weave their webs within the ſhield,
Ruſt eats the ſpear, the terror of the field,
And brazen trumpets now no more affright
The ſilent ſlumbers of ambroſial Night.
Inſpiring banquets gladden all the ways,
And youths and maidens ſing their roundelays.

(*To be continued.*)

* Bacchylides owed his birth to the iſland of Cos, and was nephew to Simonides. He lived about 500 years before Chriſt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to requeſt the inſertion in your excellent Miſcellany of the following catalogue of the animals that were to be found in Norfolk about a century ago. It is drawn up from a manuſcript liſt made by Dr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Browne, of Norwich, the juſtly celebrated author of the "Treatiſe on Vulgar Errors." This liſt was communicated by him to Merret, who has inſerted a few of the names, but none of the remarks annexed to them, in his "Pinax Rerûm Naturalium Britannicarum." The original is depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum. The animals, however, are arranged in no order, but appear to have been inſerted merely as they occurred to the recollection or obſervation of the writer. They are here reduced to the Linnæan claſſification; the names now in uſe are added, and the orthography and language are ſomewhat modernized. Such parts as were unintereſting, from their recording only well-known facts, are omitted. For theſe liberties it is neceſſary to make ſome apology; and I truſt it will be conſidered ſufficient for me to ſay, that, although the original would be conſidered as highly valuable by a naturaliſt, yet ſuch is its confuſion, from the old names, from the total want of arrangement, and the rudeneſs of language (in memoranda written oftentimes apparently in great haſte), that, to the general reader, it would afford but a very ſmall ſhare either of information or intereſt. Such of the animals as I have not been able to aſcertain, are inſerted by themſelves at the end of the claſs to which they belong. To ſome of the articles I have added a few ſhort obſervations, where explanation or additional remarks appeared to me to be neceſſary. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that, out of all the known Britiſh quadrupeds, the ſeal and otter alone have place in the above catalogue. The badger, wild-cat, and deer (if the two laſt ſpecies were then known in Norfolk, and there can be little doubt but they were), with ſeveral others, had certainly as good a claim to notice as either of theſe. From the great number of birds whoſe names are inſerted, it is to be preſumed that the feathered tribes had occupied by far the greateſt part of the writer's time and attention. The fiſh, but particularly the ſmaller animals, as the zoophytes, teſtacea, and inſects, are very imperfect. Of the former there are frequently little more than either the names given to them by the old writers, or thoſe by which they were known to the Norfolk fiſhermen. Many of the common animals in all the claſſes are no doubt purpoſely omitted.

I truſt that it is needleſs for me to ſtate to you the utility of publiſhing county-liſts of animals, with remarks of original obſervers, where thoſe remarks are pertinent or uſeful. By ſuch means very eſſential ſervices may be rendered towards completing the natural hiſtory of our country, which at preſent is but very imperfectly known. I am, Sir, &c.

X. P. S.

MAMMALIA.

MAMMALIA.

THE COMMON SEAL.

"The *Vitulus Marinus*, sea-calf, or seal, is often taken sleeping on the shore, in the Norwich river, near Surlingham. If these animals can be brought to feed, they may be kept for many months in ponds. The bladder, the ensiform cartilage, the figure of the throttle, the clustered and racemous form of the kidnies, and the flat and compressed heart, are remarkable parts in the seal. In the stomachs of all that I opened I found many worms."

Observations.—Seals are by no means so common on any of the southern shores of this kingdom as they were at the time that Sir Thomas Browne wrote his account; and of late years very few indeed have been seen on the coasts of Norfolk. As to the assertion that they may be kept in ponds, it is to be suspected that the writer meant in such ponds only into which salt-water is admitted. There can be no doubt that in fresh-water they would soon languish and die. The species of worms above-mentioned were most probably either *ascaris phocæ* or *tænia phocæ*, of Linnæus, perhaps both: if so, this is the only place in which they have been noted as English.

THE OTTER.

"Young otters are sometimes preyed upon by buzzards, having occasionally been found in the nests of these birds. By many persons they are accounted no bad dish. Otters may be rendered perfectly tame; and in some houses they have been known to serve the office of turnspits."

THE SPERMACETI-WHALE.

"A spermaceti-whale, of sixty-two feet in length, was taken near Wells. Another of the same kind, about twenty years before, was caught at Hunstanton; and not far from the latter place eight or nine were driven ashore. It is said that two of these had young ones after they were forsaken by the water."

THE PORPESSE.

"The tursio, or porpesse, is common."

"The Dolphin, though more rare than the porpesse, is sometimes taken.—These two animals are confounded by many persons; but the dolphin has a more waved line along the skin, is sharper towards the tail, has its head longer, its nose more extended, (which makes good the figure of Rondeletius), and its flesh more red. The latter, when well cooked, is generally allowed to be a good dish, much superior to the flesh of a porpesse."

THE GRAMPUS.

"A grampus above sixteen feet long was caught at Yarmouth about the year 1694."

BIRDS.

With respect to the migration of birds, Sir Thomas Browne says, that "those which come in the spring come for the most part from the southward, and those in the autumn or winter from the northward. They are observed to come in great flocks with a north-east wind, and to depart with a south-west wind; and they do not appear in flocks of one kind, but of many kinds together, as woodcocks, fieldfares, thrushes, and small birds. These come and alight together, attended frequently by hawks or other birds of prey."

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Sir Thomas Browne had not seen this bird in a wild state in Norfolk; but of other eagles he informs us there were several kinds.

THE SEA-EAGLE.

(*Falco Ossifragus of Linnæus?*)

"We have the halyætus or fenne-eagles, some of which measure three yards and a quarter in the extent of their wings. One of these being caught alive, grew so tame that it went about my court-yard, feeding on fish, red-herrings, flesh, or any kind of offal, without the least trouble."

THE OSPREY.

(*Falco Haliætus of Linnæus.*)

"There is also a lesser sort of eagle, called an osprey, which hovers about the fens, and will dip his claws into the water, and often take up a fish. For this purpose its feet are singularly constructed; and, the better to secure its prey, each of the outer toes may on occasion be turned backwards. It is said to catch coots in the same manner."

THE KITE.

"There are some kites; but they are not in such quantity as Aldrovandus says are often to be seen hovering about the Thames near London. There are also the grey and bald-buzzards in great numbers, owing to the broad waters and warrens, which afford them more food than they can obtain in woodland countries."

Observation.—It is difficult to say what two birds are here meant by grey and bald-buzzard. The bald-buzzard of all the English writers is the osprey before noted.

THE MERLIN.

"This is called a hobby-bird, because it comes in either with or a little before the hobbies in the spring. It is marvellously subj ct

ſubject to the vertigo, and is ſometimes caught in theſe fits."

THE WOODCHAT.

(*Lanius Rufus, Var. γ, Gmelin's Linnæus ?*)

"There is a ſmall bird of prey called a bird-catcher. It is about the ſize of a thruſh, and linnet-coloured, with a long-iſh white and ſharp bill. It is a kind of Lanius, and is of a very wild nature, though kept in a cage and fed with fleſh."

"RAVENS are in good plenty near Norwich; and on this account it is there are ſo few kites ſeen thereabout. They build in woods very early, and lay their eggs in February.

"ROOKS are alſo in great numbers, on account of the great quantities of corn-fields and rookeries. The young ones are commonly ſold in Norwich market.—Many of them are killed for the livers, which are uſed in curing the rickets."

JACKDAWS are very common; but Sir Thomas Browne never obſerved in Norfolk the Corniſh chough, which has red legs and a red bill, and is very frequent in Cornwall.

THE ROLLER.

A ſpecimen of this very uncommon bird was ſhot near Croſtwick, in May 1664, and was ſent to Sir Thomas Browne for examination. This is only the third that we have heard of as having been ſeen at large in the Britiſh iſlands.

THE CUCKOO.

"There are cuckoos of two ſorts in Norfolk, one far exceeding the other in ſize. Some perſons have attempted to keep theſe birds alive, in warm rooms, through the winter, but they have never ſucceeded. The cuckoos in their ſummer migration range very far northward; ſome have been obſerved even in Iceland."

Obſervations.—With reſpect to the two ſpecies of cuckoo which this intelligent obſerver believed he had diſcovered, there is very evidently an error. The young cuckoos are of a brown colour, mixed with ferruginous and black, and, according to Pennant, have been deſcribed by ſome authors as old ones. This circumſtance, added to that of their ſmaller ſize, will account for Sir Thomas Browne's miſtake. Had there really been two ſpecies in this country, ſo diſtinct as by the preceding note we might be led to imagine, there can be no doubt but that, in the lapſe of more than a hundred years, during which the ſtudy of natural hiſtory has been ſo ardently purſued in theſe kingdoms, they muſt have been perfectly aſcertained.

THE GREEN WOODPECKER, — THE GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER,— THE MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER, AND THE NUTHATCH.

"Theſe are remarkable in the hardneſs of their bill and ſkull, and in the muſcles which throw the tongue above an inch out of their mouth, for the purpoſe of picking up inſects on which they feed.—They make holes in trees, without any conſideration of the wends or quarters, but where the rottenneſs beſt affords convenience."

THE KINGFISHER.

"The number of rivulets and ſtreams whoſe banks are beſet with willows and alders, ſhelter this beautiful bird. The females build their neſts in holes above gravel-pits, where there are always to be found great quantities of ſmall fiſhes bones; and they lay very handſome round, and, as it were, poliſhed eggs."

Obſervation.—This account of the kingfiſher forming its neſt above gravel-pits is certainly not true, as of general occurrence: the neſt is moſt commonly to be found in the forſaken hole of a water-rat, in the bank of ſome ditch or rivulet.

THE HOOPOE.

"Upupa, or Hoope-bird, has its name from its note. I have often ſeen them in Norfolk, and it is by no means difficult to ſhoot them."

"The SKYLARK, WOODLARK, and TITLARK, are ſufficiently common here; but I have never met with the calandrier, or great creſted lark.

"The STARES or STARLINGS are in great numbers. The moſt remarkable circumſtance relating to theſe birds is their rooſting at night (about the autumn) in immenſe numbers, in the marſhes, on the reeds or alders. I have often gone into the marſhes for the purpoſe of obſerving them; and, ſtanding near their uſual place of reſort, I have ſeen many flocks fly ng from all quarters. Theſe, in leſs than an hour's time, would all come in, and ſettle in innumerable multitudes within a very ſmall compaſs."

THE HAWFINCH.

Our obſerving writer calls this a coble-bird, or a kind of coccothrauſtes, and ſays that it is chiefly to be ſeen in the ſummer, about cherry time.

Obſervation.—It feeds on the kernels of cherries, and ſome other kinds of ſtone-fruit; and by means of its amazingly ſtrong bill it breaks the ſtones without much difficulty.

(*To be continued.*)

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been said on the subject of machines for threshing corn, particularly in some of the revised county-reports, but in general in such vague terms as to convey little information (farther than a mere notice of the fact) to persons desirous of adopting them, who reside at great distances from the situations in which these machines are used, and out of the reach of obtaining the necessary information from the mechanics who construct them.

I am also not perfectly satisfied from the accounts I have received, that a threshing-mill calculated for general reception and utility is yet invented. It appears to me, that the machine wanted should be cheap, not costing more (buildings for containing it alone excepted) than fifty guineas; that it should be moved by a power not exceeding the strength of two horses; and that its capacity for work, both as to quantity and quality, should give it a decided claim of superiority over manual labour. A threshing-mill combining these advantages would be an acquisition of immense importance to the country; and any of your ingenious Correspondents, who, through the channel of your widely-circulating Magazine, would inform the agricultural world of such an invention, with the name and address of the inventor, particulars, *from practice*, of its conformity to the foregoing specifications, and references to persons who have used it, would confer a benefit on society, and an obligation on, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

The Boyce, May 10, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1804.—*By* JEROME DE LA LANDE.

THIS year is as remarkable as 1801 and 1802, since it presents us with the discovery of a new planet. The circumstance was accidental, it is true; but it was prepared and directed by the labours of an able and indefatigable observer. M. Harding wrote to me as follows, on the 10th of November, from Lilienthal, near Bremen.

"I had engaged in an undertaking, in which I had been occupied above a year. Every favourable night I composed a small atlas to represent the zodiac of the two planets recently discovered by Messrs. Piazzi and Olbers. The smallness of these two planets, which, in most of their positions, are only of the eighth or ninth magnitude, requires a perfect knowledge of all the small stars that are in this zodiac The celestial charts hitherto published are not sufficiently detailed, and cannot convey a knowledge, at the first sight, of those two small planets, because they represent no stars but what are of the seventh or eighth magnitude. This consideration induced me to compose more detailed charts, to contain all the stars down to the ninth and tenth magnitude; an undertaking which would formerly have been immense, but is now greatly facilitated, since you have made astronomers acquainted with fifty thousand stars which are in your "History of the Heavens."

"This enterprize, which procured me a minute knowledge of the starry firmament, furnished with the opportunity of discovering the new planet. On the 1st of September, comparing the sheet of my little atlas with the heavens, I found, between No. 3 in Mayer's Catalogue, and a star mentioned in your History, another unknown star, which I had never before seen in that place. I marked it in my chart as a star having 2° 25′ right-ascension, and 36′ of northern-declination, without suspecting any singularity. On the 4th of September this star was gone, but at 2° of right-ascension and 1′ of northern-declination, I observed another star, which I had not perceived three days before. I began to suspect a motion in the unknown star, and the more strongly, as I found neither of the two stars marked in a chart drawn last year, though I had introduced into it stars of a much feebler light. I therefore hastened to observe it with the micrometer, to determine its position; but a fog intervened, at the moment when I had brought the star to the field of my telescope. I waited with impatience till the following day, and found that the star had changed its place considerably. The micrometer gave me its position for 11h. 12′ 45″ mean-time, 1° 51′ 51″ right-ascension, and 11′ 26″ south-declination. After this observation I no longer doubted that it was a moveable-star, and perhaps a planet; because, when seen by our largest telescopes, it had neither tail nor nebulosity, so that it could not be a comet. I hastened to apprize Messrs. Olbers, Gauss, Bode, and Baron von Zach, of the circumstance. The first commenced his observations the 7th of September. I prosecuted mine till the 27th, when

when I was informed that M. von Zach had commenced a course of observations with capital instruments."

After the receipt of this letter from M. Harding, I learned that M. Gauss, an able astronomer of Brunswick, had already thrice calculated the elements of the orbit of this planet. I shall presently give a statement of the last. On the other hand, M. Burckhardt at Paris communicated to us elements, which on the 23d of November were so perfect, that they differed but little from those of M. Gauss. M. Burckhardt continued to correct them till the 24th of December.

The following are the observations made by M. Burckhardt at the Military School, and which he made use of to calculate the orbit:

Mean-time at the Observatory, 1804.				*Right-ascension.*			*Southern-declination.*		
	h.	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
September 23, at .	11	46	12	353	7	0,3	4	5	41,9
October 4, . . .	10	55	47	357	19	26,4	6	27	43,6
. . . 19, . . .	9	49	48	355	34	1,5	9	4	39
November 5, . .	8	41	56	355	19	4,8	10	43	0,4
. . . 22, . .	7	42	[illegible]	357	12	39	10	53	19,6
December 21, . .	6	18	15	4	37	33,9	8	32	47,8

	M. BURCKHARDT.			M. GAUSS.		
	s.	°	′	s.	°	′
Ascending-node, . . .	5	21	6	5	20	47
Inclination, ...		13	5		13	20
Aphelion, ...	7	22	49	7	21	18
Equation, ...		28	57		29	25
Mean-distance, . . .		2,657			2,620	
Revolution, ...	4 yrs. 4 mo. 2 d.			4 yrs. 2 mo. 28 d.		
Longitude, September 23, at noon, .		19	45		19	40

M. Messier and M. Bouvard at Paris, and M. Vidal at Mirepoix, continued to observe it; and M. Burckhardt calculated an ephemeris, to enable astronomers to discover it again, which, after a few days of unfavourable weather, would be rather difficult on account of its diminutive size.

It has already been in agitation to give an ancient name to the new planet: it was proposed to call it Juno. For my part I shall never call the planets recently discovered by any other names than Herschel, Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding. I shewed, in the "Journal des Savans" for 1789, that mythological names are perfectly unmeaning. If we call the planets of the ancients by the names by which they were known to them, this is necessary for the purpose of understanding them, and the names indicate the attributes of the deity whose name was given to the planet. The most brilliant planet was called Venus, because she was the most beautiful of the goddesses. Can it be said that the planet Olbers was called Pallas because that planet is the emblem of wisdom of wisdom and knowledge? Why should that of Piazzi be called Ceres?—Has it any connection with the harvest?—With respect to the new planets, therefore, these names are insignificant and misplaced. They appear to me to have been derived from ancient fable only to deprive astronomers of the recompence of their labours, of the gratitude which is due to them, and of the emulation which may thence result. It is, in my opinion, a contemptible jealousy and offensive ingratitude, as I have already said in the

"Journal des Debats"* of the 8th November, 1804.

It is impossible to behold the new planets without calling to mind the opinion of the ancients on this subject.

Artemidorus, quoted by Seneca, book vii. chap. 5. said, that the five planets were not the only ones, and that there existed a great number which were unknown to us.

But the idea of Kepler is still more extraordinary:—"*Inter Jovem et Martem* (says that great astronomer) *interposui novum planetam.*"

The new planets furnish geometricians a vast field of investigation. The perturbations they experience must not only be considerable, but they will be very complicated, and very difficult to be calculated, on account of their great eccentricities and inclinations. Accordingly the Institute has made this the subject of a prize for the year 1805.

Besides the discovery of a planet, the year 1804 is likewise distinguished by that of a comet. It is the 94th, and was discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, on the 7th of March; by M. Bouvard, at Paris, on the 11th; and by M. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 12th. Its elements are as follow:

			s.	°	′
Node,	.	.	5	26	48
Inclination,	.	.		56	29
Perihelion,	.	.	4	28	45
Transit, 13th February,				14	6

Distance of Perihelion, 1,0712 direct movement.

The medal founded by Lalande in 1802, was, on the 9th of April, adjudged by the Institute to M. Piazzi, in consideration of his excellent Catalogue of 6748 stars. It is the second time that this prize has been decreed. It was given in 1803 to M. Olbers for the discovery of his planet. A lover of astronomy at Berlin has deposited 400 francs in the hands of M. Bode, for the author of the most important astrononomical dissertation which shall be transmitted to him before the end of August 1805.

This year has likewise procured us another pleasure: I mean the return of M. Humboldt, who has brought back with him from his travels an immense quantity of observations. This is the proper opportunity for introducing a few words concerning that illustrious traveller. The combination of courage, talents, and fortune, is so difficult to be met with, that before him there was no example of the kind: accordingly no travels like his were ever undertaken.

Frederic-Alexander Baron von Humboldt was born at Berlin September 14, 1769. Having completed his studies at Berlin and at Göttingen, he went to France in 1790, and afterwards visited England. George Forster, the son of John Reinhold, inspired him with a love of travel and of making observations. He published a work on the basaltes of the Rhine. In 1798 he purposed to visit Egypt, but gave the preference to America. He went first to Spain; then to the Canary Islands in May 1799; and thence proceeded to Cumana, on the coast of Paria, in South America.

In 1800 he visited the Oronoko, the Rio Negro, the Casiquiare, the communication of the Orinaro with the river of Amazons, and penetrated by land to the frontiers of Brazil.

Among the curious observations which he read to the Institute, I remarked those on the Casiquiare, which forms the communication between the Oronoko and the Rio Negro, concerning whose source a mistaken notion had been entertained; those on the very active poison of the Guaris; on the dreadful inconvenience of the Maringuins; and on the Otomates, who eat a pound of argillaceous earth without sustaining any injury.

In 1801 he went to the island of Cuba, to Carthagena. He discovered that there was scarcely a difference of a quarter of a line of the barometer between the Gulph of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; a question of which I was long desirous of procuring the solution.

In 1802 M. von Humboldt went to Peru, ascended the Andes, visited Santa Fé de Bogota, Quito, Loxa, Guayaquil, Lima, Acapulco, and in 1803 Mexico.—It is surprising to find that the situation of Mexico was so inaccurately determined as to leave an uncertainty of two or three degrees; he found the difference of the meridians to be 6h. 45′ 20″, and the latitude 19° 26′ 2″. Having made a great number of excursions and observations in Mexico, he repaired to the Havannah, and afterwards to Philadelphia. At length on the 4th of August he arrived at Bourdeaux, with forty chests of collections, six thousand plants, a great number of maps, astronomical determinations of 240 places,

* The title of the "Journal des Debats" has recently been changed for that of "Journal de l'Empire." Debates (as a Continental Journal observes on this occasion) have ceased to be the order of the day at Paris. T.

500 barometrical altitudes, physical observations on the load-stone, on the temperature of the earth and of the sea, on fifty four volcanoes, on the projected communication of the two oceans, and on the moral history of man.

M. Bonpland, the worthy companion of his travels, was born at Rochelle at the end of the year 1774. He is an excellent botanist.

M. von Humboldt highly extols the Spaniards. Their navigators are uncommonly clever in observations; and he was astonished to observe the degree of emulation, intelligence, and activity, which prevailed among them. They expend considerable sums in instruments; and Spain may serve as a model to nations the most jealous with respect to nautical science.—The tables of M. Mendoza were attended with great expence, but they are extremely useful.

General Sanson, who is at the head of the depôt of war, has complied with the desire of the Bureau of Longitude, to undertake the mensuration of the degrees of longitude in France, from Strasburg to Brest. M. Henry, who had given proofs of his talents at Manheim, at Munich, and at Petersburg, set off the 11th of April. The 20th of July he began the mensuration of the base, and on the 16th of September it was finished. It is 9780 fathoms. He performed his operations with the admirable rulers of platina employed by M. Delambre for the bases of Perpignan and Melun.

The eclipse of the 11th of February was observed at Rome, at Madrid, at Marseilles, and at Petersburg; but the weather was almost every where unfavourable.

M. Delambre has observed the solstices, and has obtained the same results as the preceding year. The winter-solstice gives 6″ more, taking Bradley's refractions.

On the 25th of May, 1804, I deposited at the Observatory the manuscripts and observations of Louville, Bouguer, Lacaille, and d'Agelet, that they might be united to those of Lemonnier.

At Geneva the Observatory has been restored to its former state. Messrs. Pictet, Maurice, and John Louis Pictet Mallet, the son of him who went to Kola, observed the occultation of the Pleiades on the 20th of October.

The Elector of Bavaria is building an observatory in the vicinity of Munich.—The spot chosen for this edifice embraces an immense horizon. Professor Seyffer, a celebrated astronomer of Göttingen, has been appointed director of this establishment.

Some rich proprietors of estates in Volhynia and the Ukraine have raised contributions among themselves for the purpose of establishing lyceums at Kryeminice and at Winnica for the physical sciences.—They have purchased the library and instruments of the King of Poland. M. Sniadecki has received twelve thousand francs for telescopes and pendulums; and no expence will be spared to have well-furnished observatories.

M. Goldbach, an able astronomer of Leipzig, regretted that he was not able to devote himself entirely to our science: I endeavoured to procure him an advantageous situation, in order to attach him to it. At length M. Novosiltzoff, President of the Academy, and M. Murawieff, appointed him professor at the University of Moscow, with a salary of six thousand francs. He is charged to direct the construction of the new observatory, to provide it with instruments, to make the current observations, to train to practical astronomy such pupils as shall possess the preparatory attainments, and to hold a course of lectures on theoretical astronomy, either in French or German, in one of the auditories of the university.

Several telescopes, by Cary, of different degrees of power, a good astronomical pendulum, a chronometer by Arnold, and an entire portable circle, a foot in diameter, had previously been procured, and another, three feet in diameter, by Ramsden's successor, was expected. M. Goldbach will therefore be provided with all the means of being useful to the Observatory of Moscow. The Emperor of Russia still continues to manifest a desire for promoting knowledge, and an attachment to men of letters. M. Goldbach availed himself of his journey to determine the positions of several towns: among the rest that of Riga, 1h. 27′ 0″, and 56° 57′ 8″.

While M. Goldbach is establishing astronomy at Moscow, Messrs. Schubert and Wisniewski are occupied at the Observatory of Petersburg, and give us reason to expect a series of observations.—The Academy has likewise engaged a mechanic, named Dienel, who will be useful to the Observatory.

Mr. Lambton has measured in the East Indies an arch of the meridian with instruments by the celebrated Ramsden; but we are not yet acquainted with the result.

fult. It is his intention to meaſure ſeveral degrees.

The "Connoiſſance des Tems" for the year 15, which appeared towards the concluſion of this year, contains a great number of memoirs, tables, obſervations, and calculations, by Meſſrs. Delaplace, Delambre, Dezack, Chornpré, Meſſier, Vidal, Guerin, Flaugergues, Lalande, Burckhardt, Duc la Chapelle, Olbers, Thulis, Mougin, Schröter, Keizer, Calandrelli, and Conti; the Life of Bernier; the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for 1803; the obſervations of the planets Piazzi and Olbers.

We have received, rather late, it is true, an intereſting book, publiſhed in 1800, the third volume of "Aſtronomical Eſſays," by John Jerome Schröter. It contains reſearches relative to the planet Jupiter, to the rotation of Mercury, and to comets.

The eleventh volume of the Italian Society contains a Supplement to the Catalogue of Stars by Cagnoli, of which we ſpoke in terms of praiſe laſt year: a memoir by M. Piazzi on the obliquity of the ecliptic, the reſult of which agrees with that found at Paris; the mean obliquity for 1800, 23° 27′ 58″, inſtead of 59″, for the ſummer ſolſtices, and ſmaller by 9″ inſtead of 6″ for the winter ſolſtices. It likewiſe contains the obſervations of Meſſrs. Chiminello and Caſſella.

In the ſeventh volume of "Notices and Extracts of Manuſcripts of the National Library," are 240 pages of obſervations and tables of Ibn Junis, in Arabic, with a tranſlation by M. Cauſſin, whoſe labour has been extremely uſeful for the theory of the Moon.

The printing of the "Tables of the Sun," by M. Delambre, has been commenced. In theſe are many new equations, all the elements of which have been verified by new obſervations. When theſe tables are finiſhed, thoſe of the Moon will be printed, and afterwards thoſe of the planets.

M. Cagnoli has publiſhed a ſecond edition of his "Trigonometry" in Italian, with ſome intereſting additions.

M. Biot has given an "Abridgment of Phyſical Aſtronomy," for the uſe of ſeminaries, containing an abridgment of all the diſcoveries deſcribed in the "Mecanique Celeſte" of M. Delaplace, and the principles of aſtronomy as in my Abridgment.

M. Bode has publiſhed the "Ephemerides for 1806." He has introduced many obſervations by M. Mechain at Paris, M. Trieſnecker at Vienna, Meſſrs. David and Bitner at Prague, M. Beirler at Mittau, M. Wurm at Blaubeuren, M. Bugge at Copenhagen, M. Derflinger at Kremſmünſter, Meſſrs. Schröter and Harding at Lilienthal, M. Jungnitz at Breſlau, M. Benzenberg at Hamburg, M. Gauſs at Brunſwick, M. Olbers at Bremen, M. Fritſch at Quedlinburg, M. Seyffert at Dreſden, M. de Ende at Zell, M. Kautſch at Leutomiſchel, M. Schubert at Peterſburg, M. Brandes at Eckwarden, M. Klugel at Halle, M. Kock at Danzig; letters from M. Piazzi and many others relative to aſtronomy; eclipſes of ſtars, and obſervations of new planets. This collection, written in German, convinces me more and more of the neceſſity of acquiring that language.

M. Harding has remarked very rapid alterations in the light of the planet Olbers; they were in general very perceptible in the interval of 40′ of time. He announces that M. Schröter and he have always found the ring of Saturn without rotation till the moment of its diſappearance.

M. Benzenberg announces that he has ſeen Jupiter in broad day; and he mentions perſons who can ſee Regulus and others the ſatellites of Jupiter without teleſcopes.

M. Wurm has found the equation of the Sun by Venus to be 11″6, and the ſize of Venus as 1,06 to the earth; but M. Delambre, by a great number of obſervations, made it only 0″96. The obſervations of Bradley and Maſkelyne produced the ſame reſult.

The "Ephemerides of Vienna for 1805" contain new Tables of Mars by M. Trieſnecker; the perturbations calculated by M. Schubert at Peterſburg; 77 pages of obſervations made at Vienna by Meſſrs. Trieſnecker and Burg, at Buda by Meſſrs. Taucher and Huliman, at Prague by Meſſrs. David and Bittner, at Cremſmunſter by M. Derflinger, at Cracow by M. Sniadecki, at Padua by M. Chiminello, at Ratiſbon by M. Heinrich, at Paris by M. Mechain, at Upſal by Meſſrs. Proſperin, Swanberg, Mallet, Holinquiſt, Trigden, Rotheram, Nordinarck, Troil, Landeſech, and Bredman, at Lund by M. Lidtgren; calculations by M. Bede, aſtronomer of Carlſburg; and many obſervations in France, extracted from the "Connoiſſance des Tems."

(To be continued.)

For

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NO. V.

On the HISTORY *of* ANCIENT CASTLES.

THERE are few branches of historical research which have been so little attended to as that which relates to military architecture. The splendour of our abbies and cathedrals has engrossed the principal attention; while our ancient castles, so long the residence of fortitude, honour, courtesy, and wit, whose history and disposition throw a more than common light upon the whole system of our national manners, have been almost entirely neglected.

Mr. Dunham Whitaker, in the "History of Whalley," says, "The mansions of our forefathers may be arranged according to the descending-scale of society in the following order:—1. The castle; 2. The castelet; 3. The ancient unembatteled manor-house; 4. The greater and less unembatteled mansion of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; 5. The ordinary hall-house; 6. The farm; and 7. The cottage. The origin of the second (says Mr. Whitaker) was chiefly in the border-counties, where no man thought himself secure from marauders in an ordinary dwelling. It was a single tower of several stories, and served its owner for almost every purpose; strongly reminding us of the first times described by Juvenal:—

"..... cum frigida parvos
Præberet spelunca domos, ignemque, laremque
Et pecus, et dominos communi clauderet umbrâ."

But this mode of treating the subject, however plausible in its appearance, would be inadequate to its intent, and would sacrifice much curious and useful intelligence to the observance of arrangement. In itself, too, it is not sufficiently extensive, since it embraces in the first instance only those castles which were intended for residence as well as for defence; and not only overlooks both the British and the Roman *castra*, but omits all mention of those numerous edifices which arose from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VII.; which, while they had lost the real castellated character, retained many of its peculiarities.

To give a minute and succinct history of ancient castles here, would be impossible. We can only present the reader with a general outline, shewing the greater and more prominent changes which marked this feature of our ancient military character; reserving the practices and manners which reigned within them for distinct consideration.

Till the introduction of the feudal system, they afford but little that carries with it a lively interest; but after that period we trace in their history the rise, the progress, and the decline, of chivalry; whose influence was so considerable not only on manners but on literature. The subject, indeed, has been lately treated more at large; but the generality of readers, we presume, will be better pleased with a short intelligible essay, than with the ponderous information of four folio volumes.

The early British fortifications seem to have been little more than mere intrenchments of earth. Cæsar, however, penetrated not far enough to know the true nature of the British fortresses; and his work "De Bello Gallico" seems only to have described the lowland camp. In all parts of England there are a vast number of strong intrenchments of a very peculiar kind, situated chiefly on the tops of natural hills, and which can be attributed to none of the different people who have ever dwelt in the adjacent country but the ancient Britons. That they may have been used at different times and occupied on emergencies by the subsequent inhabitants of the island, is more than probable; but there are many and undoubted reasons for deeming them the strong posts and fastnesses of the aboriginal settlers, where they lodged their wives, formed their garrisons, and made their stand. That the Britons were accustomed to fortify such places, we are expressly told by Tacitus, who, describing the strong holds resorted to by Caractacus, says, "Tunc montibus arduis, et si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli saxa præstruit."

One of the most important of these fastnesses in our own country is the Herefordshire beacon, situated on the very summit of one of the highest of the Malvern hills. It has been by turns attributed to the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes; but its construction as a strong hold shews it was designed for something more than temporary use; perhaps as a security for the whole adjacent country on any emergency. Another of these fortresses is at Bruff in Staffordshire: it is placed on the summit of a hill, is surrounded by two deep ditches, and has a rampart formed of stones. Other instances are adduced by Mr. Pennant in his "Tour in Wales," and by Mr. King in the first volume of the

the "Munimenta Antiqua:" but a ſtronger than all perhaps is given by Mr. Gough, in the "Additions to Camden," who ſhews that the true *Caer Caradoc*, the very fortreſs we have alluded to in the ſentence quoted, which, if not the royal ſeat of Caractacus, ſeems to have been at leaſt his fortreſs, was in Shropſhire, two miles ſouth of Clun, and three from Coxal. The deſcription of it is magnificent. Of the ſame kind of fortreſſes were Penmaen-Maur in Caernarvonſhire, Warton Cragg in Lancaſhire, Old Oſweſtry in Shropſhire, the irregular incampment of Maiden Caſtle nigh Dorcheſter, and probably Old Sarum, whoſe character was new-modelled by the Romans.

The Britiſh mode of warfare appears to have received but little alteration from the introduction of the Roman tactics.—Till finally ſubdued, their princes ſhewed abilities both in the command of armies and in the conduct of a war: they choſe their ground judiciouſly; formed able plans of active operation, and availed themſelves of all the advantages of local knowledge; but to the fortreſſes deſcribed, if we may rely on the teſtimonies of our old writers, they did not very frequently retire.

Of the Roman military works in this country, the greater part were temporary; many, however, were ſtationary poſts; and a few, to the retention of which the greateſt importance was attached, became walled *caſtra*. Cæſar (De Bell. Gall. l. vii.) deſcribes one of his camps as fortified very much in the manner of a walled city. A few of the Roman ſtations in our own country aſſiſt in throwing light on the deſcription: and, in ſhort, ſuch as were ſo ſurrounded appear to have been the link of connection between the Britiſh earth-work and the feudal caſtle.

Richborough, Portcheſter, and Pevenſey, are the three greateſt fortreſſes the Romans have left us. Richborough, the earlieſt in order of time, is the compleateſt ruin; and is decided on by Mr. King as yet exhibiting all the principal parts of one of the very greateſt and moſt perfect of the ſtationary camps. It is ſuppoſed to have been begun in the year 43, in the reign of Claudius; but not to have been compleated till 205, under the direction of the Emperor Severus. That in the Roman times there muſt have been many other ſuch walled-ſtations, is more than probable. The Saxons, in the courſe of their long wars with the Britons, deſtroyed many of the fortifications that had been thus erected; and, after their final ſettlement, neglected to repair thoſe that remained, or to build any of their own. By theſe means the country became open and defenceleſs; which greatly facilitated the incurſions of the Danes, who met with little obſtruction from fortified places.

That there was, however, ſomething like a caſtle at Bamborough in Northumberland, erected early in the 6th century, we have the concurrent teſtimony of hiſtorians. A caſtle at Corffe, in Dorſetſhire, is ſaid to have exiſted in the days of Edgar. Portcheſter Caſtle, during this period, undoubtedly retained its deſignation; and Mr. King endeavours to prove that the fortreſs of Caſtleton in Derbyſhire is of as high antiquity.

Alfred the Great ſeems to have been the firſt of the Anglo-Saxon kings who was ſenſible of the defenceleſs ſtate to which the country in this point had been reduced.—Aſſer tells us, that, when he had reduced the Danes, he ſpent much of his time in repairing the ruined walls of London, and in building forts in the moſt convenient places; but that in doing this he met with much oppoſition and trouble from the indolence of his people. Elfleda, his heroic daughter, inherited the wiſdom of her father; and not only fought many battles againſt the Danes, but, if Henry of Huntingdon may be believed, in the ſhort ſpace of three years built no leſs than eight fortreſſes of tolerable ſtrength. From this time the erection, reparation, and defence, of caſtles became a public object of attention, and one of the three ſervices to which all the lands of England were ſubjected.

When we reflect, however, on the low ebb to which the arts were then reduced, we ſhall not expect to find theſe caſtles either ſtrong or beautiful. Yet though to us they may appear exceeding weak and artleſs, they afforded no leſs advantage and ſecurity to their defenders than the moſt regular fortifications of the preſent day can do to their deſcendants. They were uſually taken by ſudden bold aſſaults; by wounding and killing their defenders with ſtones, arrows, darts, and ſpears; by ſcaling their walls, and burſting open their gates, or ſetting them on fire. Among the ſtrongeſt and moſt curious, however, of the Saxon caſtles, we may reckon that of Colcheſter, which appears to have been erected early in the tenth century by Edward the Elder. Some have called this venerable ruin Roman; others have called it

it British; but Camden and the generality of the beſt writers have aſcribed it to the Saxons.

But the deficiency of ſtrong poſts throughout the country was ſtill obſervable; and to this we muſt probably attribute the defeat of Harold; ſince without them it became neceſſary that all ſhould be riſked upon the iſſue of a ſingle battle.—William the Conqueror, it appears, ſaw the defect, and like a ſkilful general ſupplied it. He ſeems to have raiſed them in abundance; and thoſe which were not entirely new, he appears to have newly modelled. The Norman ſyſtem of caſtellation, it ſhould ſeem, materially differed from the Saxon; and as in the civil, ſo in the military architecture of the time, the proportions of the various parts appear to have been enlarged. The general ſhape or plan was far leſs ſimple than among the Saxons, and depended entirely on the caprice of the architects, or on the ground intended to be occupied. The towers, if we may judge from our caſtellated ruins, were not confined to any particular figure, but in the original parts of the ſame building appear to have been ſquare, or round, or polygonal, as ſuited the fancy of the builder. It has been ſuppoſed by ſome, that in different parts of the kingdom our ancient caſtles are marked by an appropriate character; but this appears not generally to have been the caſe. The truth is, that a great number of the ſtrongeſt kind were built about the reign of Stephen; and they multiplied to ſuch an inordinate extent, that, as Camden ſays, in the reign of Henry II. we had no leſs than 1115. One of the moſt complete of theſe, which were principally baronial, was Berkeley Caſtle; and its ancient ſtrength and magnificence may be yet gathered from its relics. The different alterations that have taken place ſince it was in a ſtate of defence, may be found in Bigland's "Hiſtory of Gloucesterſhire."

The particular deſcription of a Norman caſtle may be ſeen in Mr. Dallaway's "Heraldic Inquiries;" and the character of our caſtles in the different centuries may perhaps be in part gathered from the following ſpecimens. Norham Caſtle, built in 1121; deſcribed in the "Hiſtory of Durham. Scarborough in 1136. Conway and Caerphilly by our firſt Edward. One of the towers of Alnwick in 1350. Lumley in 1389. The great tower at the north eaſt corner of Warwick Caſtle in 1594, at the expence of 3951. 5s. 2d.—And Caiſtor in Norfolk early in the fifteenth century. The following deſcription, however, taken principally from Dr. Henry's "Hiſtory of England," will be found generally applicable to what are called the caſtles of the middle ages.

"The ſituation of ancient caſtles was uſually on an eminence, and near a river. The whole ſite of the caſtle was ſurrounded by a deep and broad ditch, ſometimes dry, and ſometimes filled with water. On the edge of this ſtood the wall, about eight or ten feet thick, and between twenty and thirty feet high, with a parapet, and a kind of embraſures, called crenelles, on the top. On this wall, at proper diſtances, were built ſquare towers, two or three ſtories high, containing apartments for the principal officers; and adjoining to theſe were lodgings for the common ſervants or retainers, granaries, ſtorehouſes, and other neceſſary offices. On the top of the wall, and on the flat roofs of theſe buildings, ſtood the defenders of the caſtle when it was beſieged, and thence diſcharged arrows, darts, and ſtones, on the beſiegers. Before the great gate was an outwork, called a barbacan, or antemural, which was a ſtrong and high wall with turrets, deſigned for the defence of the gate and drawbridge. The gate was alſo defended by a tower on each ſide, and rooms over the paſſage, which was cloſed by thick folding-doors of oak, often plated with iron, and by an iron portcullis or grate let down from above. Within this outward wall was a large open ſpace or court, called the outer bayley, in which ſtood commonly a church or chapel.—Within this outer bayley was another ditch, wall, and gate, with their towers, incloſing the inner bayley; within which was the principal hill and tower, called the keep or dungeon. This tower, the palace of the prince or baron, and reſidence of the conſtable or governor, was a large ſquare fabric, four or five ſtories high, having ſmall windows in very thick walls, which rendered the apartments within it dark and gloomy. In it was the great hall, in which the owner diſplayed his hoſpitality, by entertaining his numerous friends and followers. The lower part conſiſted of dark rooms or vaults, often uſed for the confinement of priſoners; and hence it has been inferred this principal tower derived its name of dungeon."

To theſe obſervations me may add, that among the feudal caſtles the gate-houſe was the favourite mark of dignity; and that the keep, as a ſupereminent tower, appears to have been forgotten about the time of Edward III. Spenſer's deſcription of the barbican, too, gives additional

tional light ("Fairie Queen," b. ii. canto ix. ſt. 25).

"Within the barbican a porter ſate
Day and night duely keeping watch and ward;
Nor wight, nor word, mote paſſe out of the gate,
But in good order and with due regard;
Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly and blazers of cryme;
His larum-bell might lowd and wide be hard
When cauſe requyr'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rong, at evening and at prime."

The old paſſes into our caſtles were uſually arched bridges of ſtone. Drawbridges ſeem to have made their appearance as early as the fourteenth century, but were not much uſed till the time of Henry VIII.

So early as the time of Edward III. caſtle architecture ſeems to have been a little on the decline; for it is principally in that reign that its ſtrength and ſolidity were firſt ſacrificed to convenience; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it had deſcended from the lofty towers, which, diſplayed at Caernarvon, Conway, and Caerphilly, awed the beholder, to the block-houſes of Calſhot, Hurſt, Sandown, Sandgate, and South-Sea; and even ſuch as theſe were doomed within a few years to ſhroud their inſignificance within deluſive banks of turf.

The moſt compleat and genuine model, perhaps, of what a caſtellated manſion was in the days of Henry VIII. may be gathered from the ruins of Cowdray Houſe, in Suſſex. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS all bodies poſſeſs a certain quantity of electric-fluid natural to themſelves, which may be put in action by the application of proper means, and thereby producing the effects which are termed *poſitive* and *negative* electricity:

I would aſk, as a *negation* ſignifies the abſence of that which a body never poſſeſſed (as, a ſtone having neither ſight nor hearing, is a negation), and privation that which a body has poſſeſſed and is deprived of; and, as we deprive a body of part or all of its natural ſhare of fluid to produce what is called negative electricity, whether the words *privative* electricity would not be more proper? S.

Auguſt 10, 1805.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* CHARACTER *and* PRIVATE LIFE *of* MR. NECKER, *written by his* DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

I DEEM it an object of general intereſt to know the character and private life of a man, whoſe political career will hold ſo diſtinguiſhed a place in hiſtory; for the obſervation of the human heart is founded particularly on the ſentiments and actions of thoſe who have been placed in extraordinary circumſtances, and whom remarkable events and eminent talents have doomed to ſtruggle with fate and with mankind. This general intereſt acquires freſh importance and becomes intimately connected with the cauſe of the higheſt morality, when directed towards a man, who, endowed with qualities which might have been made ſubſervient to a boundleſs ambition, has been ever ſwayed by the moſt conſcientious delicacy; a man, whoſe genius has been circumſcribed only by his duties and affections, and whoſe faculties acknowledged no other limits than his virtues; a man in ſhort, who, at his outſet, attended by the moſt dazzling proſperity, was caſt down by diſaſtrous calamities, and who, preſenting himſelf to poſterity diveſted of the ſplendour of ſucceſs, will be judged and appreciated only by thoſe minds which poſſeſs ſome ſparks of his ſpirit.

One day, it is my intention, ſhould my mind recover the blow which has for ever deſtroyed my happineſs, to write the public life of my father as a miniſter and as an author; but this life being neceſſarily and altogether connected with the greateſt epocha of European hiſtory, the French Revolution, I reſerve for other times a labour, that might rekindle thoſe hateful paſſions which death has diſarmed. Let me tell the enemies of this man, who not only has abſtained from vengeance, but whoſe ſoul, always pure, and always unſophiſticated, has never retained a trace of the juſteſt reſentment, that the object of my delay is to withhold from them every

motive for disturbing the sacred solemnity of the tomb. Yes, it is me they must attack, and me alone, for whatever may wound them in this sketch. I am here, I am yet alive; let them direct their shafts to the last relic of that so much envied family; but let them respect a memory which every honest mind must revere, a memory which will leave in the period of the last century a track bright and ethereal, commencing in the earth, but continuing in heaven.

Had Mr. Necker been but an obscure citizen of the republic of Geneva, had he not passed his life amidst all the seductions of France, amid all those struggles of interest, which give birth to glory and to power, still I should think that as a private character he must have been the astonishment and admiration of all such as had been his near observers; but what does not such a character inspire, when we behold it, emerging in all its purity and elevation, its mildness and delicacy, from the tempests of public life, from situations which offered every opportunity to an unbounded ambition, from a career in short, which would have engendered a thousand strong and vindictive passions, a thousand harsh and callous sentiments, in the greater part of mankind!

It was at the age of fifteen that my father arrived at Paris, with a very limited fortune, which his parents intended he should improve by trade. Since that period, he has not only been his own guide in the world, but has founded that fortune, which has been the support of his whole family; such as we are, we all owe to him whatever we possess; happiness, fortune, fame, all those brilliant advantages which attended my early years, are all debts to my father; and even at this moment, when I have lost every thing, it is in continually invoking him, in recalling every hour his ideas, that I still derive strength to fulfil a few duties, and bring myself to speak of him.

Nearly twenty years elapsed between his arrival at Paris and his marriage, and during that time an habitual application so absorbed him, that he enjoyed few of the pleasures of life. Sometimes, in chattering with me in his retirement, he retraced this period of his life, the remembrance of which deeply affected me; a period when I pictured him to myself, so young, so amiable, and so insulated! when it appeared to me that our destinies might have united, had fate made us cotemporary. The study and practice of commerce had unfolded in Mr. Necker the faculties and information requisite for the great offices he has since filled; but the talents of a writer, which he possessed so eminently, certainly was not nourished by the life he led for five and twenty years! In fact, is it not a circumstance unexampled, that the first of calculators, a man whose authority in finance has become classical, should at the same time be one of the most distinguished prose writers in France, for the brilliancy and grandeur of his imagination! This union of opposite qualities has many other instances in the character of Mr. Necker, and it may be considered as the principal trait which marks a superior being; for those qualities which are formed at the expence of each other, have not the stamp of true moral greatness; a feeble tree may throw all its sap into one shoot, but the oak of the forest can disperse its vigour to all its branches, and its shadow is deep and extensive.

There is scarcely a merchant of consequence in Europe, who is ignorant of Mr. Necker's sagacity in the direction of business, although he always decided against his interest, in all circumstances admitting of the smallest doubt. He has often told me that he might have made an immense fortune, if he had not early quitted trade, and if he could have impressed himself with the idea, that very great wealth would have made him very happy. "It has never been my lot," he has told me often, "to covet ardently either money, reputation, or power; for had I been passionately devoted to either of these objects, the means of attaining them were at hand." My father had that elevated sensibility which is incompatible with an ardent ambition for any of the good things of this world; he thirsted only for glory; there is something aërial in glory, which seems to form as it were the shadowy boundary between the thoughts of heaven and those of the earth.

It was in the sittings of the India Company that the superiority of Mr. Necker's genius first made itself known: he made several extempore addresses, and, on this occasion as on many others, it was to be remarked that he spoke very forcibly whenever he was warmly interested, whenever a nervous thought, and above all a lofty sentiment animated him; but even to the close of his life, I have seen him evince great timidity. I have seen his noble countenance redden, when it happened that he had particularly attracted attention by some recital, of which the grace of his expressions or of his pleasantry constituted the chief merit; his powers and

self-poſſeſſion were conſpicuous only in encountering difficulties worthy of his ſtrength. His greatneſs increaſed with circumſtances, he was proud with the powerful, he drew reſolution from danger, he poſſeſſed at once the nobleſt pride and the trueſt modeſty; nobody could more effectively oppoſe injuſtice with all the dignity of conſcious rectitude: but in the midſt of his friends, or in examining his own heart, he was always comparing himſelf with his notions of every kind of perfection; and my life has been ſpent in pleading, when we converſed, againſt his ſelf-diſtruſt, againſt thoſe imaginary reproaches which he applied to occaſions where he had diſplayed moſt of talent or of virtue. Such had been his character from his earlieſt youth. In beginning with a ſketch of that part of my father's life which preceded both my birth, and my intimacy with him, I muſt be often allowed to recall the latter years, during which I ſo well knew him: a perfect unity characteriſed the life of Mr. Necker; his youth reſembled his age, his proſperity was like his adverſity; the whole of his exiſtence was illumined by the ſame ray, the ſame reſpect for morals and for divinity, for religion and for integrity, directed his fate, and I am perſuaded I know as well as his cotemporaries what he was at thirty, becauſe he was the ſame at ſixty.

From his youth he anticipated experience by reflection, and he is indebted to the purity of his mind for preſerving his imagination and his ſenſibility in his decline. He married about twenty years after his arrival at Paris; he choſe a woman of perfect virtue, and of highly cultivated mind, born of parents in every way reſpectable, but whom the repeal of the edict of Nantes had deprived of all the property their family poſſeſſed; thus my father a ſecond time created every thing around him. From the moment of his marriage to that of his death, the thought of my mother has been the ruling one of his life. His attention to his wife's happineſs was not that of public men in general; it was not by a few diſtant actions, which it is ſaid is all that is due to the ſubordinate condition of women; it was by the conſtant expreſſion of the moſt tender and delicate ſentiment. My mother, who was paſſionate in all her affections, would have been very miſerable had ſhe only made what is commonly called an excellent marriage; had ſhe been united with a man merely good, merely generous; it was neceſſary ſhe ſhould find in the heart of her firſt friend that ſublime ſenſibility which belongs only to ſuperior minds, and which a ſuperior mind almoſt always deſtroys, by inſpiring far other deſires and propenſities than belong to domeſtic life: ſhe wanted a ſingle being; ſhe has found him, ſhe has paſt her life with him. God has ſpared her the miſfortune of ſurviving him: peace and reſpect to her aſhes! ſhe had a greater claim to be happy than her daughter.

A ſhort time after my father's marriage, he was appointed miniſter of the republic of Geneva, at Paris. In accepting this employment he refuſed the emoluments attached to it; from that time he ſeems to have made it a ſyſtem to accept of no kind of remuneration for the places he filled. When he was miniſter of ſtate, he was accuſed of pride, becauſe he was the firſt inſtance of a miniſter in France, or perhaps any where elſe, who refuſed the great emoluments attached to this place, and conſumed a part of his capital to make the appearance it required*. No emotion of pride prompted my father to adopt this reſolution; but called upon by his love of order, and by the bad condition of the finances of France to ſuppreſs many employments, to reduce many emoluments, he could not ſupport the idea, that any one whoſe fortune he had diminiſhed, ſhould ſtart a compariſon between the gains of the miniſter with the loſs to which this very miniſter ſubjected others; he felt himſelf ſtrengthened in the reform of abuſes, in having himſelf given the example of the entire ſacrifice of perſonal conſiderations. This ſimple, but delicate motive was the ſole cauſe of a renunciation which may have been deemed extraordinary.

What has always peculiarly ſtruck me in my father was, that there was no effort in any thing he did; when he made the greateſt ſacrifices, they were impelled by motives ſo profound, and ſo powerful, that he himſelf was always, and others were ſometimes, inſenſible of much of their merit. There was no ſtruggle, no repugnance; you were induced to conceive like him that he could not act otherwiſe than he did. The king was at firſt aſtoniſhed at Mr. Necker's refuſal to accept of any kind of emolument for his place; but in the end the king was ſo well accuſtomed to it, that Mr. Necker was named miniſter a

* Mr. Necker was aſſuredly the beſt of fathers that ever exiſted, and yet he was forced to appropriate 100,000 livres of his *rentes viageres*, to make up the neceſſary expence of his place.

second and a third time without any question arising on the subject.

The same features in different lights often recur in the life of my father; there was so much simplicity in his manner of conferring services on others, that many forgot them; there is a certain delicacy of conduct and nicety of expression, to ordinary men not always proportioned to their sagacity, and with many people, that which is not told them must be renounced for that which they understand. I think then I may affirm that no idea can be formed of the conduct of Mr. Necker in all that regards fortune, when it is said, what has never been questioned, that he was a man of perfect generosity; a word must be found to paint a character which completely forgets the good it has done, which forgets it not ostensibly but really; not by an effort of the will, but by that negligence of great souls towards themselves, which forms the inimitable feature of their natural beauty.

My mother was a proud woman: she had brought no portion to my father, and if she had been united with a man of ordinary delicacy, she had never made use of his fortune but with the most irksome constraint. My father transferred to her all that he possessed, the moment he engaged in public affairs, not wishing he said to have any other occupation than his duty to the nation. And so effectually did he persuade my mother that he thought no more of his fortune, and that every care relative to its employment or management was a fatigue to him, that in the end she considered herself its sole mistress. What is usually called delicacy, is in offering, in bestowing, in inviting the disposal of what is offered: what refinement, what inspiration of mind must not Mr. Necker have possessed to study the appearance of faults that did not belong to him, to contribute to his wife's enjoyments! She often rallied him on his pretended incapacity for detail, and since her death, he has resumed an uninterrupted attention to those very details which he affected to detest.

Panchaud, a man who disliked my father, has made a remark on him, which seems to me to characterize in some respects the history of his life. "Mr. Necker," says he, "has devoted twenty years to fortune, twenty years to ambition and glory, detaching himself entirely from all considerations of fortune, and many years to retirement, renouncing active life entirely. Thus to make three great parts of his life, keeping the habits of one from all influence over the other, without discovering as a defect in one situation what was a useful quality in the other, is I think a proof of remarkable elevation of character, and strength of mind.

Mr. Necker, a protestant and Genevan, met with some obstacles in arriving at the first places of the French monarchy; but his reputation, and talent of captivating those he wished to please, obtained him the distinction, without example, for a foreigner and a protestant, of being appointed in the first place minister, and afterwards, on his recal, counsellor of the king. The eulogy of Colbert, and the work on the legislation and Commerce of Grain, had impressed a great idea of Mr. Necker's talents for administration; and Mr. de Maurepas, who, in his conferences with him, had been struck with his superiority, procured his appointment as director of the royal treasury in 1777, at a moment when the finances of France necessitated a deviation from the ordinary road of favour, and demanded a recourse to the aid of genius.

It has been said that Mr. Necker was unacquainted with mankind, because he has always sought to guide them by reason and morality, and because since the French Revolution many people are disposed to fancy a silliness in this mode of conduct; but I can say with certainty that it was from no exaggerated estimation of mankind in general, but from a scrupulous respect for Virtue, that he has never deviated from the principles she imposes. He was perfectly acquainted with the politics of machiavelism, he had much more keenness of mind than was necessary for artifice and intrigue. It was impossible more sagaciously or promptly to penetrate the character and mind of those he had to deal with. In the thoughts which I publish, in "the Happiness of Fools," in many other passages of the works of Mr. Necker, may certainly be perceived a great knowledge of the human heart, and sometimes even a satirical turn in the manner of painting and of judging; no person who has lived with my father, will contradict me, when I affirm that this man, disarmed by his goodness, by his scruples, and by his delicacy, would have been very formidable, if, making the most of his talents, of his address, and the rapidity of his perceptions, he had committed himself to deceit or corruption: at a glance, or a quarter of an hour's conversation with a man, he formed the justest idea of him, the most pointed idea I may say, because it was particular, because the most subtle remarks led him to the most certain conclusions; and he surprised the characters of men, in imperceptible,

ceptible, involuntary, undefinable movements, to which art would be blind, and which nature reſerves for the diſcoveries of genius*. I have ſaid that Mr. Necker was ſucceſsful in captivating all thoſe he was deſirous of pleaſing; and if he had not ſometimes given way to a diſtaſte to the active and limited concerns of real life, his influence on mankind would have been much greater. As a ſimple repreſentative of the republic of Geneva he had excited ſuch an affection in Mr. de Choiſeul, then the moſt powerful miniſter of France, that the government of Geneva having once deſigned to ſend a man of repute to conduct a particular treaty with Mr. de Choiſeul, the latter wrote to Mr. Necker, "Tell your Genevans, that their envoy extraordinary ſhall not ſet his foot in my houſe, and that I will have nothing to do with any one but you." My father told me that this firſt ſucceſs of his political life, was what gave him the moſt lively pleaſure. When ſpeaking of himſelf, and of the emotions of ambition or of ſelf-love which he had experienced, he was always intereſting, becauſe imagination blended with all his impreſſions, and he was ſucceſſively wearied with every thing he had obtained; not from a deſire of obtaining more, but from that ſenſibility and elevation of ſoul which exterior events can never ſatisfy.

Mr. de Maurepas found two converſations ſufficient to determine him to propoſe Mr. Necker for director of the royal treaſury; during a very ſhort illneſs of Mr. de Maurepas, my father tranſacted buſineſs alone with the king for the firſt time, and obtained from him the appointment of the Marechal de Caſtries as miniſter of the marine. The Marechal de Caſtries was a man generally eſteemed, but the king had little knowledge of him, and an hour before he ſaw my father on the ſubject he had no thought of appointing him. This inſtance of the credit my father had acquired with the king in ſo ſhort a time, became the principal cauſe of the jealouſy of Mr. de Maurepas againſt him. The Queen, till the moment when every ſentiment was envenomed by the violence of party, took unuſual pleaſure in my father's converſation. In ſhort, I have always found him beloved by men of mediocre minds, whenever he became known to them, and by ſuperior minds as ſoon as he had unfolded his talents. Men loved him in proportion to their own ideas and their own ſentiments; the more they poſſeſſed in themſelves, the more they diſcovered in him.

In ſupport of this opinion, I ſhall cite one trait, ſelected at random among many others. Mr. de Mirabeau, an excellent authority in point of wit, but who will not be charged with any prejudices in favour of morality—Mr. de Mirabeau had a conference with my father about the end of the year 1789, to engage him to get him appointed a miniſter. My father, in offering every homage to Mr. de Mirabeau's talents, declared he could not be his colleague. My ſtrength, ſaid he to Mirabeau, conſiſts in morality; you have too much underſtanding, not to feel one day the neceſſity of this ſupport: till that moment arrive, the king may think proper under preſent circumſtances, to have you his miniſter, but we muſt not be together. On his return, Mr. de Mirabeau made ſome notes on this converſation which have been communicated to me, and in which he declares how much he was ſtruck with Mr. Necker's ſuperiority of mind.

He ordered his buſt for the purpoſe of placing it in his country houſe, where he meant to retire. I bought this buſt of the ſtatuary, of whom Mirabeau had ordered it a ſhort time before his death. I thought it curious to poſſeſs this ſecret teſtimony of the real opinion of Mirabeau, when the calculations of his ambition had ſo often prompted him to belie it in the tribune. If I have inſiſted on this talent of my father's of knowing and captivating men's minds, it is becauſe ſome of his ſuperficial friends pretend that it did not belong to him

* My father wrote ſome comedies in his youth, which contain much of what may be termed comic ſtrength, and this comic ſtrength always ſuppoſes a great knowledge of the human heart; he had then an idea of getting them repreſented, but buſineſs prevented him. He has often told me ſince, that if he had given thoſe pieces to the theatre, the courſe of his life would have been altogether changed, for in France they would have never choſen for a miniſter of ſtate, a man who had written comedies of a caſt not at all ſerious, and which conſiſted only in ſcenes of pleaſantry, and ſtrong humour, however excellent in their kind. It is a ſingular contraſt too, that a man of the moſt impoſing manners, the moſt majeſtic in his ſtyle, the moſt melancholy in his ſentiments, had, when he pleaſed, a ſort of gaiety ſo original, and ſo ſtriking, that it would have excited burſts of laughter in an aſſembly even of the lower claſſes of people; this whim, or ſomething more, ſeemed to me ſo engaging, that I was once tempted to publiſh theſe plays; but I have never felt myſelf in the temper to prepare the work; beſides that the children of a great man ſhould ceaſe to exiſt, that no hopes of wounding them may be afforded by attacking his memory.

him, becauſe he had always refuſed to ſubmit to the principles of an immoral policy. I repeat it, the faculties of Mr. Necker had no other limits than his virtues, and, perhaps, it was his ſingular characteriſtic, that the keenneſs of his mind ſhould have made him no ſtranger to the pleaſure of employing ſkilfully the moſt ſubtle deductions with the moſt ingenious addreſs, but the dignity of his mind made him always reject this ſpecies of talent with diſdain.

The ſame ſagacity which opened to him the road to fortune and to power, would have perfectly qualified him to diſcover bad means and bad ends. How many minds much inferior to his have been found maſters of every reſource of chicanery and trick! and among the loweſt claſs, even thoſe the moſt incapable of comprehending one general, one diſintereſted idea, aſtoniſh you often by the cunning with which they conceive every thing ſuggeſted by their perſonal intereſt. But Mr. Necker would not diſengage his mind from the ties of the moſt ſcrupulous delicacy: he determined not, and there was ſo much the more merit in this deciſion, as every kind of talent formed one of his diſtinct qualities. No perſon ever ſucceeded in deceiving him on any occaſion;—and ſuch was his penetration, that it might have led him to deſpiſe mankind, had not all his ſentiments been tempered and ennobled by that ſublime indulgence, which judges of all actions from their ſource, and compounds in the ſame ſentiment of pity, ourſelves and our neighbours, individuals and the ſpecies.

Mr. Necker, in the courſe of his firſt adminiſtration, had to triumph over his natural goodneſs, in ſuppreſſing offices which deprived many perſons, not of neceſſary emoluments, but of thoſe notwithſtanding which contributed greatly to the happineſs of life. His adminiſtration, the mainſpring of which was order and economy, neceſſarily deprived him of all the blandiſhments of power; he denied himſelf the diſpoſal of a ſingle place to either a relation or a friend, thinking it a duty to make this ſacrifice as an example and a conſolation to thoſe whoſe places he ſuppreſſed, or whoſe ſalaries he diminiſhed. He attended to buſineſs without relaxation from morning till night, and ſaw ſcarcely any other perſons than thoſe who came to complain of the retrenchments he had impoſed on them. My mother on her part devoted herſelf with exemplary zeal to the care of priſons and hoſpitals; it would be hard to ſay, according to the language of the world, what were the enjoyments of either, what were the honours, the fortune, the advantages of any kind which they could hope to derive from ſuch a life: of man they ſought nothing but eſteem, and this my father obtained to an extent which will create aſtoniſhment, when in writing his political life, I ſhall extract a few of the homages of every deſcription which he then received.*.

The regulations eſtabliſhed by Mr. Necker, in the provinces, prepared all orders of the ſtate for inſight into the adminiſtration. The ſuppreſſion of the right of *main-morte*, the eaſing of moſt of the taxes which fell particularly on the people, all theſe benevolent views, for the firſt time realized, impreſſed with admiration and gratitude the enlightened claſs, as well as the claſs aggrieved, thoſe who loved the public good, and thoſe who felt it. Still the wounds of perſonal intereſt, the jealouſy of Mr. Maurepas, and the cupidity of certain courtiers, ſecretly excited againſt Mr. Necker libels of an odious nature. My mother from feeling them too ſenſibly, gave them too much importance in the eyes of my father. He has ſince made it a rule to read none, and his attention has not been degraded by the miſerable traſh, the falſehood of which was better known to its authors, than even to its readers; but my mother's grief, omnipotent in its influence on the heart of her huſband, diſturbed him, in ſpite of himſelf.

* I have in my poſſeſſion, a great number of letters addreſſed to my father and mother, by the moſt diſtinguiſhed men in France, during a ſpace of twenty years, from the year 1775. One day, probably, I ſhall publiſh this collection, which alone will give an idea of the public feeling in France at that period; it will be a matter of ſurpriſe to find among them certain perſons, who have ſince declaimed againſt the doubling of the Tiers Etat, and who have accuſed my father of being the author of it, writing to him with unuſual vehemence, ſome to applaud this deciſion, others to complain that he did not make ſufficient uſe of it for the popular cauſe. At the head of the enlightened and eminent men of that day, Buffon, Thomas, Marmontel, Saint Lambert, Mr. Suard, the Abbé Morellet, ſhew their opinions with a moderation and independence claiming the higheſt reſpect for their character as well as wiſdom; and Mr. and Mrs Necker have ever by their thoughts or by their actions preſerved their connection with the ſacred league which then exiſted for the honour and welfare of France.

This collection alſo contains letters from the moſt diſtinguiſhed foreigners of that time, Prince Henry, Mr. de Carriacoli, Lord Stormont, &c.

Unknown

Unknown to Mr. Necker, she wrote to Mr. de Maurepas, to request he would withdraw his countenance, either direct or indirect, towards the libellists of Mr. Necker; and this imprudent step, by instructing Mr. de Maurepas in their susceptibility to any thing that endangered them in the public estimation, taught him at the same time the most certain means of wounding them. It is very necessary to keep from our enemies the knowledge of what may hurt us; but women seldom allow themselves to be guided by this reflection. They seem to think it enough to say to those who hate them, "You give me uneasiness," in order to disarm them: political relations are of a sterner kind, and my father soon found out the fault which my mother had committed.

Mr. de Maurepas, and many others about the court, who were affected by Mr. Necker's severe economy, secretly excited fresh libels against him; my father never required the punishment of their authors; many of them even possessed places in his dependence, whom he kept in their situations; but in order to contend with success against his ever increasing enemies, he was desirous of some dazzling mark of the king's satisfaction: such was his place in the council which was afterwards granted him. His demand led the way to discussion, which the enemies of Mr. Necker found means to envenom; he offered his resignation and it was accepted.

My father bitterly reproached himself afterwards that he had not borne the disgust he experienced, for the sake of accomplishing the useful and salutary projects he had conceived; and, in fact, there is every probability that if he had then remained in administration, he would have prevented the revolution by preserving order in the finances. It will be inconceivable at this moment, when long political agitations have successively sullied every reputation in France, how libels could be a matter of surprise to any minister twenty years ago; but it is nevertheless true, that in a country where the liberty of the press did not exist as in England, and where public opinion had acquired an astonishing moral influence, every thing tending to bring a stain on the purity of reputation deserved the greatest attention; besides, my father's power consisted almost entirely in the high idea formed of his character; and the respect he had inspired would have been diminished had he been found to bear patiently outrages secretly encouraged by men in government. In fine, lofty spirits ought to forgive themselves the disadvantages of that loftiness, when it forms an essential feature in their character: and when this susceptibility only prompts the resignation of what most distinguished men would retain at any price, power, it appears to me that they may easily think themselves justified. My father did not think so, his imagination no less than his conscience rendered him very severe on his past actions. He has often very unjustly taken himself to task in reflecting on this subject, and in truth he was more unfortunate in his first retreat from administration, which though attended with éclat was discretionary, than at the period of the last in which he lost every thing, and on which he could not hesitate.

How admirable, in fact, was this first retreat! all France was unceasing in the homages it paid to Mr. Necker; and the French have so much animation, so much nature, so much grace in doing homage to unmerited adversity! The king of Poland, the king and queen of Naples, the emperor Joseph II.* invited Mr. Necker to the direction

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* I cannot forbear transcribing here some fragments of the Empress Catharine's letters at the time of my father's retiring, which were sent to him by Mr. Grimm, to whom they were addressed.

"Petersburgh, $\frac{16}{27}$ July, 1781.

"At length Mr. Necker is out of place. A pretty dream France has fallen into, and a grand victory it will be for her enemies. The character of this extraordinary man is certainly to be admired in his two works, for the Memoir is just as good as the Compte Rendu. The king of France has trodden on the verge of the highest glory. *Nun das wird schon so bald nicht wieder kommen*: but such an opportunity will not soon recur. Mr. Necker must have had a masterly head to have followed his strides."

"Petersburg, $\frac{11}{22}$ July, 1781.

"The letters Mr. Necker has written to you, gave me great pleasure; I am only sorry he is no longer in his place. He was a man whom heaven has destined, beyond dispute, for the first place in Europe in the scale of glory. He must live, he must survive a couple of his cotemporaries, and then this star will be comparable to no other, and his cotemporaries will remain far behind him."

"Petersburg, 8th Nov. 1785.

"I have at last been able to read the introduction to Mr. Necker's book, I have just finished it. Since he is sensible to esteem, assure him he has all mine. It is obvious that he has been in his proper place, and that he filled it with zeal, he allows it himself.

I am

rection of their finances; he refuſed them all, from that affection for France, then the ruling paſſion of his heart, and to his laſt moments the principal concern of his life. In his retreat he wrote his work on the Adminiſtration of the Finances, which made the fortunes of three or four booksellers, ſold to the extent of a hundred thouſand copies, and is at this moment conſidered as the only claſſical work in France on the ſubject of adminiſtration.

Mr. de Calonne, in 1787, convoked the aſſembly of the notables, and in his opening ſpeech attacked the veracity of Mr. Necker's *Compte rendu au Roi*. It is eaſy to ſuppoſe that a man of Mr. Necker's character muſt have repelled an aſſertion ſo injurious; he ſent a memoir to the king, with ſome juſtificatory papers, which proved victorioufly the exactneſs of the Compte Rendu. The king, when he had read it, wiſhed to keep it to himſelf, and was deſirous that it ſhould not be known; ſuch of my father's friends as were then about the king, aſſured him that if he would give up the point of publiſhing this book, the king had determined to recal him to the adminiſtration in a ſhort time; and in fact there appeared every probability, in all human calculation, that my father would not renounce the chance of again coming into office, by not yielding under theſe circumſtances to the deſire expreſſed by the king; but my father thought his honour compromiſed by the inſult that had been publicly offered him in the ſpeech printed by Mr. de Calonne, and the greater the ſacrifice of ambition the publication of his anſwer demanded, the more he thought his delicacy engaged to ſee it publiſhed. As I have ſaid already, my father's ſtrongeſt ſentiment in all worldly concerns, was a love of reſpect and glory; this ſentiment he could ſacrifice to virtue, but to no conſideration of any other kind.

As ſoon as the king learnt that Mr. Necker's Anſwer to the ſpeech of Mr. de Calonne was publiſhed, he baniſhed him forty leagues from Paris, by a letter de cachet. I was then very young, a baniſhment, a letter de cachet, appeared to me the moſt cruel act that could be committed; I uttered cries of deſpair, and could not conceive a greater misfortune. All the ſociety of Paris, whom ſoft manners and a long period of peace had not accuſtomed to the ſight of ſufferings, came in crowds to my father, and publicly expreſſed their indignation at his exile. My father alone, judged of the king in theſe circumſtances as he deſerved; he repeated that he had juſt reaſon to be diſſatisfied at his not having ſubmitted to his wiſhes, and he has ſince often mentioned as a proof of the clemency of Louis XVI. the lenity of his anger in this inſtance. An exile to the diſtance of forty leagues from Paris was the reſult of his firſt emotion, four months afterwards he put an end to this exile, and in a ſhort time after, on the 25th Auguſt, 1788, he recalled Mr. Necker to adminiſtration.

At this time Mr. Necker had juſt publiſhed his work on the Importance of Religious Opinions: Is not this work a great proof of the tranquillity of his mind, under circumſtances which in an ambitious man ſhould have created moſt agitation? Men of the world have often written on religious retirement, in the decline of life, when their only futurity was eternity; but it is a very rare circumſtance, that in an interval of ſuſpenſe from adminiſtration, in the midſt of all the viciſſitudes of ſuch a ſituation, a ſtateſman ſhould have devoted himſelf to a work having no immediate relation to the affairs of government, to a work which will prove his glory with poſterity, and which contributed nothing to his temporal intereſts. On the contrary, Mr. Necker expoſed himſelf by this work to the loſs of ſome of his partiſans of a very diſtinguiſhed claſs, for he was the firſt and the only one among great writers, who at that time pointed out the tendency of irreligion. Mr. Necker contended without any aſſiſtance againſt this fatal propenſity; he contended, not with that deteſtation for philoſophy, which amounts only to a change of arms in the ſame hands, but with that noble enthuſiaſm for religion, without which reaſon has no guide, and imagination no object, without which, in fine, virtue herſelf is without charms, and ſenſibility without a ſource.

(*Theſe intereſting Memoirs will be finiſhed in our future Numbers.*)

I am pleaſed with theſe words, 'what I have done, I would do again.' A man does not ſpeak ſo without being a good man, and inveterately a good man, to have forfeited nothing of that character in ſo many croſſes."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EVENING.

WITH mellowing tints the lucid Orb of Day
Now gilds the verdant beauties of the lawn;
Unclouded smiles his slowly-setting ray,
Sure presage of a mild succeeding dawn.

Eve, meek advancing o'er the rural scene,
Half-veil'd, around her matron-charms displays;
While Hesper, favourite suitor of her train,
Woos her approach, and darts his brightest rays.

Now to those haunts my devious feet shall stray,
Where Solitude and Contemplation reign;
And Memory there to Fancy shall pourtray
Charms long belov'd, but ah! belov'd in vain.

If haply there the rural Muse may deign
To modulate some rude incondite lay;
To Harmony soft-soothing o'er the plain,
While placid Stillness holds her grateful sway;—

Save that from depth of yonder love-lorn grove
The voice of Melody late warbling flows,
Where the wood-chorister still wakes to love,
And lulls his feathery charmer to repose.

Or where the Bee, her day of labour o'er,
Through liquid æther slowly sails along,
As, fraught with sweets to swell her honied store,
She cheers her way with soporific song.

Thus on the evening of life's day, impart,
Mild Innocence, thy soul-enrapturing ray!
Thus Virtue's cloudless sunshine of the heart,
Augurs the rising of a brighter day!

C. H. J. G.

TO THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

THOU placid season of sedate repose
(Of undisturb'd and gloomy Stillness born),
No vivid glare thy sombre skies disclose,
Or glowing tints that gild th' empurpled morn.

Thine is the modest silvery light which beams
From stars that pave mild Cynthia's nightly way;
While from her car a paly lustre gleams,
Faint as the breeze that waves the aspin spray.

The light-wing'd hours of dewy Morn and Eve
Now uncontested leave thy ebon throne;
And while o'er all thy dark'ning banners wave,
Thou sit'st secure, majestic, and alone.

The flocks repose: no village watch-dog barks,
Nor twittering sound escapes the songster's nest;
The Echoes sleep, and solemn Silence marks
Thy peaceful hour of universal rest.

As move thy minutes undisturb'd and low,
Life's busy cares and restless passions sleep,
Save where the wretch bemoans his hopeless woe,
Or waking saints their holy vigils keep:

Or, haply, Superstition's voice ascends,
And mystic hymns disturb thy silent reign;
Or Filial Love or sacred Friendship bends
With fond attention o'er the bed of Pain.

The bed of Pain I've watch'd with ceaseless care:
Thou, Midnight Hour, alas! full well I know;
For thou hast found me sadly station'd there,
Unknowing change—except to deeper woe!

With prospects dreary as thy sable gloom,
My palsied mind has shrunk in chill dismay;
With trembling glances view'd the silent room
Where modest Virtue half-expiring lay.

Oft did this fruitless prayer thy silence break—
"Life-breathing Power thy welcome mandate give;
"Let healthful breezes fan life's vital spark,
"And strength diffusing, bid Eugenio live.

"When in the confines of the eastern sky
"Aurora's hand unbars the gates of day,
"With gloom-clad shades let pallid sickness fly,
"And Health return with Morn's returning ray."

That joy-fraught season hadst thou prov'd to be,
Though bound by frost, or dark with misty show'rs,
Or tempest-clad, thou still hadst prov'd to me
The first, the fairest of the circling hours.

Yet still one charm my chearless soul can find;
Thou canst one sympathetic charm bestow;
Thine are the glooms that meet my kindred mind;
For thee I'll twine a cypress-wreath of woe.

MATILDA.

Bristol, September 1804.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION ON A MEDAL OF LOUIS XIV.

SEE, in profile, Great Louis here design'd:
Both eyes pourtray'd would strike the gazer blind!

T SONNET,

SONNET,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN ON THE RETURN OF SPRING.

'TIS past!—gay Flora crowns the laughing sphere;
No more the plains in wint'ry sadness mourn.
But when for me shall bloom the youthful year,
Or when the dreams of infant life return?

Full soon, alas! the soft illusion fades,
That oft' young Fancy's heedless morn beguiles,
When the dear hope of lasting bliss pervades
Her fairy warblings and her syren smiles.

O life! what pangs the feeling soul must bear,
That lone and hopeless treads thy toilsome way;
But Virtue's hand dispels each baneful care,
And points, exulting, to the blissful day.
The day, that, destin'd to a softer shore,
Shall prove thy sorrows and thy woes no more.

R.

MARTIAL II. 5.

BELIEVE me, old acquaintance, with delight
I'd sit and chat with you from morn to night;
But from my humble lodging to your door
Are two good miles, two back again make four:
I often find you absent when I come,
And often, too, your man says—"Not at home."
Two miles to see you I would gladly trudge,
But four to miss you I confess I grudge.

A.

THE WISH.

IMITATED FROM THE LATIN OF WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

"O matutini rores, auræque salubres,
"O memora," &c.

HOW bright the scene by Nature's hand pourtray'd,
Where hills and groves in wild assemblage rise;
What time the Morn in roseate vest array'd,
With orient lustre fills the kindling skies.

Dear scenes! may Fate within your lov'd domains
Revive the bliss I fondly prov'd of yore:
In you the charms that grac'd my natal plains,
When first their beauties warm'd this heart, restore.

Here shrin'd in shades, as length'ning life decays,
May guardian Friendship crown the sylvan cell;
On my lone grave an artless tribute raise,
And o'er these ashes breathe a last farewell.

R.

MARTIAL, I. 16.

O Dear companion of my youth,
Of kindness prov'd, and ancient truth!
Your sixtieth year is hastening on,
And all the best of life is gone:
To care the poor remains are due,
With scarce one transient joy in view.
Grasp then each pleasure in your power,
Nor let slip by one happy hour.
Fools only of the future borrow;
He lives too late who lives to-morrow.

A.

ARABIAN ODE.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

OH gently breathe, thou Western Gale,
O'er Yemen's wide and fertile vale!
O'er Yemen's shades, where transport dwells,
Where ev'ry bud with beauty swells;
Where smiling Peace delights to rove,
Where laughing Echo whispers Love.
Oh gently breathe, and let thy sigh
Unclose the Vi'let's purple eye!
Life, oh lift thy trembling wing,
And round the flow'r thy freshness fling!
Brush from its leaves, with pinion light,
The cold and envious dews of night!
'Tis done! its petals seek the day,
And hail with sweets the morning ray!
Vi'let, I love thy soft perfume
Beyond the Tulip's gaudy bloom!
Thou mindest me of all the grace
That plays around my Ora's face.
When in the deep and verd'rous dell
I view thy sweet retiring bell,
I seem to view *her* timid glance
Struggling with Passion's warm romance,
Where Coldness strives to keep the sway,
And deals out hope with coy delay.
More tempting seem'st *thou*, beauteous Flow'r!
When peeping from the forest-bow'r,—
And *she* more lovely in mine eyes
When from my gaze she blushing flies.
Yet, Flow'r, though rich thy odours flow,
Thou want'st *her* bright voluptuous glow!
Oh say then whither shall I seek
The wonders of her mantling cheek!
I'll search the deep enshrouding grove
To find some emblem of my love.
Oh, loit'ring Rose! I spy thy blush,
The em'rald leaf betrays its flush:
Thou art the emblem of my Love,
Thou Queen of all the envious grove:
Thou hast her modesty and bloom,
Thou hast her breath's divine perfume.
Here then beneath this Pine-tree's shade
Will Hamet muse upon his Maid;
Here will he think he views her charms,
While Absence holds her from his arms;
The gay pavilion will he fly,
And hide his care from human eye;
Lull'd by the murmur of the floods,
And music of Arabian woods;
And view amidst the curtain'd gloom
The likeness of his Ora's bloom.

August 7, 1805.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SAINT ROMUALD.

IN the Monthly Magazine (vol. xi. p. 501), ſome inquiries concerning St. Rumald, or Rumbold, are anſwered by ſtating, that a child of that name, born at King's Sutton, was canonized. This may be; but there is a far more celebrated ſaint of the name, of whom Muratori thus ſpeaks in the "Annals of Italy," under the year 1010:—"In queſti tempi per la Toſcana ſpezialmente, e pel ducato di Spoleti, San Romoaldo, abbate, ſpargeva odore di gran ſantità, edificava monaſteri, e dilatava l'ordine religioſo, che ſi chiamo Camaldolenſe." This ſaint, the Benedictine reformer, was promoted by the Emperor Henry of Germany to be abbot of the monaſtery of St. Adalberto, in Ravenna. He lived to the unuſual age of 120, if one may credit the "Vita S. Romualdi" of Petrus Diaconus.

MARBLED-SOAP.

Some years ago (vol. xv. p. 325) one of your Correſpondents inquired concerning the make of marbled-ſoap, and expreſſed a little diſpleaſure at the privacy affected by a ſoap-boiler to whom he had applied for a deſcription of the proceſs.—I do not perceive that the ſolicited information has ever been communicated. I know little of the matter; but, when a boy at ſchool, I was in the habit of viſiting at the houſe of a kinſman who manufactured marbled-ſoap, and in whoſe work-rooms I have occaſionally ſeen this ſubſtance made. What I recollect is this. The fragments of white-ſoap which broke off in the cutting it up for ſale, were thrown together in a binn. When boiling-days were at hand, theſe fragments were minced with a ſemicircular job-knife, ſuch as is uſed to ſever whole cheeſes, and reduced nearly to the form into which a cook chops ſuet on a trencher. Theſe dice of ſoap were next thrown promiſcuouſly into the trough, or cooler, where the next ſoap was to be refrigerated and moulded. Into the kettle, or copper, of hot ſoap, a certain quantity, ſometimes of cinnabar, and ſometimes of pounded indigo, was flung and ſtirred up. The liquid hot ſoap, thus ſtained, was then poured on the cold fragments, whoſe edges it blunted and melted off, and whoſe interſtices it filled up. When cold, a homogeneous maſs had been formed, which was a beautifully marbled ſoap.

DATE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF MACCABEES.

Calmet, Michaelis, and Eichhorn, are at a loſs for the date of the firſt book of Maccabees. Among the ſymptomatic paſſages which they plead in behalf of their reſpective ſuppoſitions, no mention is made of the ſixteenth verſe of the eighth chapter: yet this verſe nearly decides the queſtion. Speaking of the Romans, it obſerves, "That they committed their government to one man every year, who ruled over all their country, and that all were obedient to that one, and that there was neither envy nor emulation among them."

This deſcription is not true of any period during the Roman republic; for then they had two conſuls every year.—It is not true of the dictatorſhip of Julius Cæſar; for that was not renewed annually. It is not true of the interval domineered by a triumvirate; nor is it true of any æra ſubſequent to the aſſumption of the auguſt and imperial titles by Octavius, for theſe were conferred for ten years. It applies only to that ſhort period intervening between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorſhip; while Auguſtus was yearly re-appointed chief conſul, and united in appearance the characters of an annual and of a ſole magiſtrate.

The author of the firſt book of Maccabees therefore obtained his ideas of the Roman world during the four or five years immediately ſucceeding the battle of Actium; unleſs perhaps the impreſſion ſo ſtudiouſly made during theſe years continued to prevail throughout the reign of Auguſtus in Egypt and the remote provinces, which were ſlow in finding out that the ſenate had accepted a perpetual maſter.

ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS.

Gibbon (vol. ii. p. 326) takes part with thoſe antiquaries who ſuppoſe our Chriſtmas to have originated in the Pagan Brumalia, or celebration of the winter-ſolſtice: this diſaccords with the preciſe date. Is it not more probable that the Jewiſh feſtival ordained by Judas Maccabæus (1 Maccabees, iv. 59.) in honour of the dedication of the altar, ſhould have become a Chriſtian rite? This feſtival took place on the twenty-fifth of the month Caſlem, which, as it nearly coincided with December, would be ſo tranſlated.

DIAPERS.

DIAPERS.

Diaper is the name given to a linen-cloth with a rhomboidal figure or pattern, which is used to make napkins and night-caps. Whence the word? I suspect it to have been originally written D'Ypres; that the art of manufacturing it was brought hither from Flanders; and that the article was named from its native place. Many kinds of stuff are called from the towns in which they were first made. Thus, at Leeds are sold Amens (originally Amiens); at Halifax, Denims (originally De Nismes); at Manchester, calicoes (originally Calicuts or Calcuttas); at Norwich, Mecklenburgs; and in Spital-fields, Mantuas and Paduasoys.—Worstead-yarn is so called from a town in Norfolk, where the Flemish wool-combers first settled; and porcelain has its vulgar name from China.

DR. ARTHUR CHARLET *to* ARCHBISHOP TENISON (*giving some* ACCOUNT *of* MR. POLAND).—*Ex* BIB. HARL.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

"I have not the satisfaction to know either Dr. Williams* or his son, so much as by face, but I am very well acquainted with his learned writings against the Papists, Deists, and in defence of the Liturgy, that justly entitle him to the favour of all, that love the Church or learning. I am heartily sorry I did not know sooner his son's pretensions and your Grace's wishes, having a little spent my credit already with my neighbours.

"Mr. Warden is a very sincere promoter of learning; but his long, and frequent absence from the College, has deprived him of that just authority with his society which he ought to have, and, by his continual presence now, hereafter will have. The time is now very short, but whatever good office I can do, shall zealously be performed with regard to your Grace's pleasure. Where so many pretend, and those young, we think one disappointment a fair step, if the youth be hopeful, to be preferred the next election.

"As to Mr. Poland's behaviour, it was so public and notorious here, that the late Vice Chancellor ordered him to depart this place; which he accordingly promised to do, and did for some time, but afterwards, in the Vice Chancellor's absence, returned. Evidence was then offered upon oath, of his trampling upon the Common Prayer Book, talking against the Scriptures, commending Commonwealths, justifying the murder of King Charles, railing against priests in general, with a thousand other extravagancies, as his common conversation. His behaviour was the same in Scotland and Holland, where he quarrelled with the professors. He had the vanity here to own himself a spy upon the University; and insinuated, that he received pensions from some great men, and that his characters of persons here were the only measures followed above. His insolent carriage made him at last contemptible, both to the scholars and the townsmen: I was always apt to fancy that he would appear at last to be a Papist. He pretended to great intrigues and correspondencies, and by those means abused the names of some very great men. He boasted much of the young Lord Ashley Cooper; how he had framed him, and that he should outdo his grandfather in all his glorious designs. At his going away, he pretended some considerable office would force him to declare himself of some Church very speedily; and that he should be a Member of Parliament, and then should have an opportunity of being revenged on priests and universities.—When he came down first, he promised himself very many discoveries, from the freedom of my conversation; but before I came from London, he had so exposed himself, that a very worthy person, Mr. Kennett, who was to introduce him to my acquaintance, gave me timely caution, so that I saw him but once, at my door, and ever afterwards he reputed me amongst his worst enemies, for which he swore revenge. Mr. Creech and Mr. Gibson,* whom he courted much, very little valued his learning, to which he so much pretended. However, I presume, he might have done well enough, in case he could have commanded his temper, which is so very violent, as to betray him in all places and countries he has been in.

"I beg your pardon for this letter, and humbly thank you for your approbation of our music, which my friend Mr. Pepys very much admires. I humbly beg leave to remain your Grace's most dutiful servant,

AR. CHARLETT."

Univ. College, Oct. 25, 1695.

* Author of The Case of Lay Communion with the Church of England considered. Lond. 1683, 4to.—A Roman Catechism, with an Answer thereto. Lond. 1686-7.—Vindication of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermon's, concerning the Divinity and Incarnation of our blessed Saviour Lord. 1695. 4to.—Eglurhad byrr ar Gatechilm yr Eglwys yng-lyd a Thysfiaethau or Serythurlan.

* Afterwards Bishop of London. Author of Chronicon Saxonicum, and other works.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

DR. CHARLES HOPE has laid before this Society an account of experiments, with obſervations, upon the contraction of water by heat at low temperatures. It has been long known that heat, when applied to water at the temperature of 32°, cauſes a diminution in the bulk of the fluid. The water contracts, and continues to contract, with the increaſe of temperature, till it reach the 40th or 41ſt degree. Between this point and the 42d or 43d, it ſuffers ſcarcely any perceptible change; but when heated beyond this, it expands in proportion to the heat communicated. The object of Dr. H.'s Paper is to prove, by a ſet of new experiments, that this opinion with regard to water is founded in truth.

Dr. H. reſts his concluſions on ſix experiments, the laſt of which is as follows:

Ex. vi.—"I filled the jar with water of the temperature 39½°, the air and ſupport being 39°."

Thermometers were ſuſpended near the bottom, and juſt below the ſurface of the fluid in the jar.

A mixture of ſnow and ſalt was introduced into the baſin about the middle part.

	Bottom.	*Top.*	*Air.*
At commencement, .	39·5	39·5	39°
In 10 minutes, . .	39+	38+	
In 25 ditto, . . .	39+	36·5*	
In 35 ditto, . . .	39	36—	
In 55 ditto, . . .	39	35	
An hour and 10 min.	39—	34+	
An hour and 35 ditto,	39—	34—	
Two hours, . . .	39—	33+	

"This experiment (ſays Dr. H.) ſhews, that when a portion in the middle of a column of water at temperature 39.°5 is cooled, the colder fluid riſes, and does not deſcend through the warmer maſs, and preſents the unequivocal demonſtrations, that water of the temperature 39½° is actually expanded by loſing heat."

The author concludes, that the general import of his experiments is, that water which is ice-cold, or a few degrees warmer, when heated, becomes ſpecifically heavier;—that water of 40° when heated becomes ſpecifically lighter;—that water above 40°, by the loſs of heat, or by cold, is rendered ſpecifically heavier;—and that water below 40° is by the ſame cauſe rendered ſpecifically lighter. Hence heat in low temperatures cauſes water to contract, and at ſuperior temperatures to expand; and Dr. H. thinks, that the point at which the change in the conſtitution of this fluid in relation to heat takes place, lies between 39½° and 40°.

Mr. Profeſſor PLAYFAIR has preſented to this Society "A Compariſon of ſome Obſervations on the Diurnal Variations of the Barometer, made by M. Lamanon in Peyrouſe's Voyage round the World, with thoſe made at Calcutta by Dr. Balfour."

The agreement between theſe is remarkable. Dr. Balfour found, during the whole lunation, in which he obſerved the barometer from half-hour to half-hour, that the mercury conſtantly fell from 10 at night to 6 in the morning; and from 6 to 10 in the morning it roſe: from 10 in the morning to 6 at night it fell again; and laſtly roſe from 6 to 10 at night. The greateſt height is therefore at 10 at night and 10 in the morning, and the leaſt at 6 at night and 6 in the morning.

The only difference between this and the reſult of M. Lamanon's obſervations is, that, according to the latter, the minimum is ſtated to have happened about 4, inſtead of 6.

According to Dr. Balfour, the variations of the barometer are connected with the reciprocations of the ſea and land-winds during the day and night. But the probability of this ſuppoſition is deſtroyed by the obſervations of the French navigators. Theſe obſervations were made too far out at ſea to leave room for ſuppoſing that the land-winds had any influence on the phenomena to which they refer. It is at the ſame time doubtful whether thoſe phenomena can be aſcribed to the atmoſpherical tides produced by the Sun and Moon, as the ebbing and flowing of the mercury in the barometer appears to have no

* Ice at this time began to be formed on the ſide of the veſſel.

no dependence on the position of those luminaries relatively to one another, but happens, it should seem, constantly at the same hour, in all aspects of the Moon, and at all seasons of the year.

The following is an account of two interesting rainbows seen at Dunglas; as communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by Mr. Professor PLAYFAIR.

At Dunglais, a little before sunset, was seen a large and beautiful rainbow, formed on a cloud which hung over the sea, and from which a shower was falling at a considerable distance to the S. E. The Sun was about 2° high, so that the arch was not much less than a semicircle with its highest point elevated about 40°. At the point where the northern extremity of this arch touched the horizon, another arch seemed also to spring from the sea, diverging from the former at an angle of 3° or 4° on the side towards the Sun. This arch did not exceed 7° or 8° in length; it was of the same breadth with the principal bow; it had the colours in the same order, and nearly of the same brightness; or if any difference was discernible, it was, that the transition from one colour to another was not made with so much delicacy in the last-mentioned rainbow as in the former.

A phenomenon similar to this is described in the "Philosophical Transactions," which is ascribed to the reflection of the Sun's rays from the surface of the sea, so as to fall on the cloud where the rainbow was formed. This hypothesis seemed to Mr. P. to agree with the phenomenon witnessed at Dunglass: for the accidental rainbow was seen only at the extremity where the principal arch rose from the sea, and where the Sun's rays, reflected from the surface of the water, might fall on the drops of rain. The other parts of the cloud could not receive rays so reflected, as the land intervened, and there, accordingly, no vestige of the accidental rainbow was observed.

The accidental rainbow lay on the side toward the Sun; which is agreeable to the hypothesis; for the rays that fell, after reflection from the surface of the water, on the drops of rain, must have come as from a point as much depressed below the horizon, as the Sun was, at that instant, elevated above it. The axis of the accidental rainbow must, therefore, have made with the axis of the principal one, an angle equal to twice the Sun's elevation, and its centre must have been elevated by that same quantity above the centre of the other; so that if it had been complete, it would have been wholly between the principal rainbow and the Sun.

When phenomena of this kind occur, Mr. P. recommends, that the inclination of the two bows and the Sun's height should be observed at the same time. For if I be called their angle of intersection, E the elevation of the Sun, and S the angle subtended at the eye by the semidiameter of the rainbow, if complete—an angle which is constantly the same, and nearly equal to 42°, it is easy to infer from spherical trigonometry that $\sin \frac{1}{2} I = \frac{\sin E}{\sin S}$. Computing from this formula, the inclination of the two bows, in the present instance, comes out nearly 5°.

Phenomena of this kind can but seldom occur, as the necessary conditions will not often come together. The principal rainbow must be over the sea, the surface of which must be smooth, and extend somewhat on the side towards the Sun, and the Sun so low that the light reflected from the water may be considerable.

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE read to this Society a Paper containing an account of experiments on the combustion of the diamond, of which the following appears to be entirely new, and tends to prove the identity of carbon and diamond.

Having prepared some pure oxide of iron, he mixed a small quantity of it with one-fourth of its weight of diamond-powder, prepared in the following manner:—The diamond, being reduced to powder in a steel mortar, was boiled in muriatic-acid, to dissolve the iron particles which have been abraded from it.—After proper edulcoration, it was heated in a muffle, to burn off the carbon of the steel which remained after treatment with the acid, and which rendered the powder of a grey colour. He observed the coaly matter take fire at the edge of the heap of powder next the strongest heat, and gradually spread itself, till at last the whole appeared as if burning. The glow through the powder ceased soon after, and on removing it he found it perfectly clean and white. From the diminution of the original weight of the diamond, he found that a part of it had been consumed.

The mixture of oxide and diamond-powder thus prepared was put into a Cornish-clay crucible, and exposed to a pretty strong heat for half an hour, after which the

the oxide was found to be reduced into a metallic button of caſt-iron. Another portion of the oxide of iron uſed in this experiment, when placed in the ſame circumſtances without the diamond, was not reduced.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON having ſent to Dr. HOPE a collection of ſpecimens from the northern coaſt of Antrim, with a catalogue and obſervations, the ſpecimens were exhibited to the Society, and the obſervations read. Of the latter, the firſt part relates to a ſpecies of baſalt diſcovered by Dr. Richardſon in the peninſula of Portruſh, about ſix miles to the weſt of the Giant's Cauſeway, to which Mr. Pictet, of Geneva, in a tour through Ireland, in 1801, gave the name of ſilicious baſalt. It is found to contain a greater proportion of ſilica than uſual. It is arranged in parallel ſtrata, from ten to twenty inches thick, conſtructed of large priſms, generally pentagonal, which, when broken, divide into ſmaller priſms. It contains marine exuviæ in great abundance, on which account ſome mineralogiſts deny that this foſſil is of the ſpecies of baſalt. The next part of the obſervations relates to the conſtruction of the whin-ſtone dykes on the coaſt of Antrim. They are formed of large maſſive priſms, laid horizontally, which are always diviſible into ſmaller priſms, that are likewiſe horizontal.

Mr. RUSSEL gave to the Society an account of a ſingular variety of hernia, which is a ſpecies of inguinal hernia, and in which the viſcera burſt through the common parietes of the abdomen, exactly oppoſite to the lower and external orifice of the ring, where they come into contact with the ſpermatic-cord, and deſcend along it directly into the ſcrotum.

The Rev. Dr. FINLAYSON laid before the Society an account of an Aurora Borealis, as ſeen by Dr. Patrick Graham.—This happened after a period of intenſe cold, during which much ſnow had fallen. It had begun to thaw; the temperature of the air was mild, and the aſpect of the ſky ſerene. The Sun was yet a full hour above the horizon, when the heavens became covered with a light paliſh vapour, extending in longitudinal ſtreaks from weſt to eaſt. On a minuter examination it proved to exhibit all the characters of a true Aurora Borealis. It continued for a ſpace of more than twenty minutes, and then gradually vaniſhed. Perhaps the phenomenon appears more frequently than is ſuſpected, an account of one ſeen by day-light in Ireland, by Dr. H. Uſher, is recorded in the "Annual Regiſter" for 1789.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh have alſo thought worthy of diſtinction two Papers on antiquities. The one is a letter from the Abbé Mann, concerning the *Chartreuſe* of Perth, from which it appears, that it was erected during the reign, and by the direction, of James I. of Scotland, about 1430. The firſt prior was Oſwald de Corda; the laſt, Adam Forman. The demolition of the religious houſes at Perth began in 1559. The other is a diſſertation on the term *ſkull*, or ſkoll, uſed in old writings, by Dr. Jamieſon.

They have alſo preſented to the public a Biographical Memoir of Dr. James Hutton, by Mr. Playfair; and one of Dr. Black, by Mr. Adam Ferguſon.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MALCOLM COWAN's, *for Sails for Ships that may be reefed in a few Minutes, in the moſt tempeſtuous Weather, by very few Seamen, &c.*

THE advantages propoſed by this invention are as follow:—To enable ſhips to reef their courſes in a few minutes; 1ſt, on a lee ſhore, in ſtormy weather, when it may be neceſſary to reduce the ſails, though at the ſame time it may be dangerous to take their effect off the ſhip by hauling them up to reef them on the yard: 2dly, When the ſhip's crews are reduced by ſickneſs, by part of them being in prizes, or employed on ſhore, or weakened by labour or fatigue; 3dly, In gales of wind in frofty weather, when it is difficult to handle the ſail; 4thly, In merchant-ſhips with few ſeamen, becauſe the ſails can be hauled up and ſet again in leſs time, as one part of the ſail is taken off or ſet again at a time, and conſequently receives leſs of the force of the wind.

We are alſo aſſured by the patentee, that when ſhips are obliged to carry a preſs of ſail in ſqually weather, in chace, &c. the ſails may be reefed and ſet again in a minute, without ſtarting tack or ſheet,

or risk of splitting. If a sail should split in one part, it would be stopped by the reef-bands. When the sail is hauled up it will be almost furled to the yard, and bent to the cringles, on the rope of the reef-band. The weight of the reefs is removed from the yard to the foot of the sail, without increasing the strain on the yards. The sails being reduced at the foot, instead of the head, will stand longer and better in a gale of wind, as the squarest part of the sail is taken off when reefed. These sails can be easily hauled up out of the fire of guns, &c. and the expence of them will be less; though they will last longer, from not being liable to split in hauling up or setting. Half-worn sails made in the usual form may be altered, and from the saving in the wear and tear will abundantly pay for the expence.

The mode of working these sails is thus explained by the inventor.

When the courses are to be reefed, cast off the lower clews from the thimbles in the upper clews, haul up the slack-sail by the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line, one part at a time, from the middle of the sail, towards the clews, and make it fast round the upper clews, so as to confine the lower clews.

To set the sail, reeve a few turns of the lashing for the clews, and haul them down, overhauling the reef-line and buntlines.

To reef the top sails, send a man up to each lower yard-arm, settle the hallyards, and haul the sail down by the reef-tackles, and pass the turns of the earings through the thimbles in the earing cringles and on the foot-rope, and make them fast. Hoist the sail tort up, haul through the slack of the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line on each side towards the clews, and make fast.

The top-gallant-sails are reefed in the same manner by earings at the lower part, and a small gasket rove as a reef-line; or from the deck by the clewlines and a buntline.

The buntlines and reef-line will confine the slack-sail, when reefed, close up in the wake of the reef-band; and the buntlines will only require to be kept hard tort, as is usual, to prevent them from chafing the sail.

The Minotaur, of 74 guns, has reefed these courses in two minutes, in a gale of wind, without sending a man off the deck.

Observations of the Patentee.—Sails made on this plan being adapted to square-rigged vessels of every description, may, in many situations, be the means of saving them from destruction, particularly in the winter season, when so many ships are unavoidably exposed in gales of wind to the dangers of lee-shores and narrow seas.

MR. ALEXANDER BOND'S (HATTON-GARDEN), *for Improvements in the Construction of Clocks and other Time-Keepers, so as to render them of much greater Utility both by Land and Sea.*

Mr. Bond's invention consists, generally, in the making the dial-plate on which the hours are marked, of some transparent or semitransparent substance, so that the letters and figures, as well as the hands that point to the hour and minutes, being opaque, and a light placed behind, the hour may be known during the night, or in a dark room. To accomplish this there are several methods. In one described in the specification before us, the dial-plate of the clock is advanced so far before the wheels or movement-part, by means of long axles, that there may be room for placing a lamp or candle between the works and the dial plate, so that the light may go through without interruption. In another the works or movements are so much smaller than the dial-plate, that the hours and minutes, and the hands that point to them, can be seen beyond the case in which they are contained. In a third the wheels are to be placed either above or below, or at one side of the dial-plate, so that the light may shine through the handles.

These clocks, whatever be the nature of the construction, are intended to be covered with a case, to prevent the light from spreading over the apartment, provided the lamp or candle is behind the dial-plate. Time keepers of this sort may be so constructed as to be placed or fixed in a window-shutter, or in a door, or over a door, or in any situation to tell the hour in a dark apartment. And it is evident that the invention is applicable to clocks of steeples belonging to churches or other public buildings, as well as to table and other house-clocks, whether they go with a spring or weights, or with a pendulum or balance wheel.

The substances used by Mr. B. for his dial-plates are glass of all sorts, enamel, china, talc, horn, paper, silk, marble, ivory, or any other substance that is either transparent or semitransparent, so as to let sufficient light pass through to shew the hour.

Mr. Bond has a new method of making enamelled dial-plates, by which the appearance is highly improved. Dial-plates

are usually made of enamel, on a plate of metal, by melting or fusion: these are very liable to crack by the expansion and contraction of two thin substances, the one being of metal, and the other of a vitrious substance, so closely united and unequally operated upon by heat and cold.

To remedy this evil the patentee makes the enamelled plates without any metallic substance, and of a sufficient thickness to admit of grinding and polishing perfectly smooth and flat, as looking-glass plates are polished. The plates so polished are then fixed on metal plates by means of gum or cement; or by means of setting them by turning over the edge of the metal, as in jewellery, and thereby fixing them together, so as to keep them in place and connected, but not so closely as when the enamel is fluxed on the metallic plate.

MR. C. F. MOLLERSTEN (HACKNEY), *for a Chemical Composition and Method of applying the same in the Preparation of Leather, Silks, Taffetas, and Linen.*

The composition prepared for the black colour consists of two gallons of linseed-oil, one gallon of whale-oil, and half a pound of horse-grease mixed together with four pounds of fine-ground Prussia-blue and four pounds of lampblack, and boiled on a strong fire; to this add one pound of finely-ground benzoin-gum, mixed in a gallon of linseed-oil, of which half a gallon is put in when the composition has boiled half an hour, and the rest when it is boiled sufficiently, that is, when it is so thick that no drops fall from any thing dipped into it; and when cold it is fit for use.

For other colours the genuine linseed-oil must be well bleached; to two gallons of which put half a gallon of spermaceti-oil, and half a pound of Prussian-blue; place them in a glass vessel in a strong sun, and when they have attained the same consistency as the black composition, after having boiled half an hour, take a pound of benzoin-gum, mixed with a gallon of linseed-oil bleached, and add it as before. The colours used are those composed of metallic and animal parts, or metallic only.

The mode of working the leather, and the necessary implements, are as follow: For leather, after having been well curried, draw it out with pincers, and nail it on a board to fit the oven, which board first cover with woollen blankets, and then lay the composition on the outside of the leather as thin as possible, by using iron scrapers of proper dimensions. Every time the composition is so laid on leather, put the board into the oven to dry the composition; and when it is taken out of the oven dry, and previous to the composition being again put on, the leather must be well rubbed with pumice-stone, to smooth it, and make the composition fasten on better. When this is done, and the leather possesses its regular gloss all over, it is to be speedily taken loose from the board, and when cold it is ready for use.

The number of times the composition should be put on the leather is very uncertain, as it depends entirely on its quality. Silks, taffetas, and linen, are done in the same manner.

The drying of the leather is done in an oven or furnace; through two iron doors in the front of the oven, as large as the opening, the boards are put in the oven on iron rails, which are placed on the two-length sides. The fire-place is made towards one side under the oven, and the flames and smoke go under and on all sides round the oven by means of a fire-proof flue. A slow fire must be kept during the working of the leather, not higher than sixty degrees. All boots must be done, formed, or shaped, on blocks previous to their being put in the oven. Some woollen-stuff must be put between the wood and the leather, to prevent the heat from affecting it.

MR. J. C. STEVENS (NEW BOND-STREET), *for a Method of generating Steam.*

By some experiments Mr. S. found that the elasticity of steam, at the temperature of boiling oil, or 600°, was equal to upwards of forty times the pressure of the atmosphere. Upon the application of this principle depends this invention, which consists in forming a boiler by means of a combination of a number of small vessels, instead of a large one; the relative strength of the materials of which these vessels are composed increasing in proportion to the diminution of capacity. Mr. C. gives the following description of a boiler which he reckons the best.

Suppose a plate of brass, of one foot square, in which a number of holes are performed, into each of which is fixed one end of a copper tube, an inch in diameter, and two feet long, and the other end of the tube inserted in like manner into a similar piece of brass: the tubes to be cast in the plates. These plates are to be inclosed at each end of the pipes by a strong

cap of cast-iron or brass, so as to leave a space of an inch or two between the plates or ends of the pipes and the cast iron cap at each end. The caps at each end are to be fastened by screw-bolts passing through them into the plates. The necessary supply of water is to be injected, by means of a forcing pump into the cap at one end; and through a tube inserted into the cap at the other end the steam is to be conveyed to the cylinder of a steam-engine. The whole is then to be encircled in brick-work or masonry in the usual manner.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE recur with satisfaction to our annual task of announcing the various Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Lectures delivered during the Winter-season in this Metropolis. The well-known talents of the various Lecturers, their extensive practice in this populous City, and the numerous cases always furnished of every disease by our great Hospitals, necessarily render London THE FIRST SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. We are happy to find that this truth begins to be properly understood, and that the classes of the various Lecturers are every year greatly increased in numbers, not only in native Students, but in Foreigners from every University in Europe and America, so as to make a total number of several hundreds in every season.

The Winter Course of Lectures given at the adjoining Hospitals of ST. THOMAS's and GUY's will commence in the following order.—At St. Thomas's:—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Tuesday, October 1, at one o'clock. Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER (illustrated by select Cases under his care in Guy's Hospital), on Monday, October 7, at eight in the evening.——At Guy's Hospital:—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, Wednesday, October 2, at 10 in the morning. Principles and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Thursday, October 3, at ten in the morning. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the morning. Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the evening. Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 7, at a quarter before 7 in the evening. Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN (Lecturer at the Royal Institution), on Tuesday, October 8, at half past 6 in the afternoon. Clinical Lectures on select Medical Cases, from November till May, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET. Besides these, a Course of Lectures will be given on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN, Professor at the Veterinary College. And one on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX, Surgeon-Dentist. These several Lectures are so arranged that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instruction. Terms and other particulars may be learnt by applying to Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to such of the Lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, during the ensuing winter:—On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL. On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY. On Chemistry, by Dr. EDWARDS. On the Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL. On Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE. The Anatomical Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. LAWRENCE. The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Tuesday, October 1, and the other Lectures on the succeeding days of the same week. Further particulars may be learned by applying to Mr. NICHOLSON, at the Apo-

Apothecary's-shop, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMPTON will commence their Autumnal Course of Lectures at the Theatre of the LONDON HOSPITAL, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, on the 1st of October, at two o'clock. The Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissection by Mr. ARMIGER.—Dr. DENNISON will lecture at the same place on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The first Monday in October next will commence a Course of Lectures on Physic and Chemistry, at the Laboratory in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, at the usual morning-hours, viz. on the Therapeutics at a quarter before eight; on the Practice of Physic at half after eight; and on Chemistry, at a quarter after nine o'clock, by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D.F.R.S. of the College of Physicians, and Senior Physician to St. George's Hospital, &c. &c. These Lectures are delivered every morning, except on Saturdays, when, at nine o'clock, a Clinical Lecture is given, on the cases of patients in St. George's Hospital. Proposals may be had at St. George's Hospital, and at No. 14, Leicester square.

The established plan for the instruction of Medical students at the WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL will be continued for the ensuing season.

Dr. PEARSON's Lectures will also be continued as usual, at his Theatre in Leicester-square.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Institutions and Practice of Medicine, Chemistry, &c. by CHARLES BADHAM, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, will be commenced on the 15th of October, at eight o'clock, and will be continued at the usual hours. For particulars apply to Dr. Badham, at his house in Clifford-street.

Dr. BATTY, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, &c. &c. will commence his usual Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and on the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, October 7, at his house in Great Marlborough street.

Mr. BLAIR's Lectures on the Natural History of Man (for the information of scientific and professional gentlemen, amateurs of natural-history, students in the liberal and fine-arts, &c.) will recommence on the 28th of January, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, Great Russel-street; to be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Friday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, until the termination of the Course, which will consist of about twenty Lectures.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will commence at the Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, October 11, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. BROOKES. In these Lectures the Structure of the Human Body will be demonstrated on recent subjects, and further illustrated by Preparations, and the Functions of the different Organs will be explained. The Surgical Operations are performed, and every part of Surgery so elucidated, as may best tend to complete the Operating Surgeon. The Art of Injecting, and of making Anatomical Preparations, will be taught practically. Gentlemen zealous in the pursuit of Zoology will meet with uncommon opportunities of prosecuting their researches in Comparative Anatomy.—Surgeons in the Army and Navy may be assisted in renewing their Anatomical Knowledge, and every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation as well as instruction. Anatomical Conversationes will be held weekly, when the different subjects treated of will be discussed familiarly, and the Students' views forwarded. To these none but pupils can be admitted. Spacious apartments, thoroughly ventilated, and replete with every convenience, will be open in the morning, for the purposes of Dissecting and Injecting, where Mr. Brookes attends to direct the Students, and demonstrate the various parts as they appear on dissection. An extensive Museum, containing preparations illustrative of every part of the human body, and its diseases, appertains to the Theatre, to which Students will have occasional admittance. Gentlemen inclined to support this School by contributing preternatural or morbid parts, subjects in natural history, &c. (individually of little value to the possessors), may have the pleasure of seeing them preserved, arranged, and registered, with the names of the donors. The inconveniences usually attending Anatomical Investigations are counteracted by an antiseptic process, the result of experiments made by Mr. Brookes on human subjects at Paris in the year 1782; the account of which was delivered to the Royal Society, and read on the 17th of June, 1784. This method has since been so far improved, that the florid co-

lour of the muscles is preserved, and even heightened. Pupils may be accommodated in the house. Gentlemen established in practice, desirous of renewing their anatomical knowledge, may be accommodated with an apartment to dissect in privately.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Monday the 30th of September, 1805. The dissecting-room will be open from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. Three Courses are given every year. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Carpue, at his house No. 50, Dean-street, Soho.

Mr. CHEVALIER, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, will begin his Winter Course of Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery on Monday the 7th of October, at seven o'clock in the evening, at his house in South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, where printed particulars may be had.

Dr. CLARKE will begin his usual Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Friday the 4th of October, at the Lecture-room, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square.—For the convenience of gentlemen attending the different hospitals, these Lectures will be given from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven in the morning. Particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Clarke, Burlington-street, or to Mr. Clarke, at the Lecture room.

Mr. MILBURNE's Physiological Lectures, illustrated by Anatomical Preparations, Casts, Drawings, &c. &c. will recommence the first Monday evening in October, to be continued every succeeding Monday evening, at eight o'clock precisely.

Dr. REID, of the Finsbury Dispensary, will commence his next Winter Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the second week of October. They will be delivered in a part of the city that may be convenient for pupils attending the hospitals. Further particulars may be learnt at Dr. Reid's house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the City Dispensary, &c. will commence his first Winter Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, in October next, at the Theatre of Anatomy. An ample field for professional instruction will be afforded by the privilege which the pupils may enjoy, by attending the clinical practice of both the City and Finsbury Dispensaries. Lectures will be delivered on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. REID; and on Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. SQUIRE. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Taunton, No. 10, Paternoster-row, Cheapside.

At the Theatre of Anatomy in Great Windmill-street, Mr. WILSON's Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will begin on Tuesday, October 1. Two Courses of Lectures are read during the Winter and Spring Seasons.—In the first Course is explained the Structure of every part of the Human Body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its Physiology and Pathology. In the second Course, the Structure of the Human Body is again explained; after which follow Lectures on the Operations of Surgery; and the Course concludes with the Anatomy of the *Gravid Uterus*. A Lecture is given daily from two till four o'clock. Practical Anatomy in the mornings as usual.—A plan and terms of the Course may be had at the Theatre.

A new Society has been lately instituted under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are, to promote a spirit of harmony among the members of the profession, and to serve as a centre for the communication of papers, which from time to time will be given to the public. The following names of the Officers and Council will justify the highest expectations of the advantages to science which are likely to result from this institution:—President, Wm. Saunders, M.D. F.R.S.; John Abernethy, Esq. F.R.S. Vice-President; Charles Rochemont Aikin, Esq. Secretary; William Babington, M.D. F.R.S. Vice-President; Matthew Baillie, M.D. F.R.S.; Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S; Gilbert Blane, M.D. F.R.S.; Sir Wm. Blizard, F.R.S. Vice-President; John Cooke, M.D. F.A.S. Vice-President; Astley Cooper, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer; James Curry, M.D. F.A.S.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. M.D.; Thompson Forster, Esq.; Algernon Frampton, M.D. John Heaviside, Esq. F.R.S.; Alexander Marcet, M.D. Foreign Secretary; David Pitcairne, M.D. F.R.S.; Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Leigh Thomas,

Thomas, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq. F.R.S.; John Yelloly, M.D. Secretary. This Society will commence its meetings in the month of October next, at its apartments in Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, where communications and donations of books are requested to be sent, directed to the Secretaries.

Dr. James Playfair, Principal of the United College of St. Andrew's, has circulated Proposals for publishing by Subscription a Complete System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, in six volumes quarto. The whole of the work being ready for the press, the first volume will be published as soon as a competent number of subscribers is obtained, and the subsequent volumes will appear without any unnecessary delay. Each volume is to contain between seven and eight hundred pages, and will be accompanied by eight or ten ancient and modern maps, elegantly engraved by the most eminent artists in Britain, and designed to form a separate atlas. We understand the Professor has been nearly thirty years engaged in perfecting this great design.

Mr. Evanson has nearly ready for publication a Letter addressed to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, upon the subject of his Lordship's publication on the Trinity.

The same gentleman is just going to press with a second edition of the Dissonance of the Four Gospels, which will be enlarged, and have the addition of many valuable notes.

The first Number of a new work is in the press, under the title of the Academical Magazine, written by a member of the University of Oxford. This Magazine is intended to contain distinct treatises for the use of schools upon various branches of literature, particularly upon arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, mathematics, Latin, and Greek.

Mr. Palmer, of Hackney, who has a large collection of the late Mr. Job Orton's Letters, in his original short hand, is preparing a select number of them for the press, under the title of Letters to Dissenting Ministers and Students for the Ministry, which will be printed in a manner uniform with his Letters to a Young Clergyman, published by Mr. Stedman. A very valuable addition will be made to the collection by a series of Letters written to the late Mr. Clark, of Birmingham, from the year 1752 to 1762, which have been communicated by a friend into whose hands they fell upon Mr. Clark's decease. Memoirs of Mr. Orton will be prefixed by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Clark, of Isleworth, has in the press a work, the intent of which is to demonstrate, from the constitution and reproduction of the animal creation, the impossibility that beings so constituted could have had their existence in virtue of undirected energies; that they must have been the effect of a sovereign intelligence. He intends it as a Supplement to Paley's Evidences of Natural Religion.

Mr. Elmes, the architect, is engaged upon a poem, in blank verse, on the Progress of Architecture, consisting of three Books, viz. Egypt, Greece, and Rome; wherein he traces its progress through those three grand dynasties of art and classical architecture; and illustrates his poem with copious notes, analogous episodes, and historical anecdotes. Two of them (Egypt and Greece) are finished, and the entire work will be published early in the ensuing winter.

Dr. Valpy's New Greek Grammar, written on the plan of his Latin Grammar, has been some time at press, and will be shortly published.

Mr. Jonas, author of the New Abridgment of Excise Laws, &c. intends shortly to publish a new and complete Work on Gauging.

Mr. G. J. Wright is preparing for the press an Alphabetical Arrangement of the Facts contained in the "Annales de Chimie," from its Commencement to the present Time. A volume comprising an Analysis of the first twenty of the original is in considerable forwardness; and from the acknowledged rank of the work in every country where the sciences experience the fostering cultivation of enlightened minds, it is to be presumed that Mr. Wright's work will prove a source of information to the lover's of science in general; and to the philosophical chemist in particular. Should his labours meet with due encouragement, Mr. W. proposes to extend the like plan to the "Journal de Physique," and other periodical publications of eminence on the Continent, that the English reader may, in one view, be presented with the labours of foreign philosophers.

Dr. Kinglake is preparing for publication an extensive variety of additional cases, in farther proof of the salutary efficacy of the refrigerant treatment of gout.

The late Rev. Robert Robinson's Miscellaneous Works, in four volumes octavo, including Memoirs of the Author, and a complete Index, will be ready for publication early in November.

The

The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER, author of a volume of excellent Sermons, has in the press a second volume of Discourses on Practical Subjects.

The same gentleman will shortly publish an Account of a Tour made by him from Sidmouth to the North of England.

The Unitarian Society, instituted in this city about fifteen years since, for the purpose of promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, have lately reprinted several very scarce and valuable works, among which are the late Mr. Hugh Farmer's Dissertation on Miracles; his Essay on the Demoniacs mentioned in the New Testament; and his Dissertation on Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness; also the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey's Conversations on the Divine Government and on Christian Idolatry, and his Farewel Discourse to the Inhabitants of Catterick, in Yorkshire.

Mr. HOLCROFT, in the course of the present month, will present the public with a novel, the object of which is to shew the evil effects of gaming.

The Rev. HENRY BOYD, translator of Dante, has nearly ready for publication the Woodman's Tales, and other Poems. He has also made considerable progress in a Translation of the Select Tragedies of Alfiero.

Mr. ADAMS, the riding-master, is about to publish a new work on Horsemanship, in three volumes octavo.

Mr. PLAYFAIR will shortly publish a new edition of Dr. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, with Notes and Supplementary Chapters.

Mr. SALMON, author of Stemmata Latinitatis, proposes to publish Investigations on the Origin of French Particles, similar in plan to the Diversions of Purley.

We hear that the Translator of the Basia of Joannes Dellius, surnamed the Hermit, who not long since published some specimens of the work in a very respectable periodical Miscellany,* intends to send to the press a considerably enlarged and improved edition of the Basia, in one volume, elegantly printed. The number of the specimens already published by the Translator amount only to a dozen Kisses; since which he has had the good fortune to meet with the third and last edition of the Basia of our Hermit-poet, which contains upwards of forty Kisses, accompanied with a Preface, and some particulars relative to the author.

* See the European Magazine from February to May 1802 inclusive.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH is about to publish a work on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat, with a new Method of Investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars.

An experienced wool-stapler will shortly publish a Treatise on the Essential Qualities of Wool, and the Objects to be attended to by the Grower for the Improvement of the British Fleece.

A Series of Aphorisms, translated from the Arabic, with a Commentary and Notes by the Translator, is in the press.

Mr. JAMES BRIGGS will shortly lay before the public Practical Observations on the principal Diseases of the Eyes, illustrated by Cases, translated from the Italian of Antonio Scarpa.

Mr. DONOVAN is printing an Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other Islands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans; including the Figures and Descriptions of one hundred and fifty-two Species of the most splendid, beautiful, and interesting Insects hitherto discovered in those Countries.

Mr. P. HOMER has circulated a Letter on the subject of some editions of the Latin Classics that were published by his late brother Henry, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his life-time he had edited several, and at his decease he left several others unfinished. The most expensive and voluminous of these were an edition of Livy in eight volumes, large octavo, and one of Tacitus in four. His brother had printed off a small portion of the text of Livy, and the whole of that of that of Tacitus, and had just begun a new Index to the latter, when he died of a decline, which was certainly hastened, if not occasioned, by too close an attention to his literary pursuits. His father, who survived him but a few weeks, continued the works, which were then in the press, as long as he lived; and at his decease, his brother Dr. Homer, himself, and some others of the family, completed the editions that were left unfinished. "They have (says Mr. Homer) now been published for more than twelve years, and the sale of them has been so unequal to our expectations, that we have hitherto lost by them more than three thousand pounds.—From respect to his memory, and from the natural wish to prevent the total loss of what he had already done, we were induced to finish the plan which he had laid out; and with great fatigue to ourselves

we compoſed a thick octavo volume of Index to the Works of Tacitus, and completed an edition of Livy, which he had but juſt begun." The works which remain unſold are:—Livy, 8 vols. large 8vo. 4l. 4s.; Tacitus, 4 vols. l. p. 2l. 2s.; Ditto, ſ. p. 1l. 8s.; Tractatus varii Latini, 5s.; Perſius, with Notes, 3s. 6d.; Livii tres Libri, with Notes, from Drakenborch's edition, for the uſe of colleges and ſchools, 7s.; Bellendenus, with Dr. Parr's Preface, 8s.; Dr. Parr's Preface, without plates, 3s.; Ovidii Epiſtolæ, l. p. 4s. 6d.; Ditto, ſ. p. 2s. 6d.; Tacitus, de Oratore, 2s.; Ditto, l. p. 4s. — The family have appointed Mr. W. H. Lunn, of the Claſſical Library, Soho-ſquare, their ſole agent for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of the works at the prices annexed.

The projected alterations for the benefit of the Bodleian Library, mentioned in a former Number, we are ſorry to ſay, were negatived in convocation; but they are intended ſhortly to be brought forward again in a corrected form.

Mr. J. STODART, whoſe invention for gilding poliſhed ſteel with gold we deſcribed in our laſt Number,* informs us, that a ſimilar proceſs may be performed with platina. That metal, in a ſtate of ſolution, is taken up from the acid by agitation with ether, in the way that gold is, though certainly with leſs avidity. The ethereal ſolution of platina afforded by this proceſs is depoſited on the ſurface of poliſhed iron, or ſteel, forming a coat of defence from ruſt.

Meſſrs. HOBSON and SYLVESTER, of Sheffield, have diſcovered that zinc is in fact a malleable metal. At a temperature between 210° and 300° of Fahrenheit, zinc yields to the hammer, and may be wire-drawn by keeping it at this temperature during the mechanical operation.—An oven, or a hollow metallic veſſel, kept at a due heat, may be uſed for the pieces of zinc, in the ſame manner as the ſmith's forge is uſed for iron and ſteel. Zinc, after having been thus annealed and wrought, continues ſoft, flexible, and extenſible, and does not return to its former partial brittleneſs, but may be bended and applied to the uſes for which zinc has hitherto been thought unfit, ſuch as the fabrication of veſſels, the ſheathing of ſhips, &c.

We formerly announced the invention a marine-ſpencer, to be worn in caſes of danger at ſea. The inventor, Mr. SPENCER, of Bow, having made conſiderable improvements in it, we think it proper to mention its conſtruction, and the uſes to which it may be applied. The ſpencer is a girdle of canvas, 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches broad, well ſtuffed with cork-ſhavings; this is faſtened looſely about the body with ſtraps and buckles, and, to prevent its ſlipping too low, two ſtrong tapes are brought over the ſhoulders, which faſten alſo with buckles. The firſt coſt of this apparatus will not exceed five ſhillings; and from many experiments made at ſea it will effectually preſerve any perſon from drowning. In caſes of perſons falling overboard, any one unacquainted with ſwimming, if furniſhed with a marine-ſpencer, might ſafely leap after them, and keep them from ſinking, until a boat could be launched. A corner of a ſeaman's locker, ſays the inventor, could not be better employed than in containing one of theſe ſpencers. It would be a deſirable appendage to the life-boat, in caſes where the whole crew could not be taken in at once; and any number of perſons furniſhed with theſe might be floated aſhore, attached to the boat with ſmall cords.

A Committee of the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society have been appointed to inquire into the nature and evidence of thoſe caſes of ſmall-pox which are ſaid to have taken place ſubſequently to cow-pox, and which have excited prejudices againſt vaccine-inoculation.

It is well known that melons frequently, in certain ſituations, loſe their circular form, and grow larger on one ſide than the other, and that theſe miſhapen fruits are always bad. To remedy this, take a ſmall forked ſtick, in proportion to the ſize of the melon, and thruſt it into the ground as nearly as poſſible to the tail of the fruit, taking the precaution to lay a little moſs between the two prongs, and ſuſpend the melon to this fork. In a few days the melon will reſume its form, when the fork may be removed, and the operation is finiſhed. The quality of the fruit remains unchanged.

A ſulphureous ſpring, of great ſtrength and medical powers, was lately diſcovered near Darlington, in the county of Durham, upon Mr. LAMBTON's eſtate.—Baths have been erected upon the ſpot, which are reſorted to with great eagerneſs. An Analyſis of this water, with its Hiſtory and Medical Effects, will ſhortly be publiſhed.

A machine

* See p. 59 of this vol.

A machine has lately been invented by Mr. THOMPSON, one of the Peebleshire volunteers, for cleaning gravel-walks.—It turns, rakes, and rolls, the gravel by the same operation. A small poney will do as much of the work in one hour as could be performed by a dozen men in a day.

Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, formerly an eminent bookseller of London, is about to commence an English Periodical Work at Hamburg, and to open an establishment by means of which English literature may obtain readier access to the Continent.—At present few English books are circulated abroad except through the expensive medium of the post-office.

GARNERIN, in his thirty-fifth ascent from Moscow, saw, for the first time, an image of his balloon formed in the clouds in very bright prismatic colours. When at the height of 12,000 feet he Galvanized himself, and observed flashes of light.

Dr. ROBERT BURTON, of Kent, in the state of Virginia, has succeeded in curing the hydrophobia by copious bleeding and the use of mercury.

A case of the yellow-fever has been recently cured in Jamaica by sweating in the steam of hot sugar. The lad upon whom this experiment was made was placed close to the steams of the coppers, which had an instantaneous and happy effect. The pulse fell from 100 to 70 in a few minutes; the sweat poured off in streams; his head was immediately relieved; and he did not complain of being too hot, notwithstanding a breath of air could not enter the room, and he was surrounded with the steam of sugar from all the coppers. The process was repeated the next day, after which the patient put on his cloaths, came down stairs, said he was quite well, and eagerly called for food.

M. PACCHIANI, of Pisa, has discovered that the radical of muriatic-acid is hydrogen. By taking from water, by means of the Galvanic pile, a portion of its oxygen, he asserts, that the water was converted into oxymuriatic-acid, and that consequently muriatic-acid is hydrogen at its minimum of oxidation; the oxymuriatic-acid, hydrogen in the middle state; and water, hydrogen at its maximum of oxidation. A full account of this subject will be found in our next Number.

M. GIESECKE, a Prussian mineralogist, has been for some time at Copenhagen. It is thought that the Government is about to send him to Greenland upon mineralogical inquiries.

M. HERMAN, professor of natural history at Dorpat, is about to make a second tour through a part of Russian Finland, in company with a capital draughtsman.—On his return it is expected that he will publish an Account of both his Tours.

The hound's-tongue (*cynoglossum officinale* of Linnæus) has been found by M. Bereux to possess a valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in its full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, granary, or other place frequented with rats and mice, these destructive animals immediately shift their quarters.

The National Institute has elected M. BURCKHARDT to fill the seat in the Section of Astronomy, vacant by the death of M. Mechain. They have also appointed M. MILLIN keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, in the room of M. Camus, deceased.

M. SACHETTI, Secretary of the Italian Academy, and M. TARGIONI, have undertaken a literary magazine at Florence.

M. LAQUIAINE has made several improvements in the *camera obscura*. By means of an inclined mirror, bodies are magnified to such a degree, that a miniature-picture acquires the dimensions of the human figure. Another contrivance places objects which appear reversed in their natural position. In short, a solar microscope adapted to the upper part of the *camera* renders it capable of being employed in the open air.

M. POULLEAU has invented a musical-instrument, which he calls the orchestrino, which professes to unite the brilliance and expression of the harpsichord and pianoforte with the softness of the human voice.

There are at present in Paris 455 booksellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 stitchers, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 printsellers, and 71 old-bookshops; 240 sellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cookshops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery-office-keepers, and 975 actors, actresses, singers, dancers, &c.

A recent census of the United States of North America makes their population amount to about 6,000,000; merchant-shipping, above 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports above 70,000,000 of dollars; and their public revenue 15,000,000 of dollars.

LIST

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

GEORGICAL Essays, vol. 5, 6; by Dr. Hunter, of York; 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant; by a Lincolnshire Grazier; 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

Views of Reading Abbey, with those of the Churches originally connected with it, in the County of Berks; together with some Monuments of antiquities, remaining in those Churches, containing thirty-three Engravings, with descriptions; 4to. 2l. 2s.

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The views are however very ſuperior to many which we have ſeen within theſe few years; ſome of which bear no more reſemblance to the places they are ſaid to be delineations of, than the Chineſe, Gothic, ancient, modern, old, new, ruins, erected as a terminus in a citizen's villa, by the ſide of a duſty road, do to Yorkminſter, or Weſtminſter-abbey.

In the three plates with which this work is concluded, we have the arch of the window of the choir; front of the baſe of the columns and ſpecimens of the groteſque ornaments on the outſide of the chapel, engraven in a very neat, elegant and appropriate ſtyle.

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the sky had been engraved in a lighter style. The whole together makes a very pleasing print.

A pair of Prints, representing Infantine Amusements. Painted by A. W. Devis, and engraved by Anthony Cardon.

In the first of these we have two children playing with a parrot and a young bird; the parrot, vase, and carved lion's head, rather predominate. The companion print is better; it is denominated *The Rival Favourites*, and represents a little boy playing with a French lap-dog, and a little girl playing with a cat. The animals are spirited and well drawn, but the children are rather heavy.

The European Factories at Canton, in China, drawn, engraved and published by William Daniell, and dedicated to J. Woolnoth, Esq.

This is a very beautiful and interesting print, by an artist from whose previous engravings we have more than once derived some entertainment, and obtained some information, relative to objects little known to the public before their publication.

The Reapers. Richard Westall, Esq. R. A. delin. R. M. Meadows, sculpt.

This is intended as a companion to the Storm in Harvest, a print which was published some years ago. It is a very beautiful design, and finely engraved in the chalk manner; but does not give a just idea of the sunny effect of the original; which by the way is become a very common error among our modern engravers.

The following are just published by Mr. Ackerman in the Strand.

No. 1, of a Drawing-book of Cattle (in imitation of black chalk.)

"The goat, that browzing on the craggy rock,
Stands fearless, while beneath, a harmless flock
Of timid sheep nibble the tender grass;
The bleating lamb; the long-eared stubborn ass;
The ox, and lordly bull, not prone to yield;
The lowing herds that crop the verdant field,
From simple nature drawn, are here pourtray'd,
And may the scholar in his studies aid."

These lines, which in a degree enumerate the animals delineated in the drawing-book, are engraved on the introductory plate. Such a work as this has been hitherto a desideratum in the arts; for, though we have numerous publications with the rudiments of trees, of landscapes, &c. &c. strange as it may appear, we have scarcely one, distinctly treating of those domestic animals that daily come under our observation. From these circumstances it was thought that a drawing-book of this description would be peculiarly acceptable, and as it may come into the hands of many who have been little conversant with a pencil, the first number, which contains seven plates, comprises delineations of separate parts, and outlines, as well as finished heads of some of the animals. Mr. V. Huet, who designed and engraved the plates, is a miniature painter of acknowledged abilities. This is his first essay in engraving, and displays powers that do him great credit indeed; for the animals are not only correct, but in a peculiar degree characteristic. We mean not only individually, but nationally; for a national character they certainly ought to have, though we have too often seen English landscapes with Cuyp's cows, and Berghem's sheep. The engravings are admirable imitations of chalk, which taken in all its points, is, perhaps, the best style in which a young practitioner can be initiated, as it leads to a facility in other branches of the arts; and gives a good effect to his early productions.

No. II. of Chalk Heads, in imitation of drawings, containing Ophelia, Indiana, Iris, and Niobe. Designed by J. Agar, and engraved by T. Nugent. Price, 10s. No. III, is announced for speedy publication.

These, like the preceding number are in the antique gusto, as large as life, printed on a light brown drawing-paper, which has a very happy effect. They are very well calculated for the improvement of those who are learning to draw.

A Pair of Vignette Prints, representing the Finding of Moses; and Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter. Uwin del. Gar. sculpt.

These little stories are told in a pleasing and picturesque style, and extremely neatly engraved in the dotted manner.

We noticed in our last Retrospect that *The British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts*, had purchased the Shakespeare Gallery, in Pall-mall. We have been told, that since that time they have made an agreement with some of the inhabitants of the houses behind the gallery,

lery, by which they will have liberty to make windows in the back-front of the ground-floor ware-house, now so inconveniently dark; and that they also have it in contemplation, to purchase some of the houses at the back of the gallery, &c. by which they will be enabled to enlarge the premises, and render them much more extensive and convenient for the purposes to which they are to be appropriated.

Mr. Holloway's engravings from the Cartoons, now at Hampton-court, are in a forward state; one of them will be published in the course of this year; much is done to two of the others, and a fourth is begun.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed in the present Session of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.

"An Act to enable the East India Company to appoint the Commander in Chief on the Bengal Establishment to be a Member of the Council of Fort William in Bengal, notwithstanding the office of Governor General of Fort William, and the office of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India being vested in the same Person. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 36." (Passed 10th April, 1805.)

THE court of directors may appoint the commander of the forces of the Company on the Bengal establishment to be a member of the council of Fort William, notwithstanding the office of governor general and commander in chief be vested in the same person.

And such commander shall have rank at the board next to the governor general, but shall not succeed to the government in case of vacancy, unless provisionally appointed to supply the same.

But such commander so appointed a member of the council shall be subject to recall.

The next Act which the Conductors have to notice under this article is a very important one, springing out of the present laudable spirit of enquiry into public abuses: it is as follows:

"An Act to appoint Commissioners to enquire and examine into the Public Expenditure, and the Conduct of Public Business, in the Military Departments therein mentioned; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for correcting or preventing any Abuses and Irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the Business of the said Departments; to continue in Force for Two Years, and from thence until the Expiration of Six Weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 47." (Passed 5th June, 1805.)

Major General Hildebrand Oakes, Colonel Frederick Beckwith, Lieutenant Colonel John Drinkwater, Samuel Compton Cox, Esq. Giles Templeman, Esq. Henry Peters, Esq. and Charles Bosanquet, Esq. are appointed commissioners for carrying into execution the purposes of the act, and to investigate how far the regulations recommended by the commissioners appointed to examine and state the the public accounts and other matters relating thereto, and by the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1797, to examine into the public expenditure, have been carried into execution; and whether any other regulations may conduce to the public benefit; and such commissioners shall report upon and state the same to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

Such commissioners shall also examine into the public expenditure and conduct of public business in the several offices herein-after mentioned; viz. in the office of ordnance; the office of the secretary at war, including the mode of issuing subsistence, cloathing, and all other necessaries and allowances to his Majesty's forces; and in the offices of adjutant, quarter-master, and barrackmaster general; and in the office of the commissariat; and in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and the Royal Military College, and the Royal Military Asylum, and the medical department; and also what balances are still remaining in the hands of any public accountants in any of the said departments, and whether any and what abuses or irregularities exist, and in any such cases as appear to them to require it, whether any or what abuses or irregularities have existed in any of such offices, or have been practised or committed by any person that now are or have ben concerned in the said offices, and shall report the same to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, and also report on the most effectual means of remedying

medying the same; and generally shall report on the state and management of the said offices, and suggest any such regulations for the better carrying on the public service therein as may appear to them conducive to the public interest; and they shall also enquire into and state any delays that have arisen in the examining and auditing the public expenditure, and into the mode of conducting public business in the office, and suggest any regulations that may appear to them most effectual for ensuring a regular auditing of all public accounts in future.

But the commissioners are not compelled to enquire into abuses that no longer exist.

Commissioners are also to report on the means of preventing abuses and frauds in expenditure of public money in the West Indies.

The commissioners are to meet where convenient, and to send precepts for persons, papers, and records.

And the commissioners are to examine on oath.

And if any persons summoned to appear before the said commissioners, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or to produce any accounts, books, papers, writings, or records, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to affirm, on any question, the said commissioners are to issue their warrant, for taking and apprehending such person, and committing him to such prison, as the commissioners shall think fit, there to remain without bail, until he shall submit to be examined.

But no person shall be compellable to answer any question, or to produce any account, book, paper, or writing, which may criminate, or tend to criminate such person, or to expose such person to any pains or penalties.

A writ of habeas corpus may be awarded for bringing persons in custody in England before the commissioners to be examined.

Persons giving false evidence are to be punished for perjury.

And no commissioner is to hold any civil office of profit during his Majesty's pleasure.

This act shall continue in force for the space of two years, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

The above are the most material clauses in the act; and it is expected that its operation will ultimately effect a complete reform of the widely extended abuses which are now known to prevail in the several departments to which the commissioners are to direct their enquiries.

The next act, which relates to the management and collection of the old and new duties on property, is too long to be noticed in detail in this Magazine; it consists of 113 pages in folio, and besides, a large schedule contains 227 clauses. Its title is as follows, viz.

"An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, for granting a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the Provisions for collecting the said Duties. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 49." (Passed 5th June, 1805.)

Although from the extreme length of this Act it is not our intention to enter into a minute abstract of its several clauses, yet there is one, which from its extraordinary inquisitorial character, appears to us to be so extremely partial and unjust (by reason of its operation being confined to one class of the community only) that it is impossible to pass it over without notice.

The 187th clause of this Act (the section here alluded to) is to the following effect.

[Where the income returned shall be under sixty pounds, and shall arise as hereinafter described, the exemption in respect thereof shall be granted according to the following rules:

Whenever the assessors shall have received any declaration of claim to any exemption, wherein the income shall wholly arise from profits within the same parish as less than sixty pounds per annum, they shall deliver the same, if in England, to the churchwardens and overseers, and if in Scotland, to one of the elders of the said parish, and such churchwarden or overseer and elder respectively shall forthwith call a vestry or meeting of the principal inhabitants to inquire into the truth of such declarations on their oaths (which oaths the said churchwarden or overseer and elder is required to administer to not in any case exceeding seven) diligently to inquire and make true presentments of the amount of income of the respective claimants; and the said churchwarden or overseer and elder may examine such claimants, and may require the attendance of any competent persons to give evidence, and may examine such persons touching the income of such claimants, and after such inquiry the jury shall ascertain by their verdict, or the verdict of the major part of them, the full amount

amount of the annual profits of every such claimant; and by their verdict in writing shall return under their hands the several amounts to the assessors, as also the several amounts of any interest or other annual payment to which such claimants are liable, who shall deliver the same to the commissioners for general purposes of the same district; but the said commissioners, before the allowance of such claims, shall examine the assessors, who shall attend the commissioners for that purpose at such time and place as they shall appoint, touching the inquiry and return so made; and if the said commissioners shall be satisfied with the returns so made, they shall cause the estimates to be entered in their books as returned in such verdict, and make an assessment thereon at the rate prescribed in the said recited duties and this act, and afterwards grant such exemptions or allowances as they may grant under this act, on the amount of each person's income returned in such verdict; but in case the said commissioners shall be dissatisfied with any return by such verdict, they shall hear and determine the merits of such claim as an appeal, of which the party shall have due notice: and whenever the vestry, or substantial inhabitants, shall be so numerous as to require the selection of seven persons to be summoned to the meeting for the purpose of such inquiry, such selection shall be made at the discretion of the commissioners for general purposes acting for the district, and the expediency of such selection shall be determined by them in every case, of which they shall give notice to the officiating minister; and none other of the vestry, or of the inhabitants of such parish, shall be sworn upon such inquiry.]

If such an inquisitorial power is necessary to be granted to a vestry (not at all times composed of the most liberal and enlightened persons) for the purpose of protecting government against fraudulent returns from those who may claim exemptions on the ground of their income being under sixty pounds per annum, we confess we see no reason why such a parochial scrutiny should not extend to the higher orders of society, whose notorious evasions must be more prejudicial to the revenue. Upon the whole it is obviously partial and unjust to subject the returns of the industrious and humble part of the community to a scrupulous investigation in vestry (which is too frequently composed of ignorant persons and mere jacks in office) while the higher orders in society are free from a similar enquiry.

It is also proper to observe that, although under this act all incomes of less amount than sixty pounds per annum are not liable to duty, and those of sixty pounds per annum, and under one hundred and fifty pounds, are only chargeable at an abated rate; yet few persons know how to proceed under the act to obtain those exemptions, or abatements; for all specific property is chargeable by the commissioners of the district where it lies, and must be levied within the district, unless the party proceeds according to the strict directions of the act.

Thus persons possessing only a small freehold or income, amounting to sixty pounds per annum, in respect of which they are wholly exempt, or possessed of an income of sixty pounds and under one hundred and fifty pounds, for which they are only to be charged at an abated rate must inevitably pay in the same proportion as others whose incomes exceed one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, viz. as persons at the rate of 6l. 5s. per cent. unless they actually proceed to obtain relief from the charge in the manner directed by the act.

The same course is to be observed for claiming abatement in respect of children must also be observed, viz.

Every person claiming any such exemptions or allowances as aforesaid must deliver a declaration thereof to the assessors of the parish where he resides, and state the specific sources of his income, and if the surveyors do not object thereto within forty days, the commissioners are to grant such exemptions or allowances; but if the surveyors object, the party must proceed before the commissioners by appeal, 183.

And every such claim must be made to the commissioners of the district where the claimant resides, 184.

And where the income shall arise from property or profits arising wholly in the same parish where the claimant shall reside, the commissioners shall cause an entry thereof to be made in their books, which will be a discharge from payment. 187.

But where the income is on property or profits arising in different parishes or places, under different districts of commissioners, then the commissioners by whom the claim shall have been allowed shall grant a certificate of the allowance, all which certificates may be delivered by the party to the collectors of the parish where the property lies or is charged, which certificates are to be received as cash by the collectors.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Anthem and two Voluntaries for the Organ and Piano-forte, with a Selection of thirty-eight favourite Pſalm Tunes, amongſt which are ſeveral never before publiſhed. The whole inſcribed to the Rev. Fergus Graham, A. M. By William Howgill, Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.

THIS volume of ſacred muſic will be found to form a good *organiſt's companion.* The anthem, though not without ſome traits of diſuſe in this ſpecies of compoſition, poſſeſſes many points that entitle it to our commendation; and the voluntaries are calculated both to pleaſe the ear and ſhew the performer to advantage. Of the pſalm tunes, thoſe which were already known to the public are ſelected with taſte, and thoſe which come from the pen of Mr. Howgill exhibit conſiderable talent for the production of that familiar kind of church muſic.

A Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte, two Waltzes, an Air with Variations, two Grand Marches, four Dances, and the favourite Scotch Air of Duncan Gray, with eighteen Variations. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Auguſta Viſcounteſs Lowther; by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.

In the ſonata (the firſt piece in this collection) are introduced the "Blue Bell of Scotland," "Spaniſh Guittar," an Iriſh air in Harlequin Amulet, "Away with Melancholy," and "*Viva Tutti,*" all with variations which do credit to Mr. Howgill's fancy, while many of the paſſages in the original part of the compoſition are maſterly and ſtriking. The marches are boldly conceived, the dances are ſprightly, and the variations to "Duncan Gray" are taſteful and pleaſing. Taken in the aggregate, this publication, we muſt ſay, is calculated to increaſe Mr. Howgill's profeſſional reputation, and we hope its ſale will be ſuch as to well reward his ingenious labours.

Ten to One; or Linois's Dance, a Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte. Compoſed and inſcribed to Joſeph Huddart, Eſq. by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 1s. 6d.

The circumſtances Mr. Howgill has taken up for muſical imitation in this ſonata are thoſe of the "exertion to get into battle," the "general attack," the "French Admiral's ſhip damaged," the "cries of the wounded," the "purſuit of the Admiral's ſhip by Captain Dance," the "remainder of the French ſquadron ſtealing away," and "the loſs of the Admiral's ſhip." So far as theſe particulars are capable of the imitation intended, the compoſer has acquitted himſelf much to the credit of his judgment: the circumſtances and ſituations here ſelected do not, perhaps, properly ſpeaking, come within the province of muſical delineation; but faſhion is powerfully on the ſide of Mr. Howgill, and if he errs in his choice, the practice of ſome of the moſt reſpectable modern compoſers will keep him in countenance.

"*Anna, thou my firſt and only choſen;*" *a favourite Song, ſung by Mrs. Watler, at ſeveral private Concerts. The Words by Robert Burnes; the Muſic by J. Watler.* 1s.

The melody of this little ſong is ſmooth, tender, and expreſſive. The ideas are obvious, yet ſo connected as to produce a general novelty of effect; and had the excellent author lived to hear the notes here given to his words, he would, we will venture to ſay, have declared them to expreſs the ſentiments that gave them birth.

A Grand March for the Piano-forte or Harp; compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs H. Thornton, by G. E. Griffin. 2s.

This march is conceived with conſiderable boldneſs; and though not marked by any particular originality of idea, produces an effect honourable to Mr. Griffin's abilities. The concluding movement is animated and ſtriking in its ſubject, and exhibits a pleaſing ſeries of well-connected paſſages.

A Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to Miſſes Elizabeth Sarah, and Sarah Elizabeth Barber, by T. Latour. 3s.

The eaſy and familiar ſtyle of this duet will recommend it to the notice of all young practitioners. The paſſages, while they are well diſpoſed for the hand, are pleaſingly fancied, and the combined effect of the two *parts* is ſuch as to challenge the approbation of hearers of taſte.

"*Love at Sight;*" *written by Mr. Breach. The Muſic compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Green, by John Jay.* 1s. 6d.

The ſimple, eaſy ſtyle of this melody will pleaſe moſt lovers of ballad muſic.

The ideas are throughout ſuch as the words might naturally ſuggeſt, and ſay much in favour of Mr. Jay's judgment as a vocal compoſer.

" I love you, by Heav'n, to Madneſs!" a Song ſung by Mr. Braham, in Inkle and Yarico, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Altered from the favourite Ballad of " Little Sinning's in Love; by M. G. Lewis, Eſq. 1s. 6d.

The beautiful and emphatical ſimplicity of this little air will not fail to pleaſe all who delight in the melody of the heart. The words are ſweetly tender and highly poetical, and the muſic is ſuch, in every reſpect, as thoſe words might be expected to inſpire in a compoſer of taſte and ſenſibility.

" Adieu, my Clementina!" written on the much-lamented Duke D'Enghien, by J. Rannie. The Muſic compoſed by J. Davy. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Davy has ſet theſe affecting words to a melody perfectly analagous to this melancholy ſubject. With little apparent effort, great effect is produced; which is one of the firſt characteriſtics of good compoſition. Only a compoſer of feeling and judgment could have done equal juſtice to this intereſting little offspring of Mr. Raunie's muſe.

The New-Rigg'd Ship, a favourite Dance, with Variations for the Piano-forte; by Mr. Latour. 1s.

Mr. Latour has added five variations to their melody, the laſt of which is *a la militaire*. The whole forms an excellent little exerciſe for thoſe who have made a moderate progreſs on the piano-forte, and will be found as pleaſing as improving.

The Inſtallation; or a Trip to Windſor; a favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano forte. 1s.

We are ſo pleaſed with the arrangement of this air, as to wiſh we knew to whom our praiſe is due. The maſter, be who he may, has diſplayed much taſte and good management, and has proved himſelf well qualified for higher efforts.

Six favourite Quick-Steps, compoſed for the Loyal Nottingham Volunteers; adapted for the Piano-forte. 1s.

Theſe are pleaſing trifles, and will be found highly eligible as exerciſes for beginners on the inſtrument for which they are here arranged.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of July and the* 20*th of Auguſt, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ABNEY Robert, Aſhby de la Zouch, dealer. (Smith, Aſhby de la Zouch, and Price, Brown, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn

Badderley John, Wolverhampton, druggiſt. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Blunt John, and Robert Scollay, Coal Exchange, coal factors. (Allan, Fenchurch ſtreet

Beck Anthony, Oxford ſtreet, ſadler. (Becket, Clement's Inn

Bennell John, Gouldſtone ſquare, builder. (Stratton, Shore ditch

Barrow Edward Nathaniel, Leadenhall ſtreet, baker. (Taylor, Old ſtreet road

Canning Edward, jun. Henley in Arden, thread maker. (Carter, ſtaples Inn

Copp John, and Robert Walker, Stratford, calico printers. (Roach, Nicholas lane

Dugard George, Upper Groſvenor place, victualler. (Groſfield and Moore, Salſbury ſtreet

Dawſon James, Copthall buildings, warehouſeman. (Hurd, Temple

Dimond James Ford, Dean ſtreet, Weſtminſter, perfumer. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple

Feltham Samuel, New Sarum, taylor, (Wegener and Weſt, Red lion ſtreet, Wapping

Fletcher George, Workſop, dealer. (Berry, Walbrook

Freeman Thomas, St. Martin's le Grand, wine merchant. (Barrow, Threadneedle ſtreet

Goodby Peter, Ruſſeton, cotton ſpinner. (Wadſworth, Macclesfield

Graham John Kelly, Fowey, merchant. (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn

Hall Thomas, Frome, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton garden

Hill John, Towceſter, grocer. (Faulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn

Haywood William Markham, cotton ſpinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lombury

Hitchcock James, Oxford ſtreet, picture dealer.

Hennem John, Greenwich, corn dealer. (Flexney, Chancery lane

Hindle Thomas, Pancras place, bricklayer. (Taylor, Tooke's court.

Himſworth William, Walton, corn dealer. (Battye, Chancery lane

Herbert Thomas, Dowgate hill, merchant. (Jackſone, Walbrook

Hubberty John Lodge, barriſter at law and cotton ſpinner. (Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane

Hughes William, Croſs court, Long acre, money ſcrivener. Burdon, St. Andrew's court

Johnſon William, Edgware road, collar maker. (Impey and Wightman, Temple

Jackſon William, Mancheſter, hat lining cutter. (Duckworth and Chippindall, Mancheſter

Johnſon Coulſon, Knightsbridge, ſtable keeper. (Minſhull and Veal, Millbank ſtreet, Weſtminſter

Jones Robert Scatchard, Mark lane, corn dealer. (Adams, Old Jewry

Ludlam Joſeph, Stoke Bruern, victualler. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion ſquare

Lovelock Charles, Durham ſtreet, dealer in wine. (Williams and Sherwood

Larkin Edmund, Sheffurd, ſhopkeeper. (Hurd, Temple

Leakin John, Worceſter-ſtreet, Southwark, millwright. Smith, Adelphi

Mence Richard Mugg, Worceſter, money ſcrivener. (Price, Lincoln's Inn

Mac Cann William, Blackwall, victualler. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe

Mowle John, Birmingham, factor. (Platt, Bride court

Moggridge Anna, Cranbourn ſtreet, milliner, &c. (Wells, Spitalfields

Newall John, Briſtol, merchant. (James, Gray's Ina ſquare

Ogden Ralph, Bottany, cotton ſpinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

Rennell William, jun. Totneſs, mercer. (Alexander, Bedford row

Richardby

Richardby James, jun. Durham, joiner. (Pringle and Washborough, Greville ſtreet
Robertſon David, Biſhopſgate without, taylor. (Beaurain, Union ſtreet
Rolfe Joſeph, Bream's buildings, timber merchant. (Allingham, St. John's Square
Richards Joſeph, Rotherhithe, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Starr John, Worceſter, brandy merchant. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Stone William, Southwark, hop merchant. (Mangnall, Warwick ſquare
Sizeland John, Wimpole ſtreet, Taylor. (Smith, Adelphi
Smithſon Richard, Hull, innkeeper. (Ritſon, Hull
Smith William, Baſing lane, warehouſeman. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe
Scholefield John, Cateaton ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Lamb, Aldersgate ſtreet
Slater Thomas, Leiceſter, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch ſtreet buildings
Slaymaker John, Redcroſs ſtreet, tallow chandler. (Vincent and Upſtone, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford ſquare
Timms Samuel, Athby de la Zouch, Miller. (Price, Browne, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn
Thomas James, Lightpile, and Anthony Bond, Stanley's End, clothier's. (Croome, Stroud, and Vizard, Gray's Inn
Wood Joſeph, Bromley, cotton ſpinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Wardell Thomas, Darlington, innkeeper. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn
Wing William, Stamford, victualler. (Redifer, Stamford
Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thodey, Poultry, Scotch factors. (Collins, Spital ſquare
Whitnale William, Milton, miller. (Hinde and Brace, Temple.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderſon Chriſtopher, Beccles, grocer, Auguſt 31
Arbley Elliot, Liverpool, dealer, September 10, final.
Aris Joſeph, and William Taylor, Oxford, corn dealers, September 3
Barr John, Wantage, money ſcrivener, Auguſt 17
Beaver William, and John Jones, Bradford, clothiers, September 4
Barker Thomas, Brickwall, victualler, Auguſt 28, final
Bigwood John, Baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſeman, October 19
Baker Thomas, and John Shorland, Exeter, woollen drapers, Auguſt 21 final
Bartlett Robert, Stretton, timber merchant, September 21, final
Carpenter John, Thetford, dealer, Auguſt 20, final
Cox Daniel, ſen. and Daniel Cox, jun. Mark lane, brandy merchants, Auguſt 17
Cory George, Great Yarmouth, upholder, Auguſt 10, final.
Charles James, and Thomas Loft, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, Auguſt 21, final
Curtis James and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, Auguſt 28
Chivers William, Newgate ſtreet, dealer, Auguſt 28, final
Chaddock James, and Randle Keay, Wigan, potters, Auguſt 21
Cook Carter, Great New ſtreet, tallow chandler, November 5
Cox John, Leighton Buzzard, corn merchant, Auguſt 27
Carr Benjamin, Heckmondwicke, dealer, September 14, final
Coulſon Thomas, Fenchurch ſtreet, cheeſemonger, September 5
Day Edward, Collingbourne, farmer, Auguſt 21
Dike George, Abingdon ſtreet, boatmaker, Auguſt 21
Deaton George, Kingſton upon Hull, dealers, September 16
Dauney William, Windſor, apothecary, September 23
Eſpener Charles, Hull, woollen draper, Auguſt 23
Fiſlin Nathaniel, Hinckley, hoſier, Auguſt 27
Faulkner John, Macclesfield, druggiſt, September 16, final
Gowland George, Chandos ſtreet, merchant, Auguſt 14
Gregory Adam, Tavillock ſtreet, taylor, Auguſt 21
Gardner Franklin, Deptford, dealer, October 22
Geary Thomas, Auſtin friars, merchant, September 17
Gell William Salisbury, Saint Ives, dealer, September 24, final
Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, July 27
Houldſworth Abrahain, and Henry Grolvenor, Baſinghall ſtreet
Holden William, Lincoln, coal merchant, Auguſt 29
Harriſon Thomas, and John Brackley Pritchard, Liverpool, dealers, Auguſt 27, final
Harris James, Exeter, coachmaker, Auguſt 27, final
Hill Stephen, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, oil and colourman, Auguſt 28
Hardman Joſeph, Manchester, merchant, Auguſt 22
Heſketh William, Thomas and Henry, Cheſter, bankers, Auguſt 27
Heſketh William, Thomas and Henry, Cheſter, bankers, September 17
Horſman Edward, and John Horſman, Chipping Campden bankers, September 10
Houlding John, and James William Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants, September 18
Irvin Thomas, and James Holden, Halifax, dyers, Auguſt 30, final
Jones William, Glouceſter, dealer, October 3, final
Jones Samuel, John Milſom, and Samuel Howard, Bradford, clothiers, September 4, final
Lichfigary samuel, and Matthew Dunsford, Baſinghall ſtreet, merchants, joint eſtate September 27, ſeparate eſtate September 28
Lowman John, Whitchurch, coachmaſter, Auguſt 19, final
Loſh George, William Loſh, and John Robinſon, Newcaſtle, ſcrivenmongers, Auguſt 21
Lane John, Thomas Fraſer, and Thomas Boylſon, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final
Marſton Samuel, St. Alban's, corn dealer, November 2
Merſon Edward, Ilminſter, mercer, Auguſt 17
Mellor Joſeph, and George Pratt, Leek, dealers, Auguſt 17, final
Medway John, Rawſon, dealer, September 9
Mozley, Morris Lewin, Liverpool, dealer, October 29
Morris George, Moorfields, leatherſeller, December 2
Peck Anthony, Graveſend, builder, Auguſt 17
Platt George, Saddleworth, clothier, Auguſt 14
Pullin Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, Auguſt 2
Preſgrave Edward, Spalding, merchant, Auguſt 31
Pickman William, Great Newport ſtreet, watchmaker, Auguſt 21
Pitts William, Boſton, dealer, Auguſt 29, final
Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, September 13, final
Prieſtley John, Fieldhead, John Prieſtley the younger and Amelia Prieſtley, Upper Clapton, and Joſeph Prieſtley, Great St. Helen's, merchant, September 12
Roſe Charles, Weſtminſter, cheeſemonger, Auguſt 21
Roby Samuel, and Edward Roby, Wood ſtreet, hoſiers, September 14
Ranſon Lilbeus, Charing croſs, tavern keeper, November 12
Robinſon William, Richard Freeſtone Paris, and Dinah Squires, King ſtreet, Seven Dials, bakers, October 22
Rowland Worthy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggleſhall, blanket weavers
Ruſher John, Reading, Berks, hoſier, September 23
Sawyer John, Tenterden, grazier, July 27, final
Scarfe, Robert, King's Lynn, brewer, Auguſt 20
Sizer John, Maningrey, ſhopkeeper, October 22, final
Seddon George, Aldersgate ſtreet, cabinet maker, October 26
Stephenſon Charles, Parliament ſtreet, ſtationer, September 21
Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, September 24
Sayles Matthew, Joſeph Hancock, and William Sayles, Sheffield, cutlers, September 6
Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, September 9
Townſend John, Ludgate hill, laceman, Auguſt 17
Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, Auguſt 31
Tyndale, William Robins, woodcheſter, grocer, Auguſt 26, final
Turner Joſeph, Stockport, cotton ſpinner, September 30, final
Varley Ingram, Wigan, ſhopkeeper, September 9
Whitaker John, ſenior, and William Whitaker, Stockport, and John Whitaker, junior, Edgley, cotton manufacturers, Auguſt 15
Walker Edmund, Kidderminſter, grocer, Auguſt 21
Welsborne Charles, Evesham, grocer, Auguſt 22
Walley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, September 9
Wingate Thomas, Lincoln, linen draper, Auguſt 29
Warkers Junn, Cornhill, mercer, Auguſt 31
Whitworth James, Alford, brandy merchant, September 6
Weſtoby Edward, Grimsby, ſhopkeeper, September 6
Youard William, North Walſham, Currier, Auguſt 30
Yarrol Thomas, Finsbury-place, taylor, Auguſt 27

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In August, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

SINCE our laſt we have to record an advantage obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain by Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with an inferior force. The fleet under the Britiſh Admiral conſiſted of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter of eight guns, and a lugger of fourteen; but in the enemy's fleets were nineteen ſail of the line, three fifty-gun ſhips, four frigates, and three ſmaller veſſels, carrying each twenty-eight guns. For the account of the engagement, we ſhall give Sir Robert Calder's own letter, from the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Prince of Wales, July 23, 1805.

SIR,

Yeſterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. W. I was favoured with a view of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain, conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, alſo three large ſhips, armed *en flute*, of about 50 guns each, with five frigates and three brigs; the force under my direction at this time conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger; I immediately ſtood towards the enemy with the ſquadron, making the needful ſignals for battle in the cloſeſt order; and, on cloſing with them, I made the ſignal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the ſquadron in ſucceſſion; this brought us cloſe up under their lee; and when our headmoſt ſhips reached their centre the enemy were tacking in ſucceſſion. This obliged me to make again the ſame manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which laſted upwards of four hours, when I found it neceſſary to bring-to the ſquadron, to cover the two captured ſhips whoſe names are in the margin.* I have to obſerve, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, a great part of the morning; and very ſoon after we had brought them to action, the fog was ſo very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty ſee the ſhip a-head or a-ſtern of us. This rendered it impoſſible to take the advantages of the enemy by ſignals I could have wiſhed to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.

I have very great pleaſure in ſaying, every ſhip was conducted in the moſt maſterly ſtyle; and I beg leave here publicly to return every Captain, Officer, and Man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my moſt grateful thanks for their conſpicuouſly gallant and very judicious good conduct.

The Hon. Captain Gardner, of the Hero, led the van ſquadron in a moſt maſterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myſelf particularly indebted; as alſo to Captain Cuming, for his aſſiſtance during the action.

Incloſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips. If I may judge from the great ſlaughter on board the captured ſhips, the enemy muſt have ſuffered greatly. They are now in ſight to windward; and when I have ſecured the captured ſhips, and put the ſquadron to rights, I ſhall endeavour to avail myſelf of any opportunity that may offer to give you ſome further account of theſe Combined Squadrons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. CALDER.

Honourable Admiral Cornwallis.

Liſt of Ships of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July, 1805.

Hero, Hon. A. H. Gardner—1 killed, 4 wounded.

Ajax, William Brown—2 killed, 16 wounded.

Triumph, Henry Inman—5 killed, 6 wounded

Barfleur, George Martin — 3 killed, 7 wounded.

Agamemnon, John Harvey—3 wounded.

Windſor Caſtle, Charles Boyle—10 killed, 35 wounded.

Defiance, C. P. Durham—1 killed, 7 wounded.

Prince of Wales, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder and Captain W. Cuming—3 killed, 20 wounded.

Repulſe, Hon. A K. Legge—4 wounded.

Raiſonable, Joſias Rowley—1 killed, 1 wounded.

Dragon, Edward Griffiths—None.

Glory, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Stirling and Captain Samuel Warren—1 killed, 1 wounded.

Warrior, S. Hood Linzee—None.

Thunderer, W. Lechmere—7 killed, 11 wounded.

Malta, Edward Buller—5 killed, 40 wounded.

FRIGATES.

Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming—No return.

Syrius, W. Prowſe—2 killed, 3 wounded.

Friſk cutter, Lieutenant J. Nicolſon—None.

Nile lugger, Lieutenant G. Fenne—None.

Total—41 killed, 158 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.

* San Rafael, 84 guns. Firm, 74 guns.

No

No accounts have been received respecting the loss on board the enemy's fleet, but it was probably very considerable, as in the St. Rafael, one of the captured ships, there were 300 killed and wounded.

From the latter part of Sir Robert Calder's letter, and from the assertions of Lieutenant Nicholson, who brought home the intelligence, the public were led to anticipate a second engagement, and a more decisive victory; but in this they have been strangely disappointed. On the 26th the enemy's fleet disappeared, and it is now known they first got into Vigo, and, after refitting, made for and obtained the port of Ferrol, where there are, at least, thirty-seven sail of the line, besides ships of inferior force. The following letter from Sir Robert Calder was inserted in the London Gazette of the 6th inst. without any comment:—

Admiralty-Office, August 3, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Calder, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. dated on board His Majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, July 25, 1805.

SIR,

I am induced to send, by the Windsor Castle, a triplicate of my dispatch of the 23d instant. Owing to a very great omission of my Secretary, who, from indisposition, and an interlineation in my first letter, neglected to insert the name of Rear-Admiral Charles Stirling in my public thanks; I am therefore to request you will be pleased to cause the mistake to be corrected as early as possible. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CALDER.

Admiral Cotton, with twenty sail of the line, is appointed to the blockade of Ferrol, and Sir Robert Calder is returning home.

The intelligence from the East Indies has been rather of a gloomy nature. The war with HOLKAR has not been finished, but has been carried on with considerable loss on our part. In our extracts from the Calcutta Gazette will be found a detail of the repulse of General Lord Lake, in five successive attacks upon the fort of Bhurtpore, the last and strongest hold of Holkar. It was assailed and defended with equal obstinacy, and though favourable terms were offered to the British army, it seems to have been the resolution of the Governor General and Lord Lake, to accept of nothing short of an absolute and unconditional surrender. Previously to these bloody combats, the Rajah, for the sake of peace, offered to pay the expences of the war, and made other concessions. These were refused, and the Indian Prince prepared to defend himself. No regular account has yet been published of our loss; but it is stated to have been not less than three thousand men killed and wounded, including more than a hundred officers.

This Gazette concludes with an account of the taking of the fort of Bommon Gong, by Captain Hutchinson, with little loss.

Bhurtpore is an important fortress, in one of the finest districts of India. The force with which Lord Lake sat down before the town did not exceed twelve thousand men, and the works were of so great an extent that he was not able to masque more than about a fourth part of them.—All the other parts of the garrison had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the Rajah are very brave and faithful. The General attacked the fortress at first under many disadvantages, being unprovided with motars and a proper battering train. These deficiencies having been supplied, it was hoped that the resistance of Holkar could not be protracted much longer. The siege might be continued six weeks, after which the season would compel the besiegers to abandon it.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, &c.

The negotiations between the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte, which at one period excited considerable expectation, as leading to a general pacification among the Powers of Europe, has been terminated, and Baron Novosiltzoff, the Minister appointed by Russia to this important office, delivered the following Manifesto upon his quitting Berlin.

Note from his Excellency Baron Novosiltzoff, to his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, Minister of State.

"When His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in compliance with the wishes of His Britannic Majesty, had resolved to send the Undersigned to Bonaparte, to meet the pacific overtures which he had made to the Court of London, his Russian Majesty was guided by two sentiments and motives of equal force, with which you are acquainted, namely, his desire, on the one hand, to support a Sovereign who was ready to make exertions and sacrifices for the general tranquillity, and, on the other hand, to procure advantages to all the States of Europe from a pacific disposition, which, from the formal manner in which it was announced, must be considered as very sincere.

"The existing disagreement between Rus-

sia and France could have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a negotiation of peace by a Russian Minister; but his Imperial Majesty of Russia did not hesitate for a moment to pass over all personal displeasure, and all usual formalities.

"His Imperial Majesty of Russia availed himself of the mediation of His Prussian Majesty, when he requested passports for his Plenipotentiary. He declared, that he should only receive them on that particular condition, namely, that his Plenipotentiary should enter directly upon a negotiation with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new title which he had assumed; and that Bonaparte should give explicit assurances that he was still animated by the same wish for a general peace which he had appeared to shew in his Letter to His Britannic Majesty.

"This preliminary assurance was the more necessary, since Bonaparte had assumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the Answer given by His Britannic Majesty to his Letter of the 1st of January; a title which in itself put a new obstacle in the way of the desired restoration of peace.

"After His Prussian Majesty had transmitted the positive Answer from the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it persevered in the intention sincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negotiation, His Imperial Majesty of Russia accepted the passports the more readily, because the French Government shewed so strong an inclination to transmit them.

"By a fresh aggression of the most solemn Treaties, the Union of the Ligurian Republic with France has been effected. This event of itself, the circumstances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to hasten the execution thereof, the moment which has been chosen to carry the same into execution, have, alas! formed an aggregat which must terminate the sacrifices which His Imperial Majesty of Russia would have made, at the pressing request of Great Britain, and in the hope of restoring the necessary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negotiation.

"Without doubt His Imperial Majesty of Russia would not have insisted so strenuously on the conditions fixed by him, if the French Government had fulfilled the hope that it would respect the first tie which holds society together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot possibly be believed, that Bonaparte, when he granted the passports, which were accompanied with the most pacific declarations, seriously intended to fulfil them; because during the time which would necessarily elapse between the granting of the passports and the arrival of the Undersigned at Paris, he took measures which, far from facilitating the restoration of peace, were of such a nature, that they annihilated the very grounds of peace.

"The Undersigned, in recalling to the recollection of His Excellency Baron Hardenberg facts with which the Cabinet of His Prussian Majesty is very minutely acquainted, must, at the same time, inform him, that he has just now received from His Russian Majesty an Order dated the 9th (21st) June, to return the annexed passports immediately, and to request your Excellency to transmit the same to the French Government, with this present Declaration, since no use whatever can be made of them in the present state of affairs.

"The Undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his respect.

(Signed) "N. Von Novosiltzoff.

"*Berlin, 23d June, O. S.*
(*10th July*) 1805."

This note was immediately transmitted by all the Foreign Ministers residing at Berlin to their respective Courts by express.

ANSWER TO M. NOVOSILTZOFF'S NOTE.

From the Moniteur of July 24.

BERLIN, JULY 15.—M. Novosiltzoff left this capital yesterday for St. Petersburg. He had a long conference with Mr. Jackson, the British Envoy at Berlin.

"The mission of that Russian Envoy was announced to all Europe several months before it commenced; and this was sufficient to render it abortive. It also became the subject of many discussions, calculations, and intrigues. After M. Novosiltzoff had been represented rather as a bearer of orders than as a negotiator, his mission was represented under another colour, to render it less hateful. He was to negotiate, they said, with none but the Emperor himself. They who propagated these idle reports, well knew that all demands of that nature, deviating from the regard due to a great Power, must on that very account frustrate a mission, the purport of which was not very evident; and what fully proves the uncertainty and obscurity of it is, that it was successively an object of orders and counter-orders. Now, every thing well considered, the counter-order which calls Novosiltzoff back to St. Petersburgh, is probably more favourable for peace than the order by which he was sent to Paris.

"If the object of his mission was to allay the coolness existing between France and Russia, he would probably have succeeded. What, indeed, have France and Russia to do with each other? Independent of each other, they are unable to hurt, but all-powerful to do good to one another. If the Emperor

peror of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the Emperor of Ruſſia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte and in Perſia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the diſcuſſions on the ſubject of her boundaries, and does not much increaſe her power: the latter, on the other hand, exerts her influence over two Powers of the firſt rank, which have long ſtood in the ſame political rank with France and Ruſſia, and which rule over Arabia, the Caſpian and the Black Seas. If the Ruſſian Cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the juſt boundaries by which France is to be limited on all ſides, then that Cabinet will undoubtedly allow the Emperor of the French to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn. When it views with Herſchel's teleſcope from the terrace of the palace of the Tauride, what happens between the Emperor of the French and ſome tribes in the Apennines, it ought not to demand that the Emperor of the French ſhould not ſee what becomes of the ancient and illuſtrious Empire of Solyman and of Perſia; that he ſhould not ſee that for ten years paſt the whole Caucaſus had been united with Ruſſia, at the ſolitary requeſt of a few families of that country; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependent on Ruſſia; that ſhe has ſubjected to herſelf the mouths of the Phaſis, and conſtructed forts there; that thereby obliging the Porte to ſuffer her conqueſts, ſhe has procured great advantages to herſelf for purſuing her conqueſts into the centre of Perſia.

"Is, then, the Emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weakneſs, that he muſt coolly liſten to a Ruſſian Commiſſary, calling him to an account for what he does in countries unknown to Ruſſia, and with which ſhe has no relation? that he muſt cloſe his eyes from ſeeing, and reſtrain from anſwering, when Sultan Selim has leſs to ſay in Conſtantinople than a ſimple Envoy from St. Peterſburg; when the Boſphorus is violated, and the conſequences of the occupation of the Crimea, and of the mouths of the Phaſis, are felt in full force; when the cries of the Seraglio, although fettered by fear, awaken all Europe; and, laſtly, when there is not a Pacha in the Morea, not a Muſſulman in Conſtantinople, but expects every morning to ſee a fleet from the Black Sea caſting anchor at the foot of the Seraglio, and a Herald reading the Declaration of War; and to hear the report of muſkets in the gardens of the Grand Signior?

"But if a Ruſſian Commiſſary, coming to Paris to ſay, that a diminution of influence in Italy was demanded, ſhould ſay, at the ſame time, that a guarantee ſhall be given for Perſia and the Porte; that the Boſphorus ſhall no more be violated, but remain ſhut, according to the practice of all times, againſt the ſhips of all Powers; that the Treaty of 1798 ſhall not be renewed; that the ſubjects of the Porte ſhall no longer navigate under Ruſſian colours; that the regiments inliſted for the Ruſſian ſervice in Albania, at a great expence, ſhall be diſbanded; that the ſhips in the Black Sea ſhall never be ſo numerous as to endanger the Porte of being menaced in her own capital, before the Powers of Europe can be informed of her danger; that the Phaſis ſhall be evacuated, and the Caucaſus reſtored to the Shah of Perſia, and that tranquillity ſhall again be given to that vaſt Empire, after ſo many years of internal wars and calamities; then it would be eaſy to conceive what would be the effect of ſuch language; and although we are not in the ſecret of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, we dare ſay the Emperor of the French would be ready to meet ſo noble an agreement; he would liſten, not to menaces, but to a deſire to conſolidate the independence of nations and the happineſs of mankind. Whatever ſacrifices he ſhould make for the independence of the Porte and of Perſia, he would ſtill be a gainer; poſterity, for which he labours, would acknowledge him its deliverer, and admire the acuteneſs of that reaſon, which made him diſcover beforehand that the Ruſſians would be the oppreſſors of the whole world, even as they now oppreſs the North, and the eſtabliſhment of that univerſal monarchy with which Europe has been ſo much frightened, and which has been ſo long held up to its view as the aim of the French Nation, which compriſes every thing in itſelf, and can never be dangerous to the independence of other countries.

"If the Ruſſian Plenipotentiary came with a Meſſage from England, who is there but ſees the difficulties, the unavoidable trouble, which new inſtructions, new pretenſions of Ruſſia would introduce? Of whatever nature the objects may be which divide England and France, thoſe nations would then be obliged to expect the deciſion of their differences from a far diſtant country, to which the intereſt of both is ſo little known.

"When the Cabinet of London applauded the Miſſion of M. Novoſiltzoff, it did ſo, becauſe it hoped not only to bring over Ruſſia, but alſo to draw in Auſtria and Pruſſia along with her; for it knows full well, that the concurrence of Ruſſia alone will not allow it to think of the infane plans of partition which it has formed againſt France, and of which, in its madneſs, it never ceaſes to dream. If the Engliſh Government is deſirous of peace, it will recollect, that it can only reply to a French Note by an Engliſh Note. Theſe two languages are eaſily tranſlated, and the intervention of another would only render the negotiation more intricate.

"Could M. Novoſiltzoff himſelf be accurately acquainted with ſuch knotty affairs? Did he know, that at the time of the Treaty of Amiens, the Empire of Myſore was not wholly united to the Engliſh poſſeſſions?

That the Empire of the Mahrattas was annihilated? That England has doubled her power in India, and that no European ſhip can fail in thoſe ſeas? Did he think that France would give up her commerce with India for ever? Did he alſo ſee, that that commerce alone was not the main point; that England has obtained that point which Catharine never would ſuffer, by her cannon at Copenhagen; that, what France never will allow, was obtained of Ruſſia, by Nelſon, in the Gulph of Finland; that ſince that Treaty, to contrary to the rights of which even the nations the leaſt bold are jealous, various interpretations have been made of the right of blockade; that whole rivers have been blockaded; that Cadiz was blockaded, even when our ſquadrons were maſters in the Streights; that Venice is blockaded, although no Engliſh has been ſeen there for ſix months paſt, and that no neutral veſſel was ſeen there neither during ſix months; the effects of a ſtrange connivance in other Powers? At Venice, Trieſte, Liſbon, and in the northern ports, all ſhipments for Genoa were ſtopped from the moment that port was declared in a ſtate of blockade.

"Did that Plenipotentiary come to ſay, that Ruſſia had procured the liberty of the Indies, and of the European commerce in India; the recognition of the univerſal ſovereignty of the ſeas; the renunciation of all the interpretations concerning the right of of blockade, henceforth limited to countries attacked, or in danger of being taken, and (in the true ſenſe of the word *to blockade*) ſurrounded on all ſides? Did he at the ſame time come to demand, that the Crown of Italy ſhould be placed on another head, and to require the ſurrender of ſome parts of the territory on the other ſide of the Alps? If this was the caſe, he ſhould have been welcome; he would have met with no obſtacles, and his undertaking would have been crowned with ſucceſs.

"But if he, approving what England does, recognizing her right to ſearch all ſhips, to place whole kingdoms in a ſtate of blockade, applauding the immenſe increaſe of her power in India, came to repreſent to France, that ſhe ought to evacuate Parma and Genoa, and renounce the Crown of Italy; then it would appear that it was evidently intended to oppreſs France; then it would be France which they would wiſh to bring back to thoſe times when Poland was partitioned without its own conſent, when means were found to terrify a degenerate race, to deprive it of the conſciouſneſs of its worth, and even of the will of oppoſing the oppreſſion. France has arms, courage, and armies; yea, of whatever nature the coalition ſhall be which the Engliſh Miniſters may find means to form, France, though regretting the influence of Engliſh gold on the Continent, will diſſolve the gordian-knot as well as the two preceding. As often as they ſhall ſtep in between both to reduce England within equitable and decent bounds, no ſacrifice will be too hard for France; but if they will lay the whole weight upon her, ſhe will ſee in thoſe intentions nothing but hatred, envy, and inſult; and one muſt be very ignorant in calculating the power and ſtate of affairs, to hope to ſucceed always.

"Poland has been partitioned; France muſt have for it Belgium and the Banks of the Rhine. The Crimea has been occupied, the Caucaſus, the Mouths of the Phaſis, &c.; France muſt have a compenſation in Europe; The principles of ſelf-preſervation require it.

"Is a General Congreſs of Europe wiſhed for? Well. Let each Power place at the diſpoſal of that Congreſs the conqueſts which ſhe has made within the laſt fifty years; re-eſtabliſh Poland, reſtore Venice to its Senate, Trinidad to Spain, Ceylon to Holland, and the Crimea to the Porte; withdraw to a diſtance from the Phaſis and the Boſphorus; give up Caucaſus and Georgia; let the Porte, after ſo many diſaſters, take a little breath; let the dominion of the Mahratta, and the kingdom of Myſore, be re-eſtabliſhed, or no longer remain the excluſive property of England—then ſhall France recede within her ancient boundaries, and in ſo doing, France aſſuredly will not be the greateſt loſer. Whence then this furious outcry, this ſummons to a cruſade againſt a Power which for the laſt fifty years has derived leſs advantage than any other from the revolutions of States, and the changes which have taken place in every part of the globe, and which, uniformly victorious, has retained nothing of her conqueſts but what was neceſſary to form an equitable compenſation?

"Europe had ſuſtained ſeveral dreadful ſhocks; ſocial order revived; the Peace of Amiens re-eſtabliſhed the general ſyſtem.—A feeble Miniſtry, an unexampled arrogance, have kindled the flames of war anew, and expoſed the peace of all nations to a ſtate of uncertainty. The Continental Prince who ſhall firſt join in this project of general ſubverſion, who ſhall firſt give the ſignal for war, will be anſwerable for all the calamities which may enſue from it, and ſubject himſelf to the merited curſe of the exiſting generation.

"It is the opinion of every intelligent perſon, that the reſult of a war on the Continent can have no other tendency than to increaſe the power of France. They are alſo perſuaded that ſhe will not always have the weakneſs, from a pure feeling of generoſity, and the vain hope of promoting the happineſs of mankind, and the peace of the whole world, to evacuate numerous and populous conqueſts.

"It is the faſhion at preſent to inveigh againſt the ambition of France; had ſhe, however, been diſpoſed to retain the territories conquered by her arms, the half of Auſtria,

tria, the States of Venice, the kingdom of ples, Switzerland, and Holland, would ſtill have been ſubject to her dominion. The real boundaries of France are the Rhine and the Adige. Did not the French penetrate beyond the Adige and the Rhine? Were they prevented by force of arms from taking the Sulza and the Drave as their boundaries? Or did they not forego thoſe boundaries from a generous moderation? It is in the natural courſe of things that men ſuch as Woronzoff, Thugut, and Acton (to whom Europe gives little credit for capacity, while it aſcribes to them hatred againſt every thing that is great and liberal, and who have ſold their con ſciences for Engliſh gold), ſhould exert all their influence to reproduce the calamities of war. The proſperity of nations has occaſioned the loſs or the diminution of their credit; and this, too, is fortunate for Princes. There are ſome who have ceaſed to reign in conſequence of liſtening to their counſels.

"The calamities of a Continental war would fall neither upon Ruſſia nor England, inaſmuch as the ſcene of action would be in Germany or Italy. What intereſt then can the French, the Italians, and the Germans, take in the mediation of Powers which would employ the moment when they were engaged in the moſt ſanguinary attacks on each other to accompliſh the downfall of the Turkiſh and Perſian Empires; the conſtant policy of the Northern States has been to provoke wars from which they themſelves had nothing to dread. Thus it was that Catharine for ſeveral years permitted Auſtria and Pruſſia to carry on the war, ſtill promiſing them aſſiſtance, which, however, could not prevent the French armies from appearing before the gates of Vienna. Thus it was that the late Emperor of Ruſſia extended the calamities of war by furniſhing Auſtria with auxiliaries, at a time when Auſtria would, without them, have acquired many advantages; — auxiliaries, however, who, upon the firſt reverſe, trod back their ſteps, and in the middle of a campaign left their allies to ſuſtain alone all the preſſure of war, which they had promiſed to ſhare in common with them.

"In a word, France and Ruſſia can gain nothing by a miſunderſtanding; they can inflict on each other no injury by a war; and whatever may be the policy of either, there is nothing in which they can find ſo much advantage as in maintaining a good underſtanding with each other. We have already declared, and once more repeat it, that if Ruſſia evacuates the Boſphorus, Caucaſus, Phaſis, Georgia, &c. France will accede to any arrangements which can be required with reſpect to Italy. But, unfortunately, it is too well known, that no one finds pleaſure in ſacrifices of this nature; and hence France muſt be allowed to indemnify herſelf ſo as to compenſate for ſuch advantages as are obtained by the other powers.

"As to England, the Treaty of Amiens is ſtill in force. It was concluded after a deliberate and long inveſtigation of the reciprocal intereſts of the two States; it was broken unexpectedly, and upon idle pretences. Reeſtabliſh that Treaty, and both States are at peace. But if England requires new conditions—if ſhe wiſhes to enter into a diſcuſſion reſpecting the frontiers of France on the ſide of Italy—let her give to France a ſhare of the Mahratta territory; let her, in ſhort, adopt maxims conſiſtent with the independence of the other Powers.

"But the Engliſh will perhaps ſay, 'It is better to ſink than to conſent that the flag ſhall protect the cargo—that a veſſel, for whatever ſhe contains, or whatever is done on board her, ſhall be accountable only to the Sovereign of the State to which ſhe belongs—that the Indies ſhall ceaſe to be our property, or that any other Power whatſoever ſhall have a right to ſhare with us in our ſuperiority in the Indies!" Do not you then expect that France ſhall enter into diſcuſſions with you upon points which do not concern you, or do you conſent to enter into diſcuſſions with her upon points which involve the ſacred intereſts of all nations?—France duly appreciates the advantages of peace: but ſhe will carry on the war as long as it ſhall be neceſſary towards maintaining the honour of her flag, and the preponderance which it has acquired; and until ſhe has obtained the aſſurance, that in whatever quarter of the world a Frenchman may ſhew himſelf, he ſhall not have occaſion to bluſh in conſequence of the inſults and arrogant aſſumptions of the Engliſh."

At preſent there is every appearance of a Continental war, in which Ruſſia and Auſtria will unite their reſpective forces againſt France. This may divert Bonaparte from the project of invading theſe kingdoms, for which great preparations have been made on the oppoſite coaſt.—Whatever opinions individuals may form reſpecting the threatened attack, there is no doubt that the Adminiſtration judge it wiſe and prudent to be provided againſt the blow. They have, in conſequence, directed every volunteer-corps in the kingdom to be ready at a moment's warning to march towards the ſcene of action.

The following Circular Letter has been ſent to the different volunteer-corps throughout the kingdom:

Sir, *Auguſt* 8, 1805.

In conſequence of intelligence received by Government of the embarkation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to ſail from thence, and of the increaſed preparations of the French at Boulogne and its neighbourhood, I have received orders from His Royal

Highneſs the Commander in Chief, to direct the General Officers, and Inſpecting Field Officers attached to the Volunteer Corps, to give notice to thoſe Corps of the poſſibility of their being ſpeedily called upon for ſervice; and alſo to ſuſpend all furloughs for working during the harveſt till further orders. I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, HARRINGTON,
General Commanding the London Diſtrict.

WEST INDIES.

The lateſt intelligence from this quarter announces the fate of Deſſalines, and that his troops have have been driven from the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo. He has loſt a very conſiderable part of his army, and much of that which remains with him cannot be depended upon.

The homeward-bound Barbadoes fleet has ſafely arrived; and it is with great regret that we are obliged to add, that the Combined Fleets, while in the Weſt Indies, captured fourteen ſail of Antigua merchantmen the day after they left the port.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public anayri vate Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.

FEBRIS	2
Cholera	1
Diarrhœa	17
Rheumatiſmus	3
Phthyſis	8
Catarrhus	8
Dyſpnœa et Tapis	13
Dyſpepſia	12
Hypochondriaſis	9
Epilepſia	1
Amenorrhœa	14
Cephalei	1
Anaſarca	5
Morbi cutanei	16
Morbi infantiles	19

The laſt month has not been marked by the extraordinary predominance of any individual diſeaſe. Complaints of the bowels have indeed, as is uſual about this period of the year, prevailed to a conſiderable extent; but decided cholera has been rare.

A remarkable inſtance has recently occurred, in which a fit of epilepſy immediately followed a paroxyſm of anger. An attack of what are called nervous affections, in all their various and miſcellaneous forms, not unfrequently originate from ſome agitation or impetuous movement of the mind. The important influence of ill managed paſſions is by no means ſufficiently appreciated.

To a careleſs adjuſtment or an inſufficient regulation of the mental, are to be attributed, much more frequently than it is in general imagined, the diſorders and anomalous irregularities that occur in the corporeal department of our frame.

Pharmacy is but a ſmall part of phyſic. In the ſucceſsful treatment of diſeaſe, other and more powerful agents muſt often be employed than are to be found amidſt the medicinal variety of the ſhops. The art of *healing* implies, in a metaphorical as well as a literal ſenſe, a knowledge of the human heart—the anatomy of the mind as well as that of the body. Medical cannot be ſeparated from moral ſcience without reciprocal and eſſential mutilation.

This remark applies more particularly to a proper knowledge and treatment of their complaints, whoſe rank and circumſtances in life entitle them to the falſely envied privileges of luxury and leiſure.

The diſeaſes of the poor and the rich are not eſſentially different. Similar debility and diſorder are produced in the one inſtance directly, and in the other indirectly, by a very full and high, or by a very low and meagre regimen.

The indigent wretch whoſe ſcanty fare ſcarcely is ſufficient to ſupport the ſtamina of exiſtence, and the no leſs wretched debauchee, whoſe intemperate indulgence daily accelerates the period of his deſtruction, may both with an equal propriety be ſaid to *live hard*. The only important diſtinction that exiſts between the diſeaſes of the vulgar and of the more faſhionable world, ariſes from the former being ſo entirely engroſſed in ſupplying the neceſſities of life, and in ſuffering from its phyſical inconveniences, as not to be at ſufficient liberty to feel and contemplate thoſe infinitely more dreadful calamities that grow out of the ſoil of a pampered and conſequently diſtempered imagination. A perſon muſt be idle in order to be perfectly miſerable. No evil is worſe than that intolerable

tolerable ſenſe of vacuum which the mind ſuffers that has no object commenſurate to its capacity, or whoſe faculties of action and of feeling, although in a ſtate of requiſition, are not ſummoned by an imperious neceſſity, or other motives of ſufficient power, to regular and intereſting occupation. To the proper and healthy ſtate of man daily exertion is no leſs neceſſary, than the diurnal motion of the earth he inhabits is to its exiſtence and continued preſervation. Without intellectual, bodily exerciſe is comparatively of little avail to one whoſe underſtanding has been enriched and exalted by literary cultivation. "I will not heſitate to aſſert, that to have the mind ardently engaged in a purſuit that totally excludes exerciſe of the body, is much more favourable to the ſpirits than a languid mixture of both."*

Of the important effects ariſing from bodily labour, when united with mental excitement, we have recorded a remarkable inſtance in the "Monitor et Preceptor" of Dr. Mead.—"A young ſtudent at college became ſo deeply hypochondriac, that he proclaimed himſelf dead, and ordered the college-bell to be tolled on the occaſion of his death. In this he was indulged; but the man employed to execute the taſk appeared to the ſtudent to perform it ſo imperfectly, that he aroſe from his bed in a fury of paſſion to toll the bell for his own departure. When he had finiſhed, he retired to his bed in a ſtate of profuſe perſpiration, and was from that moment alive and well—"*Vitam autem reddidit iſte labor, et convaleſcit.*"

J. REID.

Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Auguſt 25, 1805.

* Dr. Aikin's "Letters to his Son."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE engineers are about to be begin immediately on the two archways under the Thames at Rotherhithe. This work will be a worthy companion of the Weſt India and London Docks, and will with them vie with the greateſt of the uſeful public works of ancient and modern times.

A plan for covering the naked ſands of Hyde Park with verdure has been adopted.—Several teams are employed in conveying to the different bare parts of the Park a rich mold for the purpoſe. It is intended to lay ſtratums of this mold over the naked ſurface, and then to dreſs the whole with a ſprinkling of graſs-ſeeds, ſo that by next ſummer a luxuriant verdure will have ſucceeded the ſterile aſpect which now in many places diſfigures the face of the Park. The mold is taken from the bed of the piece of water between the Ride and the Drive, which has been drained for the purpoſe.

About the middle of the night of the 11th of Auguſt a fire broke out at the Royal Circus, St. George's Fields. The flames extended with the moſt aſtoniſhing rapidity over the whole building, which was in a ſhort time entirely conſumed, together with the adjoining coffee-houſe, the riding-houſe, and ſome other buildings behind the Circus. The flames in the theatre were ſo rapid, that not an article of the ſcenery dreſſes, or muſical inſtruments, could be ſaved; fortunately, however, the horſes were all got out alive. The effect of the conflagration, when at its height, was awfully grand: the banks of the river for a conſiderable diſtance, and the ſtreets leading from the Strand to the Thames, were ſo brilliantly illuminated, that it was light as noon-day. Many of the performers have ſuſtained heavy loſſes by the deſtruction of their property in the theatre; and the fire happening in the height of the ſeaſon, is particularly unfortunate, both for them and the proprietors.

On the preceding Thurſday, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Lewis and Porter, oil-dealers and dry-ſalters, Budge-row, Walbrook. It was occaſioned by a candle communicating with the turpentine and other inflammable materials in the cellar. The flames were ſo rapid and inſtantaneous, that it was with great difficulty the perſons in the houſe could make their eſcape. The female part of the family were compelled to get out at the windows. The books of account, bills, &c. were moſtly burnt.

Government have at length ſeriouſly determined to improve the external appearance of the two Houſes of Parliament, and to give to the preſent ſhapeleſs pile of building a regular form. The alterations and improvements will be upon a very extenſive ſcale, and it will probably be ſome years before they are completed. It is intended, in the firſt inſtance, to take down all the private houſes and buildings in Palace-yard, which join Weſtminſter-hall and the Exchequer.—The great north front of Weſtminſter-hall is to be reſtored as nearly as poſſible to its original ſtate; and the Court of Exchequer on

the weſt, and Exchequer Offices on the eaſt ſide of it, will have new Gothic fronts. In the interior of Weſtminſter-hall, the ſkreen which now divides the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench from the reſt of the Hall is to be removed, and the hall reſtored to its original dimenſions, and new Courts are to be conſtructed in the ſame manner as the Common Pleas. The private houſes which adjoin the Houſe of Lords in Old Palace-yard will immediately be taken down, and the Houſe of Lords will be new fronted, to correſpond with the reſt of the building. When theſe improvements ſhall have been completed, it is propoſed to pull down all the houſes in Margaret-ſtreet, ſo as to throw the Abbey completely open; and it is ſaid that the houſes which now form the Terrace in Palace-yard, and the whole of the South ſide of Bridge-ſtreet, will be taken down.

MARRIED.

At Edgware, T. Bartrum, eſq. to Miſs Camerford, of Brockley-hill.

At Enfield, Thomas Scrafton, eſq. of Stanmore, to Mrs. Oſtliffe, widow of the late Francis O eſq.

At Mary-le-bone, H. S. Partridge, eſq. captain in the Eaſt Norfolk militia, to Miſs Heſlop, only daughter of the Rev. L. H. archdeacon of Bucks.

At Viſcount Melbourne's, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miſs Lambe, eldeſt daughter of Lord M.

At the Earl of Barrymore's, Sackville-ſtreet, the Duc de Caſtries, to Miſs Coghlan, ſiſter to the Counteſs of B.

The Hon. Col. Acheſon, ſon of Viſcount Gosforth, to Miſs Sparrow, daughter of General S.

At the ſeat of the Earl of Carhampton, at Cobham, Surry, Lord Grantham, to Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, ſiſter to the Earl of Enniſkillen.

William H. Fellowes, eſq. M.P. of Ramſay-abbey, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs E. Benyon, fifth daughter of the late Richard B. eſq.

Henry Sanſom, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Magniac, daughter of Francis M. eſq. of Maryland Point, Eſſex.

At Chiſwick, R. J. Chambers, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Robert C. Chief Judge of Calcutta, to Miſs Polhill, of New Bridge-ſtreet, only daughter of the late Nathaniel P. eſq. of Howbury, Bedfordſhire.

Mr. Albany Carrington Bond, ſolicitor, of Billiter-lane, to Miſs Marianne Dunſter, third daughter of the late Henry D. eſq. of Hertford.

At Clapham, Peter Blackburne, eſq. banker, of Ramſgate, to Miſs Dewicke, only daughter of the late Calverley B. eſq.

At St. James's, R. Adair, eſq. M. P. to Madame de l'Eſcuyer d'Agincourt.

The Rev. J. Gamble, chaplain-general of His Majeſty's forces, to Miſs Lathom, of Sloane-ſtreet, only daughter of the late R. L. eſq. of Madras.

At the Marquis of Abercorn's, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton.

At Camberwell, Mr. W. Rogers, of Sundridge, Kent, to Miſs Rogers, daughter of the late J. R. eſq.

At Walthamſtow, J. P. Minet eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Cazenove, daughter of John C. eſq.

The Earl of Enniſkillen, to Lady —— Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, A. L. Balley, eſq of the Exchequer, to Miſs Beloe, of the Britiſh Muſeum.

R. Addams, eſq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miſs Biſhop, daughter of N. B. eſq. of Glouceſter-place.

DIED.

About half paſt eight in the night of Sunday the 25th of Auguſt, His Royal Highneſs PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, *Duke of Glouceſter* and *Edinburgh* in Great Britain, *Earl of Connaught* in Ireland, &c. Knight of the Garter, Senior Field Marſhal of His Majeſty's Forces, and Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chaſe, Ranger of Hampton-court Park, Warden and Keeper of the New Foreſt, Hampſhire. His Royal Highneſs was born on the 15th of November, 1743, and was created a Duke and Earl by patent on the 17th of November, 1764. He was married on the 6th of September, 1766, to Maria Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of the Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had three children, viz. Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; Carolina Auguſta Maria, born June 24, 1774, and died March 14, 1775; and William Frederick, born at Rome, January 15, 1776, a Lieutenant General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot. His Royal Highneſs was a liberal promoter of charitable and uſeful inſtitutions. He was a patron of the Freemaſon's Charity and of the Naval Aſylum, and preſident of the London Hoſpital. From an examination of the body by the phyſicians, it has been aſcertained, that, in addition to the ſtone in the bladder, His Highneſs had been affected by a conſumption of the liver, and a general relaxation of the inteſtines.—He was alſo ſubject to an hemorrhoidal complaint, which during the laſt month had become extremely troubleſome. On the morning of Sunday his Royal Highneſs received the Sacrament, which was adminiſtered to him by the Rev Dr. Duval. At two o'clock in the afternoon he was ſpeechleſs, but recovered his powers of ſpeech ſo far as to be intelligible to thoſe around him at four.—Shortly after he appeared to be very low, and he continued gradually weaker until he expired.

His

His Royal Highneſs was attended till his laſt moments by Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Baillie, and two other phyſicians of the firſt eminence, who ſent off an expreſs to acquaint his Majeſty with the melancholy event. In conſequence of the death of his Royal Highneſs, all the different places of amuſement have, according to the etiquette on ſuch melancholy occaſions, diſcontinued their entertainments. As ſoon as the funeral has taken place, there will alſo be a general mourning for the loſs of this very near branch of the Royal Family. The Duke through life "bore his faculties ſo meekly," that his biographer has little to notice but the enumeration of all the domeſtic virtues which united form an amiable character. He was a moſt affectionate father and a kind maſter; nor did he in any one inſtance of his life omit to ſhew the ſincereſt attachment to his brother and ſovereign.—Aloof from all the ſordid occurrences of life, and unſullied by the intercourſe of political faction, he kept the even tenor of his way, benevolent without oſtentation, and affable though dignified. The Duke's conſtitution was naturally very delicate; ſo that at an early period of life he was obliged to leave his native country for the milder air of Italy, and reſided for ſeveral years at Rome, where, as has already been obſerved, Prince William, now Duke of Glouceſter, was born.—Although latterly he was ſufficiently recovered to be able to bear the climate of England, yet his health was always in a very precarious ſtate, and he ſcarcely knew for many years a day's uninterrupted enjoyment of that invaluable bleſſing.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the *Counteſs of Ancram.*

In Davies-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Rev. *E. Brudenell*, rector of Hougham and Marſton, Lincolnſhire.

At the houſe of her daughter, Mrs. Ord, in Dover-ſtreet, Mrs. *Scott*, widow of the Rev. J. Scott, and mother of the Counteſs of Oxford.

The Rev. *T. A Atwood*, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

In York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. *M. Lawſon*, widow of the late Rev. R. Lawſon, many years Miniſter of the Scots' Church, London-wall.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, *C. Merry*, eſq.

At Kenſington Terrace, Dr. *J. Snipe*, one of the phyſicians of the Royal Naval Hoſpital, Portſmouth, and late phyſician to the fleet under the command of Lord Viſcount Nelſon, in the Mediterranean.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, a ſhort time after being delivered of a ſon and heir, *Viſcounteſs Sydney.* The child is living, and likely to do well. Lady S. was daughter of the Counteſs of Leitrim, and twenty-five years of age.

In Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, the *Dowager Marchioneſs of Stafford.* This lady was mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveſon Gower. She was daughter to the late Earl of Galloway, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

At Stockwell-place, South Lambeth, Miſs Ideſon, grand-daughter of the late Luke I. of Great Poland-ſtreet, 18.

In Percy-ſtreet, Colonel *Macdonald*, of the Royal Marines.

Mr. *Cawthorne*, ſtraw-hat-maker, in Chiſwell-ſtreet. He went with two other gentlemen to bathe in the river Lea, near Clapton, when unluckily going beyond their depth, Mr. C. and one of the other gentlemen were drowned. The third eſcaped by ſwimming. Mr. C.'s body was got up in leſs than half an hour, when exertions were made to reſtore animation, but without effect.

At the houſe of J. Silveſter, eſq. Chancery-lane, Mr. *John Tempeſt*, 18.

At Bankſide, Southwark, Major *Henry Bayley*, of the Royal Marines, brother to Captain Thomas B. of the Inflexible.

At the houſe of Mrs. Richards, in Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. *Compton*, widow of the late John C. eſq. of Minſtead Manor-houſe, Hants, 36. She was daughter and co-heireſs of the Rev. John Richards, of Longbredy, Dorſetſhire.

In Southampton-row, Mrs. *Ann Mawley*, relict of Daniel M. eſq. 73.

In Bolton row, the Right Hon. *Walter Lord Aſton*, of Forſar county.

In Sloane-ſquare, Mrs. *Eleanor Reed*, widow of the late Lieut. Col. R. of the 34th regiment of foot, 75.

In Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. *Douglas*, mother of Rear Admiral Billy D.

At Tunbridge Wells, *George Buſſy Villiers, Earl of Jerſey*, Viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo in Kent. His Lordſhip was born June 9, 1735, and ſucceeded his father in 1769. He married the year following Frances, the only daughter of Dr. Philip Twiſden, Biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland, by whom he has left iſſue: Charlotte, married to Lord William Ruſſel, brother of the Duke of Bedford; Anna Barbara Frances, married firſt to William Henry Lambton, eſq. and ſecondly to the Hon. Charles Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont; George, Viſcount Villiers, married to Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Weſtmorland; Caroline Elizabeth, married to Lord Paget, ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge; Sarah, married to Charles Nathaniel Bayley, eſq.; William Auguſtus Henry, who, purſuant to the will of the late Baroneſs of Vernon, aſſumed the name of Manſell; Elizabeth Frances, married to John Ponſonby, eſq. of Ireland; Harriet; and a ſon born in 1796.—His Lordſhip was on a viſit to Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Villiers, at their houſe at Proſpect Lodge, and had accompanied them in the morning to the Wells. On his return from the walks towards Proſpect Lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit and inſtantly expired.

In Plough-court, Fetter-lane, in his 80th year,

year, Mr. *Richard Bond*, formerly a printer and bookfeller of ſome eminence at Glouceſter; where ſucceſs not attending his exertions, he relinquiſhed buſineſs; but left behind him a character for integrity which was recollected to his advantage through a long life. About thirty years ago he found an aſylum as a compoſitor in the ſervice of the late truly learned and reſpectable printer Mr. Bowyer; and continued, to the laſt hour of his life, able to amuſe himſelf with any thing that in the leaſt reſembled work, in the employment of Mr. Nichols. Having had the benefit of a decent ſcholaſtic education, and being naturally of a ſerious turn, his inclinations, after his failure in buſineſs, were ſtrongly directed towards the Church; and a worthy prelate now living would have ordained him, but the want of a regular paſſport through one of the Univerſities proved an inſurmountable barrier. He received, however, a ſubſtantial as well as a flattering teſtimony to his merits, from the worſhipful Company of Stationers, by whom, in 1790, he was elected to an annuity of 30l. bequeathed by Mr. Bowyer to ſuch journeyman compoſitor as the Company may judge beſt qualified in reſpect both to learning and moral character. As a writer, Mr. Bond never ventured to publiſh beyond a detached eſſay or poem. His rhymes were numerous, and if not excellent, were at leaſt innocent, and always good-tempered. His manners were mild and placid, and his habits of life temperate in the extreme.

Mr. *Montolieu*, of Brompton, brother to the banker of that name in Pall-mall. He was ſeized with a fit as he was going into Aſtley's Theatre; medical aſſiſtance was procured, but he expired in a quarter of an hour.—He had juſt alighted from his carriage in company with a lady, apparently in perfect health, and was in the act of paying the admiſſion money when he fell backwards.

The Rev. *John Clarke Hubbard*, M. A. 1769, of Merton College, Oxford, rector of St. John's, Horſleydown, Surrey, and author of a Sermon at the Magdalen Charity, 1773, and of "Jacobiniſm," "Triumph of Poeſy," and other poems.

[*The Account of Governor Pownall, which was given in our Number for April laſt, having been found to be both erroneous and defective, we embrace the earlieſt opportunity of inſerting the following correct and additional particulars.*—Governor Pownall was born in the year 1722, and educated at Lincoln. He went to America in 1753, and met the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral provinces and colonies aſſembled in congreſs at Albany in 1754. At the latter end of the ſame year he was appointed by the province of Maſſachuſets Bay their Commiſſioner for the ſpecial purpoſe of negotiating an union of the forces of Connecticut, New Jerſey, New York, and Pennſylvania, with thoſe of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and ſucceeded. He was appointed His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor of the ſtate of New Jerſey in 1755; and Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral and Chancellor, of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, New England. He was appointed by a like commiſſion, in 1757, and with the ſame powers, Governor, &c. of the province of South Carolina in 1760. He was, after his return from America, appointed Comptroller General of the expenditure and accounts of the extraordinaries of the combined army in Germany, commanded by Ferdinand Duke of Brunſwick. After his return to England he was appointed in a commiſſion with two other gentlemen to ſettle the outſtanding German claims. After this buſineſs was compleated, he ſerved as a member in three parliaments. He retired from all public buſineſs after this, and lived a life of leiſure, not uſeleſs, if his ſervices in the ſeveral employments in which he was engaged have produced any effects beneficial to his king and country, whoſe welfare and proſperity he was ever anxious to promote, and had always at heart. His conduct in parliament, and the reaſonings in his works publiſhed, have left the ſtrongeſt traces of a moſt vigorous and comprehenſive mind, which, by a liberal education, and conſtant cultivation during a long ſeries of years, was furniſhed with an uncommon fund of learning and knowledge.—To the liſt of Governor Pownall's literary productions mentioned in a former Magazine, the following works are now added.—The Right, Intereſt, and Duty, of Government, as concerned in the Affairs of the Eaſt Indies, 1 vol. 8vo. written in 1773, reviſed in 1781.—Notices and Deſcriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1788.—Intellectual Phyſicks; an Eſſay concerning the Nature of Being, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1803.—A Treatiſe on Old Age, 1 vol. quarto. He married, firſt, Dame Harriet Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener, a daughter of Lieutenant General Churchill. He next married Hannah Aſtell, relict of Richard Aſtell, eſq. of Everton Houſe, Bedfordſhire, where he reſided the laſt twenty years of his life. He died at the age of 83, and retained the vigour of his faculties unabated to his lateſt moments. Having long been in the habit of contemplating the ſolemn change, he met it with the greateſt fortitude and reſignation. He poſſeſſed a moſt benevolent diſpoſition, and felt the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in rendering and obſerving all happy around him.]

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. Sitwell's ſheep ſhow took place at Barmoor-caſtle, in July, and was attended by almoſt all the gentlemen and principal breeders of ſtock in the country. Mr. Aſlett, a conſiderable Leiceſterſhire breeder, and ſeveral gentlemen of that and the neighbouring counties were alſo preſent. Upwards of three hundred ſat down to an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Sitwell, in a temporary building adapted to the purpoſe. In the courſe of the day a number of ewes and rams and two good bulls were ſold, and ſeveral high-bred rams were let for the ſeaſon at forty guineas each. The company departed equally gratified with the ſhow of cattle and the elegant hoſpitality of Mr. Sitwell.

The mayor of Newcaſtle has received from Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. a letter addreſſed to him by ſeveral ſeamen of that town, who have been taken by the French and are now confined at Valenciennes, ſtating their miſerable condition for want of neceſſary ſupport, and craving relief from the merchants, ſhipowners, &c. of Newcaſtle. A ſubſcription has in conſequence been opened for their relief, and that of ſuch other ſeamen of the ſame port, as may be confined with them

Married.] At Simonborn, the Rev. Mr. Lowther, to Miſs Charlton, of the Heugh.

At North Shields, Mr. Edward Shafto, of Durham, youngeſt ſon of Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Bavington, to Miſs Garthorne, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. George Garthorne, of London, banker.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. George Newby, of Sunderland, to Miſs Mary Croſling —Captain Nathaniel Brown, of the Ulyſſes, to Miſs Forſter.

At Earſdon, William Linſkill, of Tynemouth-lodge, eſq. to Miſs Grey, eldeſt daughter of Ralph William Grey, eſq. of Backwerth.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Dodds, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Margaret Purvis.

At St. John Lee, Thomas Gibſon, eſq. of Alnwick, to Mrs. Gibſon, of Hexham, relict of James Gibſon, eſq. of Stagſhaw Cloſe-houſe.

At Berwick, Colonel M'Leod, to Miſs Flora Ann M'Clean, ſecond daughter of Colonel M'Clean, barrackmaſter of Berwick.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr. Summers, boot and ſhoemaker, 38. —Mrs. Charleton, widow of Mr. G. C. 54. —Mr. John Pattiſon, formerly a very eminent farmer near Newton-hall.—Mr. Robert Huttſon, farmer, 57.

At Alnwick, Mr. Adam Oliver, ſchoolmaſter.

At Felton-park, Northumberland, Mrs. Hedley, wife of Mr. Anthony Hedley, 76.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Pigg, maſon, clerk to the Anabaptiſt meeting, 53.—Mrs. Simie, wife of Mr. George Simie, 75.—Mr. John Wood, 65. He was better known by the name of Jack-in-a-hole, from his being ſo lame that he had not been out of his ſhop, for the laſt ſeventeen years.—Mr. Iſaac Cockerell, roper.—Mr. George Matthews, butcher.

At Berwick, Mr. James Wright, fruiterer.

At Gateſhead, Mr. Thomas Taylor, raſſ-merchant.

At Hareſgill-houſe, Maſham, Mrs. Ballard wife of Mr. Henry B. 37.

At Bearpark, near Durham, Mr. Robert Hudſon, a reſpectable farmer, 56.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Ann Douglas, 90 — Mrs. Dorothy Craig.—Mrs. Jane Dixon, widow.—Mr. Robert Turnbull, agent to the Tyne glaſs-houſe company, 65 —Mr. John Young, attorney.—Mr. Timothy Bulmer, a captain in the South Shields volunteers, 37. He collected the offerings of the congregation at the church in the morning and expired before the evening ſervice.

At Morpeth, Mr Iſaac Whitworth, of Alnwick. He went to bed at the Marquis of Granby-inn, but aroſe in the night, and opened a window leading to the top of a balcony of the houſe, three ſtories high, whence he fell into the ſtreet. There he was found by the Morpeth carrier, who immediately alarmed the houſe, and a ſurgeon was ſent for. He lived about three hours but never ſpoke.

At Hartley, Mrs. Brotherick, wife of Mr. Robert Brotherick, 83.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Davis, widow of Mr. E. Davis, 74.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Huntley, ſhipowner, 74

At Carrycoats's-hall, Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of George Delaval Shaftoe, eſq

At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. Charlton, ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Thorp, archdeacon of Northumberland, 54.

At Stockton, Mrs. Jefferſon, relict of Mr. John Jefferſon, ſenior.

At Weſt Auckland, Mr. David How.

At South Blyth, Mrs. Eliza Engliſh, wife of Mr. William Engliſh, ſurgeon, 38.

At Newcaſtle, aged 17, Mr. Thomas Pattinſon, ſon of the late Mr. Mark Pattinſon, and apprentice to Mr. Murray, ſurgeon. He was a youth of extraordinary literary acquirements,

ments, and was remarkable at that early period of life for his ſtudious and inquiſitive turn of mind. So retentive was his memory that after a ſingle hearing he could write down the preciſe words of a philoſophical lecture which had engaged the orator an hour and an half in the delivery with all the neceſſary calculations and ſcientific terms accurately repeated. He was of a mild and unaſſuming diſpoſition, and never ſhewed any attachment to thoſe games and diverſions which uſually occupy the time and attention of thoughtleſs adoleſcence.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An application is intended to be made to parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for continuing, amending, and extending the powers of former acts, relative to the harbour of Whitehaven, and the roads leading to it, for ſupplying them with water, and for paving, lighting, and improving the town, and for regulating the hire of wages of labourers, carriers and other perſons employed by maſters of veſſels trading to and from the harbour and by merchants and traders in the town.

Mr. Curwen's ſheep-ſhearing was lately held at Harrowſlack. The cup for the beſt tup croſs with the South Down was adjudged to Mr. Curwen; who declined accepting it, and requeſted that it might be preſented to Mr. Michael Satterthwaite, of Hawkſhead-hall who had the ſecond beſt. The cup for the beſt ſhearling ewe was adjudged to Mr. Dawſon, of Kentmore-hall. The cup for the beſt yearling bull and two years old heifer were adjudged to the Rev. John Fleming, of Rayrigg. A bull calf of his, ſix weeks old, was ſold for ten guineas.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Joſeph Bell, maſter of the ſloop Grizel, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Mr. Iſaac Wilſon, tobacco manufacturer.

At Hayton, Mr. Joſeph Fleming, of Sunderland, to Miſs Wills, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wills, rector of Hayton.

At Morneſby, Mr. Henry Thompſon, of Roſe-hill, to Miſs Mary Bowman, of Kennedy.

At Harrington, Captain Iſaac Key, of the ſhip Peggy, to Miſs Clafferty.—Mr. Robert Farriday, of Kirbyſtephen, to Miſs Mary Cannon of Penrith.

At Cockermouth, Mr. William Stoddard, manufacturer, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Robinſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Fidler, to Miſs Ann Walker, both of the hamlet of Middleſceugh.—Mr. John Davidſon, to Miſs Sarah Fiſher.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Mary Mackerel, widow, 74.—Mr. Arthur Lutford, 97.—A few hours after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Marſton, wife of Mr. Thomas Marſton, ſtocking manufacturer.

At Welton, pariſh of Sebergham, Mr. Robert Buſhby.

At Hawkeſdale, near Carliſle, Miſs Maria Newton, daughter of Mr. Samuel Newton, inn-keeper, 22.

At Egremont, Henry Elliſon, eſq. 68.

At Branthwaite, very ſuddenly, Mrs. Ann Ritſon, relict of Mr. John Ritſon.

At Flimby, Mrs. Allanby, wife of William Allanby, eſq. 70.

At Penrith, Mr. John Norman, one of the loyal Leathward volunteers.—Mrs. Howgill, relict of Mr. Howgill, organiſt, 70.

At Longtown, Mr. Walter Graham, 84.—Mr. George Armſtrong, ſon of Mr. Andrew Armſtrong, innkeeper, 20.

At Ellenborough, Mrs. Ann Fletcher, wife of Mr. Robert Fletcher, 38.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Railton mariner, 24.—Francis Veſey, eſq. 85.—Mrs. Williamſon, relict of Mr. William Williamſon, many years pier-maſter of Whitehaven.—Mr. Thomas Garret, a member of the Whitehaven volunteer infantry.—William Welſh, 104. He was well known in the neighbourhood, to the diſtance of twenty or thirty miles as a tinker, in which occupation he travelled the country till within a few weeks of his death.

At Leck, near Kirby Lonſdale, Mr. James Moore, tailor.

At Great Strickland, Weſtmoreland, Mrs. Mary Prieſtman, wife of Mr. Thomas Prieſtman, farmer.

At Wigton, Mr. Robert Hodgſon, ſenior. 79.—Mr. Henry Porter, carrier, 50.

At Corkicle, near Whitehaven, Mr. Chriſtopher Steadman, 58. He had ſerved in the capacity of farrier and land ſteward to the Lowther family upwards of ſixteen years.

At Sykes, near Kelwick, the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, curate of St. John's chapel, 45. He had retired to his bed-room about the uſual time, but not riſing at his accuſtomed hour, one of the family opened the door of his apartment, and found him dead! It appears that he had expired in the act of winding up his watch; having the caſe hanging upon the thumb of his left hand, and the key in his right.

At Lanehead, in Strickland Kettle, near Kendal, aged 88, Jane Thwaite, wife of James Thwaite. She had been married 59 years; and, during that time, only ſlept from her huſband one night.

Near Red Tarn Crag, in Patterdale, Cumberland, Mr. Charles Gough, of Mancheſter. On the 18th of April laſt, Mr. Gough was at Patterdale, on his road to Wyburn, a place he frequently viſited in ſummer, for the amuſement of fiſhing. After receiving ſome refreſhment at the inn, he requeſted the aſſiſtance of a guide, to conduct him over the mountains; but it being a general review day of the volunteers in that neighbourhood, he could not procure one. He therefore proceeded on his journey, without any other companion than a favourite ſpaniel bitch, and had never been heard of ſince, till Saturday the

the 20th of June, when a ſhepherd's boy, paſſing near the fatal ſpot, was attracted by the howling of the bitch, which had pupped at a little diſtance, and was ſtill watching over her maſter. The boy immediately informed ſome of the inhabitants of Patterdale, of the circumſtance; who haſtened to the place, and found the entire ſkeleton, except the ſkull, which was about ſeven yards from it, lying at the bottom of a precipice of about two hundred yards! His fiſhing rod was at the top; and a ſmall bundle about half way down. From the frequency of the carcaſes of animals being devoured by birds of prey, (which aſſemble there in great numbers) there can be little doubt but that the fleſh of the body which was nearly conſumed, had fallen a ſacrifice to thoſe voracious birds. About an hour after Mr. Gough ſet out from Patterdale, a great quantity of hail fell, accompanied with a heavy fog, which continued over the mountain the whole day; ſo that it is moſt probable he had miſſed his way, when he met with the fatal accident. His remains were collected, and decently interred in the Friends burying-ground at Tirril. The deceaſed was born in the ſociety of Quakers, of which he remained a member till about two years ago, when, in conformity with the profeſſed principles of the ſociety, he was excluded for joining a volunteer corps.

YORKSHIRE.

At Headon, in Holderneſs, on the 6th of July, 1804, three fine fat toads and a large worm, covered up in an earthen pot, were buried two feet within the ground, and the earth rammed hard upon them. In June 1805, the toads were taken up, but the worm did not appear. The toads were in perfect health and ſtrength, and in good ſpirits, though apparently ſomewhat reduced in ſize.

Five of the thirty New Hull Dock ſhares, created under the powers of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for altering and amending the former Hull Dock Acts, were lately ſold by auction at the Exchange of that town. The firſt ſhare produced the ſum of 1400l. the ſecond, 1370l. the third, 1360l. the fourth, 1400l. and the fifth 1420l. being, upon an average, 1390l. per ſhare.

A correſpondent of the Leeds Mercury ſuggeſts the propriety of adopting the following meaſures for the improvement of that populous and thriving town: 1. To rent the vicar's houſe and the field adjoining, and there to erect ſpacious ſhambles and a priſon ſuited to the increaſed population of the place. By removing the ſhambles, a new carriage road would be opened of nearly the ſame width as that on the back of the ſhambles; and much facility would be given to trade and ſafety to foot paſſengers, by ordering that the meeting of carriages ſhould be prevented by thoſe going up the ſtreet taking one way, and thoſe coming down the other. 2. To build the vicar a handſome houſe in the Croft belonging to St. John's Church, ſituated in Land's-lane, allowing the incumbent an adequate yearly compenſation for the ground. 3. To remove the pile of buildings from the priſon incluſive to Kirkgate-end. 4. That the ruinous houſes oppoſite the Angel Inn ſhould be purchaſed and pulled down, whereby an uſeful receſs would be made for the ſale of vegetables or any other commodity. This plan has the advantage of being a ſtep towards more extenſive improvements, when they can be realized either from an increaſe of wealth or of public ſpirit. To carry the improvements here ſuggeſted into effect, it is preſumed, that ample funds might be raiſed, either in the way of Tontine or on the plan of Turnpike ſecurity; and, perhaps, the exertions of ſome men of influence and conſideration in the town, would be ſufficient to ſet the machine in motion.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Robert Eaſingwood, maſter mariner to Miſs Maria Owen.—Mr. Joſeph Clarkſon, ſilk-dyer, to Miſs Mary Gooderick.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Joſeph White, ſurgeon, of London, to Miſs Prickett, daughter of Marmaduke Prickett, eſq. of Bridlington.

At Thorpe Arch, John Crawſhaw, eſq. of Beeſton, to Miſs Hodgſon.

At Doncaſter, James Lucas, of Coniſborough, eſq. to Miſs Hodges, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. George Hodges, of Ryton, Salop, rector of Wentner and Woolſtaſton, in that county.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Wallis Maſon, of Goodreſt-lodge, near Warwick, to Miſs Ward, daughter of Mr. J. W. merchant.—Mr. John Norris, merchant, to Miſs T. Dixon, daughter of the Rev. James Dixon, vicar of Eccleſfield.

At Bradford, Mr. John Bateman, of Low Moor, manufacturer, to Miſs Latrobe, of Fulnec.

At Guiſeley, the Rev. William Shepley, of Horſforth, to Miſs Frances Dixon, of New Laiths, daughter of the late Jeremiah Dixon, of Gledhow.

At York, Mr. Middleton, of North Shields, to Miſs Price, late of Worceſter.

At Spofforth, Richard Swine of Liverpool, eſq. to Miſs Witherherd, daughter of the late Mr. Chriſtopher Witherherd.

At Beverley, Mr. Dodſworth, of Manchester, to Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Tuton, to Miſs Collinſon.

At Newton-upon-Ouſe, Mr. James Foſter, of Ainderby-ſteeple, to Miſs Mattinſon, of Beningbrough.

At Wakefield, Mr. Daniel Mozeley, of Ferrybridge, to Miſs Hannah Jackſon, daughter of Mrs. Jackſon, of Harewood-bridge.—Mr. John Lee, ſon of J. Lee, eſq. attorney, of Wakefield, to Miſs Elizabeth Foſter, youngeſt daughter of the late William Foſter, eſq. of Bilſton, in Craven.

At Drax, Mr. John Harriſon, aged 79, to Mrs. Sarah Hembrough, 59, his fourth wife, after being a widower ſixteen days.

At York, Mr. Bartholoman, publisher of the York Herald, to Miss Dixon.—Mr. Woodham, to Mrs. Barnard, both of the Theatre Royal.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Thwaites, to Mrs. Shaw of the Recruiting Serjeant-inn.

At Ripon, Mr. Darnborough, attorney at law, to Miss Ewbank, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Ewbank.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. J. Cooper, mariner, and daughter of the late Mr. John Waite, 25.—Mr. Thomas Varley, merchant's clerk, 23.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Swanland, and sister to Mr. William Baker, 41.—Mr. John Barnes, formerly a ship builder, but who had retired from business, 74.—Mrs. Scholefield, wife of Philip Scolefield, esq. 40.—Mr Ralph Ellison, ship-builder, 35.—Mrs. Gatecliff, relict of Mr. Gatecliff, ship owner, 70.—Mr. Richard Pullen of Bradford, woolstapler, 26. Mr. Charles Mountain, senior, many years an eminent architect of this place, but who had retired from business, 62.—Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Richardson, slater, 40.—Mrs. Stork, wife of Captain Stork of Cottingham, ship owner.—Mr. William Pearson, 81.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. Wood, attorney at law.

At Northill, near Boroughbridge, Mr. John Brown, well known and respected as one of the most complete farmers in the county, 60.

At Beverley, W. Harland, esq. banker, 47.

At Aiskew-hall, near Bedale, Mrs. Anastasia Witham.

At York, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Henry Bell.—Mrs. Ann Wray, a maiden lady, and sister of the Rev. Henry Wray, of Newton Kyme, 76.—Mr. Simeon Gray, junior, grocer.

At Ingleton, while attending his professional duty, Mr. Thomas Parkinson, of Bingley, one of the coroners for the West Riding.

At Whixley-hall, near Knaresborough, the Rev. Thomas King, 70.

At Skidby, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. William Barnes, ship builder, 38.

At Halifax, Mr. John Ramsden, card-maker; and a few days afterwards his grandson Master Ramsden.—Mr. Robert Sutcliff.—Mr. John Holroyde.

At Leeds, in the bloom of life, Miss A. Peacock, of Stonegrave.—Miss Sunderland, of Wakefield.—Miss Elizabeth Kirk, second daughter of Mr. William Kirk.—Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. Mather, tailor.—Mrs. Dennison, widow of Mr. Richard Dennison.—Mrs. Teale, relict of Mr. Joseph Teale.—Mrs. Hey, wife of Mr. William Hey, junior, surgeon.—Mr. Lee, tailor, one of the oldest tradesmen in this town.—Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. B. Jackson, and daughter of Mr. Heaps, in consequence of an injury she received by a fall from a single horse chaise, 31. Mrs. Jackson and her infant, with two of her brothers, were going to Pannal, and in descending the hill at the watering-place on Black Moor, the shafts broke, and they were all thrown out, but none of them received the least hurt, except the deceased; who it is supposed by anxiously endeavouring to save the infant could use no exertion for her own preservation.

At Hawksworth hall, near Otley, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Joseph Wilkinson, esq.

At Hunslet, Mr. James Smith, 33 years clerk of the chapel at that place, 77.

At Otley, Mr. Robert Cawood.—Mr. Hardcastle, grocer.

At Clock-house, near Bradford, Mrs. Jowett, wife of Nathan Jowett, esq.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. Earnshaw, attorney, 53.

At Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, Miss Harriot Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, 21

At Whitby, Francis Gibson, esq. F. A. S. collector of the customs of that port, 53.—Thomas Fishburn, esq. ship-builder, 87. To this gentleman's superior excellence and unremitting exertion in his profession, the town of Whitby is indebted for a large share of its prosperity, and of its general celebrity as a place of ship-building.—Suddenly Mr. T. Webster, printer.

At Wakefield, Mr. James Tunstall, bellman, and serjeant of the Wakefield volunteers, 79

In a decline, on the 21st of July, at Sutton, near Hull, at the house of Thomas Frost, esq. his father-in-law, John Byron, M. D. aged 25 years, in whose premature death society in general, and the medical world in particular, have lost a member who promised to become a brilliant ornament to the former, and a most valuable acquisition to the latter. Entertaining from early youth, a predilection for his profession, his most anxious wish was to render it subservient to the interests of science and humanity. Eminently endowed with every requisite to render it respectable, and every virtue which the offices of a physician are peculiarly calculated to display, the propriety of his conduct and dignity of his manners added lustre to his talents, which were rewarded during the short time he was permitted to exert them with a degree of success almost unparalleled. A severe cold taken in the discharge of his professional duties laid the foundation of a lingering illness during eighteen months, and though aware of the fatal tendency of his disorder from its commencement, he bore it with the most exemplary patience, and finally met death with the fortitude of a philosopher, and the resignation of a christian.

LANCASHIRE.

A new road is likely to be made from Manchester to the village of Eccles, which will pass through a very pleasant part of the country lying between the present road and the river Irwell. This road will shorten the distance between Eccles and Manchester more than

than three quarters of a mile, and will be very easy without any material rise or fall. It is intended to be brought over the Irwell by a spacious new bridge, in a line with the new market-place, near St. John's church, and several branches are intended to be made from it to accommodate the inhabitants of Salford and Hulme.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society was held on the 7th of August, when the following premiums were adjudged: To John Withington, of Winwick, for covering 19 acres of land with good compost, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—To Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, for employing the greatest number of oxen on his farm, a silver cup, value 10 guineas.—To Edward Litherland, of Hindley, for 36 years service in one place, 5 guineas.—To Elizabeth Forrest, of Stretton, for 35 years service in one place, 5 guineas.—To R. Hurst, of Hulton, for having brought up ten children without parochial assistance, 7 guineas.—To Thomas Rycroft, of Sharples, for draining 60 acres of land with stone, a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—To Peter Ormrod, of Turton, for draining 29 acres of land with stone, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.

The present school, for educating the children of poor Catholic parents, erected in Gerard-street, Liverpool, about twelve years ago, having been found too small for the reception and accommodation of the increased number of children, claiming admission, the committee, determined to remedy this serious inconvenience, convened a general meeting of the subscribers, who resolved that a subscription should be immediately opened, and personal application made to all charitable and well disposed persons, for their pecuniary assistance, to raise the necessary funds, for erecting a more extensive school, together with a commodious chapel, thereby affording the children as well as their unlettered parents, the convenience of attending divine worship on Sundays and holidays, and an opportunity of being instructed in the obligations of their moral and religious duties. The sums already subscribed amount to nearly 2000l.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr Joseph Hopkinson, corn-merchant, to Miss Eliza Lolley, daughter of the late Mr. Richard L. merchant.—James A. Maxwell, esq. to Miss Betsy Tellet, daughter of Captain T of the Isle of Man.—Hugh Pilkington, esq. of Preston, to Miss Alice Jump, of Burtcough, daughter of J. Jump, esq.—Mr. James Dobson, of Hesketh Bank, to Mrs. Wright, of Rainford.—Captain Leigh Lyon, to Miss Spencer, daughter of the late Captain John S.—Mr. David Shaw, merchant, to Miss Mary Hamilton.—Mr. Barton Mawdsley, merchant, to Miss Perry, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Tinker, of Collyhurst, to Miss Hannah Scott.—Mr. Joseph Luckman, to Miss Maria Hodson, of Strangeways.—Mr. Wm. Harrison, to Miss Sarah Ann Bradshaw, of Prestwich.—Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, to Miss Ann Worrall.—Mr Josiah Lyon, to Mrs. Dorothy Jackson.—Mr A. Johnston, linen draper, to Miss Eliza Renfrew.—Mr. Edward Mason, of Chorlton, land-surveyor, to Miss Sarah Royle.

At Warton, near Lancaster, the Rev. R. A. Singleton, curate of Blackley chapel, to Miss Ellen Farrener.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Harwood, calico manufacturer of that place, to Miss Mary Eccles, of Lower Darwen.

At Lancaster, William Hinde, esq of Ellel Hall, to Miss Ann Buckley, third daughter of Edward B. esq. of Beaumont Hall, near Lancaster.

At Preston, Mr. Richard Hamer, tanner, of Pemberton, to Miss Clough, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Ashton in the Willows.

At Bury, after a courtship of two days, Mr. James Whittle, farmer, to Mrs. Alice Horrocks, whose united ages make 143 years.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs Helling.—Mrs. Byrne, wife of Mr. John B. porter-merchant.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, relict of Mr. Thomas L. 42.—Miss Tapley, eldest daughter of Mrs. T. 15.—Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. M. attorney, 63.—Mrs. Kerr, relict of the late Mr. John K. ship-chandler.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, ship-builder and surveyor for the underwriters.—In consequence of a fall from a gig, Mrs. Sarah Dawson, relict of Captain George D.—Mr. Edward Fletcher Hough, joiner. His death was occasioned by a fall from a building.—Mrs Hinde, wife of Mr. H. timber merchant.—Mrs. Esther Dyer, relict of the late Mr. William D. 55.—Mrs. Ansdell, wife of Mr. James A. merchant.—Mr Thomas Barrow, sexton of St. Paul's church.—Mrs Shuttleworth, mother of T. S. Shuttleworth, esq. of Preston.—Mrs Morgan, wife of Mr. William M.—Prudence Booth, 109.—Mr. Munkhouse Graham, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. Henry Layland, an eminent hat manufacturer, 62.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Samuel W. tobacconist.—Mr. William Whitehead, attorney, 53.—Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, an eminent check-manufacturer.—Mr James Howard, grocer.—Mr. M. Noton.—Mr John Allop, eldest son of Mr. R. A. of Ordsall.—Mrs. Thackeray, wife of Joseph T. esq.—Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. John Taylor, flour-dealer.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Wright, wife of Richard W. esq.—Mr John Smith, attorney.

At Wigan, Mr John Chaddock.—Mr. John Lord, sheriff's officer.—Mr. Matthew Holt, watchmaker.

At Ashton, near Warrington, Mrs. Susannah Peel, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, 50.

At Swinton, near Worsley, Mr. Thomas Speakman.

At Walton, Mr. John Ellis, 64.

At Stocks, near Manchester, Major Thomas Wilkinson of the Manchester Volunteer Infantry.

At Ulverston, Major John Perryn, nephew of the late Baron Perryn. He had been thrown from a gig two days before, near that town, by which his leg was shockingly fractured, and notwithstanding he had the best furgical assistance, a mortification took place, which caused his death.

At Caton, near Lancaster, Mr. Guy Townson, son of Mr. Wm. T. 21.

At Everton, Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. Charles M.

At Westwood, near Wigan, Mrs. Gerrard, a maiden lady, 80.

At Edge Hill, Miss Hough.

At Lancaster, in the bloom of youth, Miss Alice Holt, youngest daughter of Mr. James H. bookseller.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, John Douglas Cooper, esq. of Mayfield, Staffordshire, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Daniel Smith, wine-merchant.

At Eastham, Mr. James Berwick, of Strangeways, to Miss Walker, of Sutton.

At Frodsham, Joseph Lyon, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Urmson.

At Upton, Mr. W. Delamere, to Miss Maddocks.

Died.] At Chatton, Mrs. Russel, relict of the late Rev. Wm. R. late of Lydleys Hayes, in Shropshire, and sister of the late Sir Peter Leicester, bart. of Tabley.

At Lymm Parsonage, Bryan Wm. Molineux, esq. of Hawkley Hall, Lancashire.

At Great Broughton, Mr. Peter Moore, of the Ram Inn.

At Congleton, Owen Lloyd, esq. 33 — Mrs. Hawar, relict of Thomas H. esq.

At the Glass House, near Chester, Mrs. Golborne.

At Chester, Mr. Meredith, bricklayer, 72.

DERBYSHIRE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Breeding Society, held at Derby, July 25th, it was resolved that the following prizes be shewn for on Easter Fair Day, 1806. For the best bull, three years old or upwards, 4 guineas.—For the second best, 3 guineas.—For the best two years old bull, 3 guineas —For the second best, 2 guineas.—For the best four years old ox, 3 guineas.—For the second best, 2 guineas.—It was ordered that the following prizes be shewn for on the first Wednesday after the 8th of July, 1806.—For the best three theaves, 4 guineas.—Second best ditto, 3 guineas.—For the best shear hog ram, 1 guineas.—Second best ditto, 2 guineas.—For the best two shear ram, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best shear hog wether, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best two shear wether, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best two years old heifer, 4 guineas.—Second best, 3 guineas —For the best three years old ox, 3 guineas —Second best, 2 guineas.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Whyman, baker, to Miss Cooper.

At Dronfield, Mr. Worrall, of Froggatt, to Miss Wolstenholme, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Church Sterndale, the Rev. Richard Bentley, vicar of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. of Gatton, near Buxton.

Died.] At Matlock, on his way to Bristol, John Nesbitt White, the only son of J. White, esq. of Doncaster, 17. The very great and uncommon merit of this amiable youth will long endear his memory among all his acquaintance. He had a mind enriched with all the stores of classic learning; on every subject he discovered a vigour of intellect, and a maturity of understanding far beyond his years; on subjects of imagination, and polite literature, he displayed a taste, accurate, elegant, and refined. With the highest intellectual accomplishments, he was possessed also of those moral qualifications which ever give lustre to talent, and render science amiable—the most conciliating sweetness of disposition, mild and engaging manners, and it may truly be added, one of the best of hearts. Never surely did youth give fairer promises of future eminence! never did a morn shine out with brighter lustre! but it has pleased an over-ruling Providence that these promises, and these prospects should all vanish in an early death.

At Derby, Mr. Paul Webster, eldest son of Paul W. esq. 17.—Mr. Parsons, grocer, 60.

At Winster, Miss Griffiths, late of Ashborne, 21.

At Thurvaston, Mr. Thomas Armishaw.

At Weston upon Trent, Mr. John Robinson, 71.

At Todwick, Mr. John Ellis, 81.

At Hargate Wall, near Wormhill, Mr. James Newbold, an eminent farmer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Churchill, of Nottingham, to Miss Cartwright, of Old House Green, near Congleton, Cheshire.

Mr. Redfearn, hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Marianne Taylor, of Stokesby, Yorkshire.

Mr. Robert Hickton, of Annesley, to Miss D. Lacy, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Tealby, late grocer, of New Radford.—Mr. George Morris, landlord of the Rein Deer public-house.—Miss Sarah Beardsley, daughter of Mr Joseph B.—Mrs. Risdale, wife of Mr. R. baker.—Miss Chambers.—Mr. Spencer, corn-chandler.—Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the Hare and Hounds public-house.—Mrs. Green, wife

wife of Mr. G. cooper.—Mr. Roſe, butcher.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. grocer.

At Weſt Bridgford, near Nottingham, Mr. Robert Singlehurſt, 62.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Watſon, mercer and draper.

At Newark, Mr. Matthew Sheppard, a member of the Newark Volunteers, 27.—Mrs. Rumley, relict of Mr. R. iron-monger.

At Calverton, Mr. Chriſtopher Oldknow.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Among the other improvements making at the port of Grimſby, it is in contemplation to erect a jetty from the lock down to low water mark, to prevent the higher fluxion of the tide.

Married.] At Bennington, near Boſton, Mr. C. B. Chapman, grocer and draper, to Miſs Mary Mowbray.

Robert Salmon, eſq. of Weekley, to Miſs Keep, of Kettering.

At Burgh, Mr. Stokes, to Miſs Allitt — Mr. Bowen, of the Sun public-houſe, to Miſs Martha Cartwright.

At Barrowby, Mr. Charles Dorr, to Miſs Jane Hemingway, of Grantham.

At Wigtoft, near Boſton, Mr. Robert Deabell, farmer, of Quadring, to Miſs Ann Morriſs.

At Whaploud Drove, Mr. Samuel Beagles, of Holbeach, to Miſs Deborah Eaſon.

At Gainſboro', Lieutenant Waller, of the navy, to Miſs Cuthbert, daughter of Mr. C. carpenter.

At Louth, the Rev. G. Tennyſon, A. M. rector of Beneworth, to Miſs Fytch, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen F.—The Rev. Marcus Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miſs Earley.—Mr. Hudſon, of Orgarth-hill, to Mrs. Newhound.

At Skidbrook, Mr. Paddiſon, grazier, 67, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, 76, after a courtſhip of five days.

At Lincoln, Mr. Watts, one of the lay-vicars of the cathedral, to Miſs Franklyn.

Died.] At Goſberton, Mr. Allin, an eminent farmer and grazier, 71.—Mrs. Slater, wife of Mr. S. 71.

At Wansford, Mr. Norton, ſen. 71. He was unfortunately overturned in the Nelſon coach, and received ſo much injury as to occaſion his death.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Camm, tea-dealer, 64.—Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. B. jun. 19.—Mr. Greatham, late a reputable farmer at Bootham, 71.

At Louth, in the prime of life, Mr. C. P. Wood, keeper of the Pack Horſe Inn.—Mr. Martin Cannon, a reſpectable farmer and nurſeryman.—Mr. Edward Holmes, 28.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Brumby, a maiden lady, 88.

At Glentworth, Mr. Robert Baſſet, 60.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, Mr. John Picking, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Hero.

At Spalding, Mr. Burwell, 89. He had formerly been an eminent common-brewer, but had retired from buſineſs many years.

At Brampton, near Torkſey, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, widow, 44

At Caſtor, Mr. Thomas Johnſon, farmer, 62.

At Maltby, near Alford, Mrs. Allatt, wife of Mr. A. a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

At Thiddlethorpe, Mr. Thomas Hollidge, 78.

At Counthorpe, near Corby, Mr. Muſſon.

At Spilſby, Mrs. Davy, wife of Mr. William D.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Richard Elmhirſt, an opulent grazier.

At Stamford, Miſs Lowe, eldeſt daughter of the late Alderman L 32.

At Cowbit, near Spalding, Mrs Elizabeth Griggs, wife of Mr. Thomas G. butcher, 35.

At Swaton, near Billingborough, Mr. Lenton, ſen. grazier.

At Doddington, near Lincoln, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. H.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very large ſtratum of coal, 15 feet deep has been diſcovered on the Earl of Moira's eſtate, at Donnington, by which the ſhares in the Leiceſterſhire canal have been doubled in value. This mine proves ſo productive that the profits to its noble poſſeſſor are ſtated to amount to 150l. per week.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Burbage, of the Nags-head, to Mrs. Eames, relict of Mr. E.

At Rothley, Mr. Joſeph Chatwin, to Miſs Rebecca Freeman, of Foſter.

At Rugby, Mr. Benjamin Sutton, hoſier, to Mrs. Whitmell.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Newby, frameſmith.—After a few hours' illneſs, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Wm. W. merchant; a lady exemplary for her rational piety and active charity; unwearied in the various domeſtic relations; beloved to a degree of reverence by a numerous family; characterized by a peculiar firmneſs and ſincerity in her friendſhips, and admired among a large acquaintance for native openneſs and the ingenuous vivacity of her diſpoſition. She has left a good name never to be erazed from their memory, and their regret is only equalled by the irreparable loſs they have ſuſtained.—Mr. Thornton, ſhoe-maker.—Mr. Banner, frameſmith.—Mr. Toone, collar and whip-maker.

At Great Wigſton, Mr. Henry Branſon, 81, formerly a reſpectable farmer and grazier of that place, but who had for ſome years retired from buſineſs.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

One of the windows in the cathedral church of Litchfield is now filled with the ſtained glaſs purchaſed by the dean and chapter from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three ſcriptural ſubjects, all entire, viz.—Chriſt appearing

appearing to the Apoſtles and Thomas; The Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt on the Apoſtles; and The Day of Judgment. The date is 1534; and it is accounted one of the fineſt ſpecimens of this art now in the kingdom.

Married.] At Barr, Mr. F. Richards, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mayne.

At Newcaſtle, the Rev. J. Blunt, to Miſs Ford.

At Handſworth, Mr. L. Thompſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Leonard, of Hampſtead.

At Cheadle, Mr. Randle, mercer, of Manchester, to Miſs Bakewell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas B.

At Madeley, Mr. Wilkinſon, tea-dealer, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Hickſon, of the iron-bridge.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. William Smith, clerk of the pariſh, 72, to Miſs Eliza Salt, 22.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Fairbank, wife of Mr. F. ſchoolmaſter.

At Walſall, Mrs. Ann Clarkſon, relict of Mr. William Clarkſon.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, buckle-maker.

At Penkridge, Miſs Hodſon, daughter of Mr. H.

At Lichfield, George Adams, eſq.

At Hay-houſe, near Penkridge, Mr. John Chapman, a reſpectable farmer, 67.

At Meole, Mrs. Haywood, relict of Thomas H. eſq. of Penkhull.

At Longton hall, Miſs Maria Heathcote, ſecond daughter of Sir John Edenſor H. 19.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The firſt ſtone of the Free Church, intended to be erected at Birmingham, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth, in the name of his Majeſty. His lordſhip as the repreſentative of the king, was attended by all the nobility, gentry and clergy of the ſurrounding country. The ſtone meaſures about five feet wide, and three deep, and weighs about three tons, twelve hundred weight.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr Edw. Jones, to Miſs Ann Pearſon.—Mr. Wm. Gough, engraver, to Miſs Sarah Brettell.—Mr. Robert Fell, of Leeds, to Miſs Mary Anne Broſter.—Mr. Stephen Armfield, of Deritend, to Miſs Marcia Dawes.—Mr. Thomas Davis, coal-merchant, to Miſs Mary Row.

Mr. Thomas Read, of the New-inns, Willenhall, to Miſs Ann Robertſon, of Weſt Bromwich.

Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Weſt Bromwich, to Miſs Jane Field, of Wood green.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. Samuel Hawkins, to Miſs Myatt.—Mr. Wm. Whitehouſe, nail-iron monger and merchant, to Miſs Hateley, daughter of Mr. H. of Ettingſhall.

At Shenſtone, Mr. E. Waſdell, of Birmingham, to Miſs Waddams, of Stonall.

At Warwick, Mr Thomas Reeve, to Mrs. Pratt.—Mr John Kempſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Lucy Collins.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. Wm. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miſs Dickenſon, of Aſton-road.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Obadiah Bellamy, 89. He had been 65 years a houſe-keeper in that town, and for many years carried on an extenſive button-buſineſs, from which he had retired about 45 years.—Suddenly, Mr. Baker.—Mr. Charles Jennins, formerly an eminent jobbing ſmith, but who had long retired from buſineſs.—Mr. Conrad Bernecker, merchant.—Mr. Kent, japanner. Mr. Conqueſt, wine-merchant, 63.—Mr. Sam. Chandler, of the Star, Dale-end.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joſeph H. 53.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. Edward Jackſon, maltſter.

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lapworth.

At Foleſhill, Miſs Ault, daughter of Mr. A. ſchoolmaſter of Coventry.

At Caſtle Bromwich, Mrs. Thornton, 63.

At Coventry, Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Benjamin W. eſq.—Mrs. Haycock, wife of Mr. Haycock.

At Foleſhill, Mrs. Gibbs, of the New-inn.

At Mount Pleaſant, Warwick, Mr. Francis Dawes, 28.

At Finham, in the pariſh of Stonley, Mr. Jaſper Palfrey, well known for his long attention to an excellent breed of ſheep, 69.

At Stockton, Mrs Hodgſon, wife of Mr. H. late of Birmingham, merchant.

At Ipſley, Mrs. Newſam, relict of Clement N. eſq. late of Kington.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Elleſmere, the Rev. Thos. Oſwell, of Dinthill, to Miſs Lloyd, eldeſt daughter of Francis L. eſq.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Thomas Donaldſon, carver and gilder, to Miſs Evans, daughter of Mr. E. clock and watch-maker.

At Ludlow, Mr. Burlton, ſtationer, of Leominſter, to Miſs H. Anderſon.

At Oſweſtry, the Rev. S. Stennett, of Dublin, to Miſs Holbrook.—Mr. Wm. Jones, to Miſs Mary Davies.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mrs. Whitney, wife of Mr. W. of the Angel inn.—Mr. Ingram, clothier and mercer.—Mr. Baugh.—Mr. Page, glover.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, maltſter, 38.—Mr. Barlow, tailor.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Eliz. Windſor.—Mr. Peter Bowen, butcher.—Miſs Mary Cole, ſecond daughter of Mr. C. 14.—Mr. Walter Tomkies, hatter.—Mr. Gilbert, of the Prince of Wales public-houſe, 87.—Mr. Axon, glazier.

At Bicton-heath, near Shrewſbury, Mr. Pugſon, nurſery-man.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Price.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In the laſt annual report of the Worceſter Houſe of Induſtry it is ſtated that the governors have liquidated nearly 2000l. of their debt during the three laſt years, and that the poor rates have been reduced from ſix ſhillings,

lings to three shillings in the pound under the head of law expences, the savings have been very great, and the governors repeat their desire, that the parish officers will settle all differences with distant parishes, if possible, in a friendly liberal manner, without having recourse to litigation.

Married.] At Droitwich, Richard Budd Vincent, esq. late commander of the Arrow sloop, to Miss Philippa Norbury, youngest daughter of the late Richard N esq.—Mr. Trehearn, carrier, to Miss Wagstaff.

Died.] At Bromesberrow, Miss Sarah Webb, youngest daughter of Thomas W. esq.

At Shelsley, James Moore, esq. 64.

At Worcester, Mr. George Lewis, bookseller.—Mrs. Morgan, widow of Mr. Thomas M. draper, of Bromsgrove, and who formerly kept a respectable seminary in that town.—Mr. Charles Tearne, of the Tything, 84.—Miss Mary Clifton, third daughter of Mr. John C. deputy registrar of the diocese, 18.—Mrs. Whitaker, widow of Mr. W. who formerly kept the Rein Deer inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The national Board of Agriculture has voted one hundred pounds, in silver plate or money, to the Rev. Mr. Duncumb, of Hereford, for writing a Survey of the present State of Agriculture in Herefordshire, with means proposed for its improvement. The work is expected to be published immediately, under the authority of the Board.

Married.] At Orleton, Mr. G. Yeld, of Milton, to Miss Hill, of Portway, near Orleton.

At Eardisland, Mr. Charles Hayward, an eminent farmer, to Miss Davis.

At Eardisley, Mr. W. Powell, of the Field, to Miss Weal.

Died.] At Leominster, Miss Mary Davies, niece to the late Mrs. Helme, who formerly kept a reputable boarding school for young ladies in that town, 56.

At Exmouth, in Devonshire, Richard Aubrey Wynne, esq. eldest son of Gabriel W. esq. of Clehonger, in this county. This amiable young man, by the soundness of his understanding and the suavity of his manners, had endeared himself to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, when a consumptive attack disappointed the flattering hopes they had formed, and terminated a life of the fairest promise before he had completed his twentieth year.

At Brinsop Court, Mrs. Tomkins, relict of the late Mr. T. of Wellington, 87.

At Ross, Mr. Cook, master of the Blue-coat school established there.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Jenkins, to Miss Bullock, of Walton Cardiff.

At Horsley, Mr. Harris, clothier, to Miss Susannah Lock, both of Nailsworth.—Mr. Edward Barnard, of Beech Cottage, to Miss Heskins, daughter of Mr. H. sen. clothier, of Nailsworth.

At Avening, Mr. T. Blackwell, of Forest Green, to Miss Priscilla Warner.

At Wotton under Edge, Mr. S. Hamblin, to Miss Woolwright, of the White Lion inn.

Mr. Dyer, builder, of Nailsworth, to Mrs. Miller, widow of George M. esq of Woozleworth.

At Dursley, Mr. E. Millard, to Miss R. Doddrell.

At Berkeley, Mr. Robert Pearce, merchant, to Miss Spillman, daughter of the late Mr. George S. cheese-factor.

At Newnham, Mr C. F. Davis, of Eastington, to Miss E. M. Chinn.

At Cirencester, Benjamin Davis, esq. of Sheepscomb, to Miss Worme.

At Gloucester, Mr. Penley, of Nymphsfield, to Miss Harrison, of Woodchester.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Price, attorney —Mrs Driver, wife of Mr. D. hairdresser —Miss Ann Gorges, fifth daughter of the late Richard G. esq of Eyse Court, Herefordshire.

At Quedgley Cottage, near Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Stroud, Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. R. grocer.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Seal, master of Goodwin's coffee house, to Miss Mary Tuckey, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. of Standlake.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Lowry, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. 88.—Miss Ann Honor, second daughter of the late Mr. John H. poulterer, 23.—Mrs. Mary Bennett, wife of Mr. Ralph B. 67.—Miss Hannah Saunders, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. butcher, 16.—Mr. William Bartlett, late of Newnham, Gloucestershire, 81.—Mr. William Cooper, liverystable keeper, 44.—Mr. J. Walker, cooper, 58 —The Rev. William Fothergill, D. D. rector of Charlton upon Otmore, and vicar of Steventon, Berks.

At Enham, Mr. James Preston, an opulent farmer, 51.

At Henley, Mr. William Cook, upwards of twenty years proprietor of stage waggons from that place, 52.

At Baldon House, Mrs. Ann Barlow, 84.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

From a statement of the situation of the Bedford Infirmary, it appears that the number of patients admitted from the last general meeting, Sept. 8, 1804, to July 13, 1805, is 128; which, with 35 on the books at the former period, makes a total of 163. Of these 84 have been discharged cured, 22 relieved, 6 incurable, 3 irregular, 6 at their own request; 5 have died; 20 remain inpatients in the house, and 17 out patients on the books. The donations during the above period, amounting to 880l. 4s. 1d. though ample, are not sufficient to meet all the demands. The balance on the last instalment due to Mr. Wing, upon his original contract, amounting, with interest, to 466l. remains unpaid. Provision for its discharge must be

made, and from an inſpection of the accounts it appears, that no reſource preſents itſelf but the ſale of all the funds belonging to the Infirmary which can be ſo diſpoſed of

Died.] At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate, Norfolk, and of Borough Green, Cambridgeſhire.

At Potton, Mr. Samuel Luke, formerly an eminent attorney, but who had declined practice many years; he was a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Empthill, Mr. Allen, who had been in the ſervice of the family of Lord Oſſory upwards of 60 years. He was handling a horſe in the ſtables there, when he received a kick on the breaſt which in a ſhort time cauſed the termination of his long and meritorious life. He had retired from Lord Oſſory's ſervice as head-groom, but, from long habit and attachment, uſually attended the ſtables when his health and ſtrength permitted. He was above 80 years of age, and was a rare inſtance of fidelity, capacity, and a conſtant attention to his duty.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Northampton Horticultural Society was held on the 15th of Auguſt, when the prizes were adjudged as follows: the firſt carnation prize to Mr. Yeomanſon, of Leiceſter; the ſecond ditto to Mr. Heſter, of Leiceſter; and the third ditto to Mr. Woolfe, of Leiceſter: the prize for the ſeedling carnation to Mr. Yeomanſon; the prize for the beſt flavoured melon to Mr. E. Perkins, of Northampton; and that for the heavieſt gooſeberry, which weighed 16dwt. 16grs. to Mr. Heſter, of Leiceſter.

Died.] At Yelvertoft, Mr. Robert Matthew, grazier, and manufacturer of tammies, 59.

At Nether Hyford, Mr. William Jones, 34 years maſter of the free-ſchool at that place, 56.

At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, ſhoemaker, 75.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A ſea-mew, or ſea-gull, the *larus canus* of Linnæus, lately died in the garden belonging to Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, at Cambridge, after having lived there ſixteen years. It was ſuppoſed, from the colour of his plumage, that he was not leſs than two or three years old when firſt put into that garden. Another remains alive, which has been there nine years.

Married.] At Little Granſden, the Rev. Richard Riley, fellow of St. John's College, and rector of Marwood, Devonſhire, to Miſs Gower, only daughter of the late Benjamin G. of Cobham, Surry.

At Cambridge, Mr. Chriſtopher Scott, to Miſs Barber.

Died.] At Cheſterton, Mr. Thomas Dales, many years a reſpectable linen-draper in Cambridge.

At Cambridge, Mr. W. F. Edwards, one of the ſcholars of Trinity College, and eldeſt ſon of John E. Eſq. of Black Heath, Kent, 20.—Mrs. Rebecca Goud, who formerly kept the Dog and Duck, near Great St. Mary's Church, 87.—The Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's College, and vicar of Madingley.

At Wiſbech, Mr. William Fellows, hatter.—Miſs Juliana Curtis, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John C. cabinet maker, 16.—Mr. Joſeph Nixon, wheelwright

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Hatterſley, formerly one of the vergers of that cathedral, clerk of the works, and bailiff to the dean and chapter.

NORFOLK.

Married.] W. H. C. Benejet, eſq. of the royal artillery, to Miſs Nelſon, daughter of the late Rev. William N. of Franſham.

At Norwich, Mr. Sampſon, to Miſs S. Lindoe.—Mr. John Bale, of Ramſgate, Kent, to Miſs Wetherhead, daughter of the late Rev. William W. of Weſt Newton.—Mr. Parker, haberdaſher, to Miſs Jameſon, of Royſton.—Mr. F. Metcalf, to Miſs S. Sexton.—Mr. Joſeph Redgreave, of South Creak, to Miſs Mary Browne.

Mr. John Barham, of Wymondham, to Miſs H. Kerriſin, only daughter of Mr. Noah K. of Hackford.

At Mundſley next the Sea, Mr. Mackie, of Hartford-road, Lakenham, to Miſs Geldart.

At Wymondham, Charles Gibbs, eſq. to Miſs Ranſome.

Mr. James Crawforth, ſurgeon, of Lynn, to Miſs Maclane, daughter of Mr. M. farmer, of Weſtwick.

Mr. William Foreſter, wine-merchant, of Wells, to Miſs Moore, of Warham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.—Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Diſs, Mr. Samuel Holmes, jun. brazier.

At Little Ellingham, Mrs. Leath, wife of Mr. Cook L. farmer.

At Foulſham, Mrs. Gunton, wife of Mr. G. plumber and glazier.

At Creak Abbey, Mrs. Blyth, 67.

Mr. James Coldham, of Caius College, Cambridge, eldeſt ſon of James C. eſq. of Anmer, 20. Bathing in the ſea near Heacham, he was unfortunately drowned. He was a young man of unſpotted purity of mind and manners.

At North Walſham, Mr. Robert Newſtead, glazier.

At Park Houſe, Boxley, Henry Goodwyn, eſq. of Tring, 92.

At Coltiſhall, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Robert B.

At Wells, Miſs Elizabeth Haycock, daughter of the late Mr. John H.

At North Repps, Richard Plumbley, gent. enſign in the Cromer Battery Volunteers, 26.

At

At Melton, near Cromer, Mr. John Critopp, farmer.

At North Pickenham, Mr. Benjamin Barber, 78.

At Norwich, Mr. Mordecai Rivers Drake, governor of the Great Hospital.—Mrs. Rushbrooke, 64.—Mr. Thomas Moore, formerly a coal-merchant, 68.—Mr. Allen, tailor.—Mrs. Elizabeth Heales, 77.—Mr. Hagon, of the Ship public-house. — Suddenly, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. shoemaker.

At Rudham Grange, suddenly, Major Edward Drosier, of the royal artillery, son of Mr. D. of that place.

The Rev. T. H. D. Hoste, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and eldest son of the Rev. Daniel H. of Godwick-hall.

On the road from Norwich to Yarmouth, Mr. William Robson Baker, silk-weaver, of Wood-street, Cheapside, London. He was riding at full speed, when a cow ran out of the lane by the Hermitage near Acle, and suddenly crossing the road, came in contact with the horse of Mr. B. who was thrown over the cow's back, and pitching on his head, was killed on the spot. It is a remarkable fact, that on the same morning he received a letter from his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, containing a passage to this effect:—"For God's sake, Baker, take care of your horse, for I have had a frightful dream about you."

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. Orby Nelson, of East Dereham, 42; and two days afterwards, whilst pursuing his daily avocation of superintending his farm, suddenly, Thomas Nelson, gent. of the same place, and brother-in law of the above Mrs. N. 52. He lived deservedly respected by all ranks of society, and his sudden death has occasioned deep regret among his relatives, and a numerous respectable circle of acquaintance.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Great Saxham, J. W. Hicks, esq. of Bath, to Miss Mills, the eldest daughter of Thomas M. esq.

Mr. John Stutter, attorney, of Stowmarket, to Miss Long, daughter of Mr. L. attorney, of Ipswich.

Mr. George Gent, farmer, of Shadingfield, to Miss Ann Norman, youngest daughter of Mr. John N. carpenter.

Died.] James Calder, esq. late paymaster of the 21st regiment of light dragoons. He was drowned in Woodbridge river, by a sailing boat being upset and sunk. His remains were interred at Woodbridge with military honours, attended by the whole of his regiment, and the officers of the artillery belonging to the garrison. The concourse of people which the much lamented catastrophe had drawn together, the respect in which Captain C. was held, and the impressive solemnity of an officer's funeral, was very great. He was a native of Scotland, and originally educated for the church; extremely beloved by all his acquaintance; and had served in the West Indies, and attained the rank of captain before he joined the 21st light dragoons as paymaster. He married Miss Strickland, daughter of Sir George S. of Boynton-hall, in Yorkshire, whom he has left with three children.

At Badwell Ash, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Wymondham.

At Stoke by Clare, suddenly, Mr. Kemp, of the George Inn.

At Waltham, Mrs. Warn, widow of Mr. John W. of Ruttlesden.

At Holbrook, Thomas Shave, esq. formerly of Ipswich, 69.

At Westley, near Bury, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Mr. John B. senior, farmer, 80.

At Wattesfield, Mrs. Filby, mother of Mr. F. of the White Swan.

At Westerfield, near Ipswich, Mr. Crisp, a respectable farmer.

At Bury, Mr. John Risbrock, of the Dog and Partridge, 53.—Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. F. whitesmith.—Mrs. Pack, wife of Mr. P. plumber and glazier, 36.—Mrs. S. Hawes, sister of J. Hawes, gent.

At Botesdale, Mr. Thomas Slapp, attorney at law, 62; a gentleman of the strictest integrity in his profession, universally known, and as universally respected. His social disposition, and the natural warmth of his feelings, rendered him a most agreeable companion and a most faithful friend. In the nearer relations of life, the excellence of his principles, and the many good qualities of his heart, renders this event most sincerely and deservedly lamented, and will stamp his memory with the most sacred and lasting regret.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Wanstead, Mr. T. Pycroft, to Miss M. Collinson.

At Castle Hedingham, Mr. George French, of the Bell Inn, to Miss A. Tomlinson, daughter of the late Mr. T.

Died.] At Copford-hall, Charles Eldred Harrison, fourth son of J. Haynes H. esq.

At Chelmsford, Miss Priscilla Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. ironmonger.—Mr. Joseph Taylor, many years master of the Saracen's Head Inn.

At Dedham, Miss Charlotte Catherine Firmin, second daughter of Peter F. esq. 10.

At Lavenham, Mr. J. Branwhite, shopkeeper, 70.

At Pinner's Hill, Birchanger, Mr. C. Talbot, 63.

At Colchester, Mrs. Ann Bacon, late of Stutton, Suffolk.—Mrs. Blyth, wife of Mr. B. coal-merchant.

At Ditchley's, Miss Morgan, daughter of General Morgan, late of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

At Hallowal Down, John Antony, esq.

KENT.

It is said to be the intention of Government to construct a new harbour at Dover on a very extensive scale; to go up to the very

end of a valley upwards of a mile in length at the eaſt ſide of the town. The entrance or mouth of it will be exactly in the ſpot where the original harbour was two hundred years ago. It is propoſed to have wet and dry docks for the accommodation and repair of ſuch of our navy as may be wanted in this part of the Channel; and it cannot fail to prove a very ſafe aſylum for merchant-ſhips in the winter months. The expence is eſtimated at 3,000,000l. and if the plan is carried into effect, Dover will become one of the moſt important towns in the kingdom

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. John Hills, miller, to Miſs Jane Bonney.

At Feverſham, Mr. D. Fairbraſs, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. F. hoyman, to Miſs Packer.

At Town Malling, Mr. Charles Minter, jun. butcher, of Canterbury, to Mrs. Kettle.

Mr. Everett, of Sheerneſs, linen draper, to Miſs Coleman, only ſurviving daughter of the late Mr. C. ſurgeon.

At Broad Stairs, Iſle of Thanet, Samuel Lawford, eſq. banker, Cornhill, to Miſs Ackland.

At Aſh, near Sandwich, Lieutenant Thomas Smith, of the Herefordſhire militia, to Miſs Sophia Dyſon, youngeſt daughter of James D. eſq. of Margate.

At St. Peter's, in the Iſle of Thanet, Mr. Charles Finley, aged 30, to Miſs Suſannah Jobſon, 15, both of whom are blind.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Marſh, chemiſt, to Miſs Heſter Fane.

At Maidſtone, Mr. William Pike, fellmonger, to Miſs Jones.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. B. ſilverſmith, 48.—Mr. M. Kingsford.—Mr. Sharp, ſen. 69.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Fawcett, a maiden lady.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Thomas Baldock, hoyman.

At Folkeſtone, Mrs. Stredwicke, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 42.

At Mr. Wood's, on the Kent road, near Deptford, Mr. John Alexander, of Stroud, near Rocheſter, 73.

At Lewiſham, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of Ruſhey Green.

At Chiſlehurſt, at the Rev. Francis Wollaſton's, Mrs. Henry Wollaſton.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Chriſtopher Pritchard, eſq. 72.

At Faverſham, John Hogben, eſq.—Mrs. Laker, wife of Mr. L. wheelwright.—The Rev. Athelſtan Stephens, many years vicar of Graveney, and rector of Goodneſtone, 68.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Styles, wife of Mr. John S.

At Chipſtead-place, Charles Polhill, eſq. The character of this excellent man is ſufficiently known to require but little of public eulogy: but in deploring the loſs of departed worth, there are claims to imitation and praiſe. Suffice it then to ſay, that in a probationary courſe of more than eighty years, he filled the domeſtic ſtations with love, affection, and eſteem. As a private gentleman, he was diſtinguiſhed for his honourable independence, his love of virtue, his extenſive benevolence, and his pleaſing deportment, which gained from all claſſes that reſpect, eſteem, and veneration, which will render his death extenſively felt and deeply lamented. When he was on the brink of relinquiſhing his mortal courſe from the debility of age, ſuch was his reſignation and calmneſs under it, that he never complained, only ſaying, I muſt be patient; and when relieved from this tranſitory life, he only ceaſed to breathe, without a ſtruggle, or even a ſigh.

At Walmer, Brigade Major Sabine, of the guards. After taking his morning ride, he returned to his lodgings, and inſtantly went into his apartment, took a loaded piſtol and blew out his brains. No cauſe is aſſigned for this raſh act. He was a brave officer, and eſteemed by all around him, from the general to the private. He married the daughter of the late Admiral Paiſley, by whom he had one infant ſon.

At Graveſend, John Evans, eſq. 68, attorney, and many years town-clerk of that place. He had breakfaſted with his uſual appetite and cheerfulneſs, and had dreſſed himſelf for church, when one of the family, with whom, about ten minutes before, he had been converſing in the garden, followed him into the houſe with fruit, and found him, in his uſual poſition, lifeleſs in his chair. There is good reaſon to believe that he died without a pang, and that his end was as quiet and undiſturbed as his life. He was a man of whom no one was ever heard to ſpeak ill. In the courſe of nearly half a century ſpent in the profeſſion of the law, he made not one perſonal enemy. It was ſcarcely poſſible to be more univerſally eſteemed, or, by a well-ſpent life, to be better prepared for ſo awful and ſudden a change.

At Chatham, Mrs. Foſter, coal-merchant.—Mr. Richard Levens, turner, 65.—Arthur Manclark, gent. 84.

At Northborne, near Deal, Mr. William Scarlet, 99. He has left two ſons and five daughters, whoſe united ages amount to 470 years.

At Plaxtol, Richard Packham, eſq.

SURRY.

The Duke of York has incloſed ſeveral thouſand acres of Weybridge Common, and brought a farmer from Norfolk to ſuperintend its culture.—Large tracts have been planted; ſome are under grain, and others are now preparing for turnips.

Married.] At Morden, the Rev. E. T. Batley, A. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miſs Benyon, daughter and heireſs of the late E. B. eſq. of Carſhalton.—J. Freaks, eſq. of Milford-cottage, to Miſs Peacock, daughter of Mr. P. of Godalming.

At

At Putney-park, J. Lindo, eſq. to Miſs Prager. The ceremony was performed, according to the cuſtom of the Jews, by the high prieſt, Mr. Herſchel.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Cuckfield, Mrs. Maſcall, 82.

At Heathfield-park, Robert Newbery, eſq. ſecond ſon of Francis N. eſq.

At River, near Petworth, Mrs. Bridger, wife of Wm. B. eſq.

At North Berſted, Mrs Halſted, wife of Mr. H.

At Chicheſter, as he was returning from divine worſhip, Gilbert Burnett, a poor man reſiding in hat place. He was a deſcendant of the celebrated Gilbert B. biſhop of Saliſbury. —Miſs C. Charge —Mr. H Tregus, butcher and a member of the Duke of Richmond's troop of horſe.—Mrs. Tribe, widow of Mr. T. attorney.

Near Gibraltar, Captain Fuller, of the 20th Light Dragoons, ſecond ſon of John Trayton F. eſq. of Aſhdown-houſe, in this county, and grandſon of the late Lord Heathfield, for whoſe memory he cheriſhed an enthuſiaſtic regard, which led him to volunteer his ſervices at Gibraltar, where he was unfortunately drowned, by the upſetting of his boat off the rock.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Sargeant, to Mrs. Bailey, ſhip-chandler.

At Boldre, S. Neate, eſq. of Chippenham, Wilts, to Miſs Mary Jones, of Lymington.

At Upton-Grey, W Welfit, eſq. of Manby, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Leech, daughter of Thos. L. eſq. of Bidden-houſe.

At Andover, Mr. W. Tilbury, of Watling-ſtreet, to Miſs Haines.

At Southampton, Lieutenant Hibbs, of the royal navy, to Miſs Ann Smith, ſiſter of Mr. S. attorney.

Died.] At his ſeat, at Appledurcombe, in the Iſle of Wight, Sir Richard Worſley, bart. colonel of the South Hants militia, 53. Dying without male iſſue, a jointure of 70,000l. reverts to Lady Worſley. Her marriage portion was 80,000l. Sir Richard had lived in a ſtate of ſeclusion at his favourite retreat in the Iſle of Wight; and his death is ſaid to be the effect of apoplexy. He was diſtinguiſhed for his taſte in the fine arts, and his knowledge of elegant antiquities. He is ſucceeded in his title by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Pidford-houſe, in the Iſle of Wight, now Sir Henry Worſley Holmes, bart. and as he died inteſtate, his eſtates devolve to his niece, the daughter of the Hon. Bridgman Simpſon.

At Upper Ryde, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Sarah Lys, 60.

At Aldermore-farm, near Ryde, Mr. J. Lake, 70.

At Winchester, Mr. Chubb, maſter of the poor-houſe.

At Southampton, Mr. John Hill, a member of the Southampton volunteers.—Mrs. Burſley, wife of Mr. B. coal-meaſurer.

At Fareham. Mr. Strugnell, 80.—Mr. P. Threſher, tanner, a lieutenant in Captain Purvis's company of volunteers, 40.

At Portſmouth, Miſs Cheeſman, daughter of Mr. C. baker.—Mr. Napper, linen-draper. —Mr. Bonamy, of the Star and Garter tavern. —J. Bacon, eſq. 66. He diſcharged the duties of chief clerk of the Survey-office in the dock-yard with inflexible integrity, uncommon ability, and an urbanity of manners which procured him the reſpect of all who knew him.

At Droxford, Mrs. Myngs, 96. She was the widow of O. Myngs, eſq. who died nearly 60 years ago, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nourſe, who was chaplain to Queen Anne.

At the Manor-houſe, Minſteed, Miſs E. Chute, daughter of the late Mr. Chute, of Vine.

At the houſe of Captain Walker, at Hill, near Portſmouth, Lady Irvine, widow of General Sir John I. K. B. 61.

At Bramſhot, ſuddenly, Mr. R. Pim, jun. paper-maker.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm Deverell, of Sherſton, to Miſs Waſhbourn, of Eaſton Grey.

Mr. John Harding, of Hindon, to Miſs Lucy Corp, of Norton Ferris.

At Netheravon, Mr. Thomas Reeks, of Wimborn, Dorſet, to Miſs Ann Clapcott Lampard.

At Knoyle, Mr. W. Hayden, jun. of Miſton, to Miſs Harding of Hinton.

Mr. James Barrow, of Shaftesbury, Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Alexander, of Saliſbury.

Died.] At Henry Boſanquet's eſq. at Harniſh-houſe, near Chippenham, Chriſtopher Anſtey, eſq. of Bath and of Trumpington, Cambridgeſhire, 80. Mr. Anſtey was formerly of King's College, and well known in the literary world for ſome excellent poetical productions, particularly the New Bath Guide, or Memoir of the P———d family. He was originally deſigned for the church, but inheriting rather unexpectedly a moderate fortune he reſigned every pretenſion to eccleſiaſtical honors, and was content with economizing what he had, without the ambition of making it more. At the Univerſity, ſo far from diſtinguiſhing himſelf, he incurred the diſgrace of having his degrees withheld from him, and is reported to have been remarkable in early life for levity and diſſipation. To this circumſtance he alludes, without ſeeming greatly to lament it, in the following lines of the Bath Guide:

Bear witneſs you moon, the chaſte empreſs of night!
You ſtars that diffuſe the pure radiance of light!
How oft have I mourned that ſuch blame ſhould accrue,
From one wicked letter of pious Miſs Prue!

May this lazy ſtream, who to Granta beſtows
Philoſophical ſlumbers and learned repoſe ;
To Granta, ſweet Granta, where ſtudious of eaſe,
Seven years did I ſleep, and then loſt my degrees.

His firſt appearance as an author was in the monody on the death of the unfortunate Marquis of Tavitſtock, who was killed by a fall from his horſe. This was immediately followed by the New Bath Guide, which is in a great meaſure built on Smollett's novel of Humphrey Clinker. Indeed the characters of Aunt Tabby and Miſs Prue, and the whole deſcription of Bath are copies from the Tabitha Bramble and Lydia of that celebrated romance. Mr. Anſtey however was not the only one who derived materials from this ſource, for Sheridan has made equally free with the ſame characters in the comedy of the Rivals. The Bath Guide was received with deſerved and general applauſe. Its ſatire, which is poignant, without groſsneſs or perſonality pleaſed all ; and the profuſion of wit and humour on the Bath amuſements, the phyſicians, the extortions, the public breakfaſts, and balls, was equally grateful, on account of its juſtneſs and novelty. But it is unneceſſary to enlarge on a work which has paſſed through numerous editions, and is in the hands of every perſon of taſte. After this production Mr. Anſtey's muſe continued ſilent, or was, at leaſt, employed on mere trifles ; and a writer to whom the palm of humourous and light poetry was adjudged upon the firſt efforts of his talents immediately paſſed into obſcurity. For the laſt thirty years nobody has been leſs known to the public than Mr. A. there is no *bon mot* or witticiſm of this diſtinguiſhed author upon record : he could never be prevailed upon to ſing again, however perſuaded by his friends or his bookſeller, but ſeemed reſolved that, like the ſwan, his firſt note ſhould be his laſt. His name however has not been forgotten ; his ſon has, in a great meaſure redeemed the pledge of his father, and proved that he inherits a full meaſure of his poetic talents, by a publication, in no reſpect inferior to the Bath Guide, entitled the Conduct of a Law Suit.

At Fiſherton, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, ſiſter of the late William Deverell, eſq. of Guilſborough, Northamptonſhire, 84

At Downton, Miſs Eliz. Hodgſon.

At Shaſton, Mr. William Norris, 87. His heart and hand were always open to relieve the diſtreſſed : he deteſted oppreſſion, and induſtry always found in him a foſtering friend. His charities were unbounded and will long remain engraven on many a poor man's heart.

At Mere, Mr. J. Lander, 72.

At Damerham, the Rev. Philip Henvill, many years curate of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] John Hunter, eſq. of Reading, to Mrs. Pearce, of Idſtone Aſhbury.

At Speen, Mr. W. Gibling, of Rays, Eſſex, to Miſs Baſing, of Speenhamland.

At Windſor, George Auguſtus Fenwick, eſq. of the Royal Horſe Guards, blue, to Miſs Pulten, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas P.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Curtis.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. T.—At Mr. Lamb's, J. Richardſon, 75. He had lived in that family above 45 years.

At Newbury, Mr. John Bright, 82.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The New Cut and improvements in the harbour of Briſtol are carried on with the greateſt diſpatch ; the foundations of the caſt iron bridges are already laid, and the canal in many places excavated to the intended level. Notwithſtanding the ſum of 500,000l. has lately been appropriated for the completion of the Docks and Harbour, 10,000l. has been raiſed by voluntary ſubſcription for building and ſupporting an additional wing to the Infirmary. The ſpire of Radcliff Church is alſo to be completed, and a magnificent cenotaph conſtructed to the memory of the ill-fated Chatterton. The Corporation vying with the merchants and private citizens in their laudable exertions, have erected, at their own expence, to the great convenience of the inhabitants and ornament of the city, a noble and ſpacious arch for foot paſſengers under St. John's Gate.

The Town-hall of Wells is immediately to be conſiderably enlarged and improved, ſo as to remove former complaints of its confined ſituation, and render it in future more commodious for holding the aſſizes and ſeſſions for this county.

Married.] At Bath Capt. John Macheſon, to Miſs M'Keand —Mr. Gaſkell, to Miſs Parry, daughter of the late Thomas P. eſq. —Thomas Panton, eſq. of Newmarket, Cambridgeſhire, and Piccadilly, London, to Miſs Gubbins, daughter of the late Joſeph G. eſq. of Ireland.—Mr. Morris, to Miſs Duffield.—Robert Kirkpatrick Eſcott, eſq. of Ongarhill, Surry, to Miſs S. Croſſe, youngeſt daughter of the Rev T. S. Croſſe.

At Briſtol, Mr. John Hackett, to Miſs Pope.—Mr. Thomas Lyne, jun. to Miſs Louiſa Grant, both of Bath.—Mr. Thomas Hopper, merchant, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, to Miſs W. D. Hammett.—The Rev. Thomas Elbury Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miſs Haythorne, only daughter of the late Joſeph H. eſq.

At the Friend's meeting houſe, Olveſton, Mr. John Harding, of Briſtol, to Miſs Ann Taylor, eldeſt daughter of James T. eſq. Trenchay.

At Great Cheverel, Mr. Stephen James, cornfactor, of Briſtol, to Miſs Bartlett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William B. farmer.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Dix, wife of the late Rev. Charles Dix, rector of Briſtley and Gately, Norfolk, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Lawſon Huddleſton, archdeacon of

this city: a lady of exemplary piety and charity.—Mr. Thomas Walmeſley, 42; a painter of conſiderable eminence, whoſe works combined a ſuperior degree of force, taſte, and genius. As a ſcene-painter he may almoſt be ſaid to have been unrivalled. His landſcapes diſplay an accurate delineation of nature in her romantic ſcenes; and will be highly appreciated now the hand that formed them has ceaſed to move. When diſengaged from profeſſional purſuits, his good-humour, ſtore of entertaining anecdotes, and excellent obſervations, ſerved to enliven the circle of his friends, who moſt ſincerely regret the loſs of an admirable artiſt and pleaſant companion.—Mrs. Pierce, widow of William P. eſq. collector of exciſe, 79.—Mr. William Potter, acting overſeer and organiſt of the pariſh of Walcot.—Mrs. Steart, 72.—Mr. Philip Needes, youngeſt ſon of Mrs N. on the day he completed his 17th year.—Mr. Payne, late of the Pack-horſe inn. He was ſeized with a fit while paſſing Pulteney Bridge, fell down and expired

At Norton St. Philip's, Mrs. Rutty, daughter of the late Alderman Hale, of Bath.

At Elmeſtree, near Tetbury, Mrs. Brookes, 63.

At Stow Eaſton, Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. M. late of Camely.

At Buckland Dinham, Mr. Wm. Weaver, baker, and on the following day, his father-in-law, Mr Walter Singer, 77.

At Wells, Mrs. Reynell, widow of the Rev. Mr. R. rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and daughter of Sir Henry Mackworth, bart.—Mr. James Cannings, 70.

At Holloway-houſe, near Bath, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. coal-merchant.

At Aſhhill, the Rev. Mr. Alford.

At Briſlington, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Noyes, merchant of Briſtol.

At Shipham, John Jacob, eſq.

At Briſtol, Mr. Peter Mellor, ironmonger.—Miſs Butler, daughter of Denis B. eſq. of London.—Mr. Dutton Grimes.—Mr. Matthews, butcher.—Mrs. Sandys.—Charles George, ſon of Mr. James G. merchant.—Mr. John Stokes.—Mr. William Welch, ſon of Mr. W. Hooper.—Mr. Hawkins Bird, tea-dealer.—Miſs S. Dyer, niece of Mrs. D.—Mr. Joſeph Moxham, formerly a Captain in the 17th light dragoons, 72.—Mrs. Hull, relict of Edward H. eſq. of Donaghadee, Ireland, and daughter of the late John Dawſon, eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica.—Mr. William Wright, at the Apple-tree, Broad-mead.—Mrs. Lee, wife of the Rev. Mr. L of Hope Chapel.—Mrs. Bourke, 71.—Mrs. Catherine White, a maiden lady.

DORSETSHIRE.

The new-invented life-boat with which experiments have been making at Weymouth for ſome time paſt, is built by Mr. Towell, of Teignmouth, in Devonſhire. She is buoyed up by eight caſes, four on each ſide, water tight, and independent of each other. When men are ſaved from a wreck and landed, the boat may return, and ſome tons of goods may be put in the caſes, if the ſea will admit of its being taken out of the wrecked veſſel. In a ſtorm the boat is diſmantled, and rowed by 14 men, who are all faſtened to their ſeats. As the ſea breaks into the boat, it immediately runs out at her ſtern ports. It is impoſſible to ſink her. She has fourteen life lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are waſhed off the wreck may hold, before they can be taken into the boat again. She brings before the wind, or nearly ſo, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with her ſails as any boat of her ſize. The rudder is on a new principle: ſhe has fourteen grapplings for a wreck, a room, ten feet wide, water-tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her conſtruction is entirely new.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. James Tucker, of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Suſanna Dean.

At Yeovil, Mr. Hilborn, of Sydling, to Miſs Elizabeth Watts, daughter of Mr. Watts, attorney.

At Chittern, Mr. Springford, of Wilsford, to Miſs Mary Ingram

Died.] At Eaſtbury, Thomas Wedgwood, eſq. third ſon of the late Joſiah W. eſq. of Etruria, Staffordſhire, 54.

At Winterborne, Whitchurch, Mr John Wm. Clapcott, 17.

At Lyme Regis, Mrs. Ann Stuart, a native of America, and wife of the Rev. James S. formerly rector of George Town, and All Saints, South Carolina.

At Mapperton, Mrs. Henvill, wife of Mr. H. 60.

At Toller Fratrum, Mr John Whittle, an eminent farmer. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe

At Shaftesbury, on his way home, Thomas Walbeoff, eſq. of Glaſbury, Radnorſhire, a Captain in the royal navy.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Prince of Wales is about to erect, at his own expence, a chapel at Prince-Town, on the foreſt of Dartmoor, under the direction of Thomas Tyrwhitt, eſq. Lord-warden of the Stannaries.—Mr. Tyrwhitt has ſuggeſted to Government the propriety of erecting a building near the above, for depoſiting ſuch priſoners of war as ſhall be brought into Plymouth; who can, without difficulty, be conveyed up the river Tamer, and landed a few miles from the ſpot. It is ſaid that this plan will be acted upon forthwith, and barracks built for the reception of a proportionate number of troops.

Married.] At Tiverton, James Cole, eſq. Captain in the firſt regiment of the Somerſetſhire Militia, to Miſs M. E. Carew, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. of Haccombe.

At

At Exeter, Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss E. C. Veale, youngest daughter of the late Wm. V. esq. of Treveala house, Cornwall.— —— Macbride, esq. son of the late Admiral M. to Miss Starkey. —Mr. Wm. Upcott, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Lethbridge, daughter of Mr. L. painter.

At Teignmouth, Mr. George Dunsford, jun. merchant of Tiverton, to Miss Parry.

At Tavistock, Mr. Harley, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Lang, daughter of Mr. L.

Died.] At South Melton, Mr. Emanuel May, surgeon, 27.

At Stogumber, near Dunster, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. Wm. C. 93.

At Gray's Place, near Plymouth, Captain Cudlippe, of the royal navy

At Exmouth, Mr. Aubrey Wynne, eldest son of Gabriel W. esq. of Liss Place, Hants, 19.

CORNWALL.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society took place on the 7th of August at Helston, for the purpose of determining the premiums offered by the Society. Nine bulls, eleven rams, four boars, and two fatted sheep, were produced; and, after a minute investigation of their different merits, by the inspectors, they adjudged the premiums as follows:—to Francis Enys, esq. for the best bull, five guineas; to Mr. Alexander Paul, of Camborne, for the next best ditto, two guineas; to Francis Enys, esq. for the best ram, free for all England, five guineas; to Mr. Sickler, of Gwinear, for the best ram, yeaned in Cornwall, three guineas; to Mr. Nathaniel Roberts, of Manaccan, for the best hog ram, yeaned in Cornwall, two guineas; to Mr. John Roberts, of Newlyn, for the best and second best fat sheep, three guineas; to Mr. Edward Lawrence, of St. Martin, for the best boar, two guineas. This being the first exhibition of the kind in this part of the country, the stock produced were much superior to the general expectation, and shew that the spirit of improvement, which of late years has been diffusing itself throughout this county, in a more rapid degree than any other in the kingdom, has met with peculiar attention from the gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood of Helston; and, in order to encourage so laudable an example, the Society came to a determination, which was made public by the president after dinner, of having such an exhibition annually at Helston; not interfering, however, with the general exhibition at Bodmin in June.

Married.] At Fowey, Mr. Coomb, to Miss Rickard.

At Lantegloss, Capt. Charles Thomas, to Miss Ann Couch.

At Bodmin, Mr. John Short, to Miss Mallett.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Philip Brush, sail-maker.—Mrs. Byrn, relict of Mr. James B. grocer.

At St. Kew, Richard Wayet, 92. He had laboured 75 years as a husbandman, and till a few days of his death could go through a hard day's work as well as most men in his parish.

At Camborne, Mr. James Keigwin, who for forty years or upwards practised surgery, with great success, in the mines there, 68. He was much respected and beloved by men of probity and honour, his character being marked with a benevolence that won friends and overcame enemies; he descended into the grave with universal regret, having the prayers of the good and the tears of the poor to plead for him in his last conflict.

At Launceston, Mr. William Hill, formerly an apprentice to Mr. Radford, at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and lately a candidate to succeed him; a young man of very superior talents, which, with the diligence and industry displayed in the acquisition of every branch of his profession, would probably have rendered him one of its greatest ornaments.

At St. German's, Mr. Oliver, farmer, and one of the volunteer cavalry of that place.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A plan has been adopted for building public schools at Perth. From the encouragement it has experienced the committee of management appointed by the subscribers at Perth are led to hope, that they will soon have it in their power to announce to the public, that subscriptions are received fully sufficient to enable them to complete a building, already considerably advanced, which will not only be highly beneficial to the county and city of Perth, but besides of great public importance and utility. The buildings will be large and elegant, and will contain complete accommodation for the different schools, viz. the grammar school, academy, and the writing, drawing, English, and French classes, besides accommodation for other branches of education, which it is in contemplation to add. Its situation on Rose Terrace, with the North Inch, which has lately been much enlarged, as a lawn in front, is not only beautiful, but must be highly conducive to the health of the students, while its retirement, freed as it is from the bustle of the town, renders it in every respect a proper place for public schools.

Married.] At Borrowstownness, Mr. Daniel Maclachlan, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Ann Hardie, daughter of Arch. H. esq.

Died.] In the prime of life, at her father's house, at Broomrig, near Dumfries, Mrs. Key, wife of Alexander Key, esq. of Leicester-square, London: a lady whose engaging manners and amiable qualities endeared her to a numerous and truly respectable circle of acquaintance, by whom her early death is most sincerely regretted.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE vigour with which meaſures have been, of late, taken to interrupt the importation of Dutch goods from India, in Anglo-American veſſels, has been ſucceſsful. That carrying trade has been checked. Conſiderable benefit has reſulted to our Eaſt India Company. Should the fleet, of which we lately had accounts, from St. Helena arrive ſafe in England, the market will be found ſufficiently open, and the imports will be diſperſed with good advantage over Europe.

The Anglo American traders now wholly engroſs the profitable fur-trade with the North-Weſt coaſt of America. They come and go between that coaſt and the China market, in numbers of ſhips, and with a regularity which enables them to exclude all rivalry. One trader tells another what goods were the moſt in requeſt among the natives of the Fur-Coaſt, when he himſelf made up his cargo. That trader acts upon his friend's information, and takes only what he is ſure to find a demand for. On the contrary, traders from Britain are liable to take out cargoes, which, from the change of humour or neceſſity among the natives, there are no longer purchaſers to be found for. So many adventurers from England have been, by this means, unfortunate, that the merchants of this country are forced to abandon the traffic.

The propagation of the race of Spaniſh ſheep in this country begins to make us independent, in our manufactures, of Spain, for the greater part of that ſupply of wool which was formerly ſo indiſpenſably requiſite.

The trade between Sweden and this country begins to increaſe, in conſequence of the Swediſh monarch's new attention to the commercial intereſts of his ſubjects.

The efforts of France to interrupt the trade between Britain and Holland have proved but too ſucceſsful.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE recent continuance of fine weather has brought forward the corn harveſt much ſooner than was expected, which is now become general in all the ſouthern and midland counties, where much of the wheat and early ſown barley, and oat crops are already cut, and prove every where to be heavy and good. Field peaſe and beans are well podded, nearly fit for the hook, and promiſe great abundance. The crops of canary, and various other garden ſeeds, are equally good. The white Dutch clover and treſoil grown for ſeed promiſe great abundance.—The average price of grain in England is—Wheat, 100s.; Rye, 58s. 6d.; Barley, 49s. 2d.; Oats, 31s. 7d.; Beans, 50s. 11d.; Peaſe, 49s. 3d.; Oatmeal, 46s. 2d.

Hay has in general proved all over the kingdom an heavy crop, well made, and properly ſecured. The after-math, and ſecond crop of clover, grow faſt; and the red clover ſaved for ſeed promiſes to head well.—In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 4l. 2s. to 5l.; Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 8s.; Straw, 2l. 10s to 3l. 10s.

The paſtures at this ſeaſon of the year never were better, and the feeding and dairy cattle have done well.

The early ſown turnips, in ſome well managed diſtricts, have been hoed and look well. The later ſown have ſuffered much by the ravages of the fly; and in ſome ſituations the lands have been ſown over again.

Our accounts of the preſent crop of Hops continue very unfavourable. The Midſummer ſhoots that gave a freſh appearance, induced a hope of an improvement; and the ideal duty (old duty) roſe from 20 to 30,000l, but the effort was too weak, and the plant being afterwards attacked with the mould, all hopes are baniſhed that this crop can exceed that of 1802, i.e. about 15 or 16000l. The Worceſter and Hereford diſtrict it is ſaid, will not pay this year 300l., although in 1801 it exceeded 65,000l.! Prices have fluctuated a little ſince our laſt; they fell on the *ſuppoſed* improvement, but when it is underſtood how very ſmall the crop will be, a conſiderable riſe muſt be the conſequence. The quantity on hand militates, however, againſt a rapid riſe; but when this year's conſumption is taken away from the quantity on hand, the advance may be expected to be ſo conſiderable, that few prudent conſumers will, at theſe prices, riſk what 1806 may produce. Bags of 1803 ſell at preſent from 5l. to 5l. 12s. and of 1804, from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 16s.

Lean cattle, both beaſts and ſheep, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſtock on hand (owing to the plenty of keep, and the promiſing appearance of much winter food), have, at all the late fairs, been much in requeſt, and produced high prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per ſtone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 4d. Veal, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 4s. to 4s. 4d. Lamb, 4s. to 4s. 10d.

Store hogs, to turn into ſtubbles, are in demand, and at advanced prices.

Freſh horſes, fit for the collar, and the army, are much wanted, and are both ſcarce and dear.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of August, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.26. Auguſt 27. Wind N.E

Loweſt 29.55. Auguſt 2. Wind S.W.

Greateſt Variation in 24 hours. 39 100ths of an inch. The mercury ſuddenly roſe between the 20th and 21ſt inſtant, from 29.60 to 29.99.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 77°. Auguſt 9th and 12th. Wind W. and S.W.

Loweſt 50°. Auguſt 6th, 7th, 15th and 21ſt. Wind W.S.N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 8°. This variation, which, is not great, has happened three or four times in the courſe of this month.

The quantity of rain fallen in the month now finiſhed, is equal to 3.6 inches in depth.

There has ſeldom been a month of Auguſt with leſs clear and brilliant weather than the preſent; on twenty days there has been rain, and frequently heavy rain: nevertheleſs, the average height of the barometer for the month is 29.91 nearly, which, conſidering the quantity of rain fallen, muſt be deemed very high. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis we have witneſſed during the ſummer, hitherto, very little thunder and lightning. The average height of the thermometer is nearly 62°, which is ſomething more than it was laſt Auguſt, but 4° leſs than the average height of the mercury in Auguſt, 1803, and full 5° leſs than it was in the ſame month, 1802. The wind has been variable, but moſt frequent in the Weſt and South Weſt.

The following is an account of a meteor obſerved on Sunday evening, the 21ſt of July, by a gentleman as he paſſed along the Strand: "I ſtopped (ſays he) at the door of the Crown and Anchor, the vacant ſpace before it offering a conſiderable view of the heavens, at that time ſplendid with ſtars; I was looking with attention towards the N.W. when ſuddenly a meteor from about 35° of height, ſhot from the W. by N. It was apparently about the ſize of a tennis ball, perhaps hardly ſo large, it was followed by a ſtream of light which ſeemed in ſpecks, the length of the train was about a degree, that is about twice the apparent diameter of the moon. Its courſe was from North of Weſt towards the North, paſſing about 35° above the horizon. Its motion was majeſtic, but by no means rapid, I am ſure it was full ten ſeconds in motion, the light not ſo piercing as that of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, but it exceeded that of the ſecond, with which I had full opportunity of comparing it. It ran through 30° of the heavens, deſcribing an arch of great diameter, its path was convex above, and declining downwards. The extinction of it was at an altitude of about 25° having fallen certainly not more than 10°, I do not think ſo much. It very viſibly ſtopped before it was extinguiſhed. It burſt at laſt with very few ſparks, and its train and itſelf together diſappeared in a moment. I had perfect leiſure and ſpace to obſerve its whole courſe, it expired below the ſecond pointer of the Great Bear, I inſtantly drew out my watch, and comparing it this morning with the clock of St Paul's Cathedral, it was exactly at thirty-one minutes after eleven that I obſerved the end of the phenomenon.

A TABLE of the right Aſcenſion and Declination of Ceres and Pallas, for September.

	Ceres.			Pallas.		
	AR.		Decl. N.	AR.		Decl S.
	h m s		° ′	h m s		° ′
1805						
Sept. 2	6 39 52		22 17	4 39 12		8 27
5	6 24 8		22 21	4 42 48		9 9
8	6 28 20		22 24	4 46 16		9 53
11	6 32 24		22 28	4 49 36		10 39
14	6 36 24		22 31	4 52 48		11 26
17	6 40 20		22 34	4 55 52		12 15
20	6 44 8		22 38	4 58 44		13 5
23	6 47 48		22 41	5 1 24		13 57
26	6 51 28		22 44	5 3 56		14 50
29	6 54 56		22 47	5 6 16		15 45

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT *of the* PORT *of* TONNINGEN, *by* MR. NEMNICH, *of* HAMBURGH.

NIEMANN, in his Manual of the Geography of Slefwick Holftein, recites what has been commemorated by his predeceffors, relative to Tonningen, which he continues down to the year 1799. Some later accounts are to be found in the fame author's Provincial Notices.

A few years ago, a narration of travels through various parts of that dutchy was publifhed in the Danifh language; I believe the author's name was Wedel, but I do not remember that it contains any material addition to what had been faid by Niemann, nor has any account of Tonningen, fince the blockade of the Elbe, fallen in my way, or in that of any of my friends there, except a Picture of Tonningen in the *Journal of the Elegant World*, for the 12th of January, 1805. But a mere picture does not anfwer the purpofe I have in view. The following particulars were collected during a refidence there in April laft, 1805.

A lift of charts and plans of Tonningen and the Eider, I fhall give, if thought defirable.

The proper name of this place in German, is now Tonning. In more remote periods, it was called Tonningen; and fo it is ftill named by foreign nations; but in Germany and Denmark this denomination is confidered improper.

The name of Tonningen is generally fuppofed to be derived from *Tonne*; but for this etymon no one can affign a fufficient reafon; probably, however, this word alludes to the *tonne*, or buoys, with which the place is amply provided.

Tonningen, the capital of the province of Eiderftedt, is fituated on the right bank of the river Eider, fix German miles from its mouth. It cannot be faid to ftand on a hill, as Niemann aflerts: fome of the houfes indeed are built upon the dyke, but the reft occupy a flat marfhy plain. It is two German miles from Hufum, one and a half from Fridrichsftadt, and one from Garding.

It poffeffes neither any beautiful fpots nor even a promenade. The fmall caftle-fquare is rarely vifited by the principal inhabitants, the naked banks of the river offer no intereffing profpects, nor can the eye find any object of amufement to paufe on, except the various and ever-changing fcenery of the fhipping.

The atmofphere is humid, cold, and very inconftant; freth fea breezes, however, prevent many diforders, but the nights are raw, and a pleafant fummer evening a rarity.

Colds, and other diforders arifing from them, are very prevalent; but, except thefe, there are few inftances of ftrangers who continue to refide here any length of time, being ill. It is otherwife in the furrounding country, which is fubject to the fatal marfh-ficknefs, as it is called, or the intermittent fever. To fuch complaints perfons are liable who come from the high lands to work at harveft in the marfhes. Thefe hungry ftrangers generally feaft voracioufly on the fubftantial and heavy food of the low lands, and to this caufe the above-mentioned diforders are attributed. They are however very rare.

Since the blockade of the Elbe thefe folid kinds of food are varied with many lighter fpecies of provifions. To fupply the prefent increafed luxury of the place, they are brought thither from all parts. The beef is incomparably better than before the blockade; till then it ufed to be fent to Hamburgh, and the country was deprived of it.

The water for drinking is very bad, nor are there any fprings in thefe marfhy tracts. Rain-water, however, is collected in ciftems by almoft all the inhabitants from the roofs of their houfes.

On the 13th of February, 1803, when the laft cenfus was taken, the population amounted to 1924, but fince the blockade of the Elbe the number has increafed to at leaft 4000.

What Tonningen was previous to the

blockade of the Elbe, or up to the ſummer of 1803, may be ſeen in the writers above mentioned. Almoſt the whole of what follows is to be underſtood as ſubſequent to that period.

Niemann ſays the river is one hundred and fifty feet broad at Tonningen; but this muſt be an error of the preſs; the true breadth appears to be about as many fathoms.

The Eider is well furniſhed with buoys and beacons, and, except when the ice or heavy ſtorms prevent, ſeveral pilot boats are conſtantly cruiſing near its mouth to bring in ſuch ſhips as have no Helgoland pilots on board. The Daniſh government have it in agitation to keep a galiot of pilots (which is alſo to be fitted as a beacon-ſhip) lying before the mouth of the river. Mr. Lexow, the ſhip-builder, has already, at their requeſt, ſent in a plan and ſection for the purpoſe. If this project be completed, of which no one entertains a doubt, it will be of the higheſt utility to commerce.

In former years, ſhips drawing nineteen feet water, have come here without impediment; but there are banks in the Eider, which render it imprudent for ſhips ſo deeply laden to ſail up that river. Neither is the bottom permanent; for, as it conſiſts partly of quickſands, it frequently ſhifts in conſequence of ſtorms or the breaking up of the ice.

The harbour might have been called ſpacious till the year 1803; but ſubſequent to that period, it can no longer be ſo characterized. Since the blockade of the Elbe, no ſhip that draws more than ten feet water is ſuffered to enter the harbour, to avoid impeding the paſſage. Larger ſhips are obliged to lie at anchor off ſhore in winter, and in the river in ſummer.

The road is perfectly ſecure. Formerly ſmall veſſels, during a continuance of ſtorms from the weſtward, went half a mile up; but now large ſhips lie in perfect ſecurity in the river, and are not obliged to run up ſo high.

All ſhips are, if poſſible, unloaded immediately after their arrival; but as it ſometimes happens that too many arrive together, for the cuſtom-houſe officers to diſpatch at once, the unloading of ſome of them is neceſſarily poſtponed for a few days. In theſe caſes, ſhips loaded with fruit, or bringing manufactured goods for the fairs, have the preference.

In the harbour order is preſerved by an officer called the harbour-maſter, and in the river by the commandant of the guard-ſhip, which has been ſtationed here ſince laſt year.

Even were the *wattenfahrt* (the paſſage of goods coaſtwiſe, to Hamburg over the Shallows, in ſmall veſſels) not permitted, there could never come any quantity of merchandize but what might be preſently forwarded; for there are many good landing places on the Eider above Tonningen, to which they might be conveyed, in ſmall craft in order to be ſent onward.

The Hamburg Inſurance Company have an agent at Tonningen, who, in caſe of accident, gives every poſſible aſſiſtance, and takes care of the intereſts of his employers. Their preſent agent is the abovementioned Mr. Lexow, a moſt active and intelligent man. By his means laſt ſpring, when the Eider was frozen up, the buoys were brought over land and carried out to ſea in ſmall craft off Vollerwyk; in conſequence of which, above twenty ſhips came to that place, before the ice broke up in the Eider; and afterwards, finding the river tardy in opening, he cauſed the ice to be removed from a conſiderable portion of it.

At Vollerwyk, ſhips can come to land almoſt throughout the winter; at that time they are laid along ſhore, and, if they do not draw too much water, are pretty ſafe during the breaking of the ice: below Vollerwyk, the Eider does not entirely freeze up.

The placing of the buoys is regulated by the board of overſeers of the channel at Rendſburg, as alſo the appointment and regulation of the pilots from that place to Tonningen and the neighbouring parts.

The town of Tonningen uſed formerly to levy a contribution, called buoy and beacon money, according to a certain regulation; but, after the channel was opened, the king of Denmark purchaſed this right from the city for 10,000 rix-dollars. Hence this tax is now levied by the officers of the crown in lieu of thoſe formerly appointed by the city.

In the year 1804, its produce amounted to 14,000 rix dollars.

In the ſame year the whole produce of the cuſtoms was 202,000 rix-dollars, whereas, previous to the blockade of the Elbe, they only amounted annually to 20, or 30,000.

The number of ſhips, which arrived during that year from foreign ports, thoſe of Holland excepted, was between ſix and ſeven hundred.

In 1803, the ſhipping belonging to Tonningen amounted to 297½ laſts, or 595 tons.

595 tons. With regard to last year, 1804, the inspector of the customs could give me no information; but Mr. Lexow told me that the number of vessels now belonging to this port is full thirty, though not, indeed, all of them large ships. Mr. Lexow owns nine, of which, six are ships, and two are small coasting-vessels.

This gentleman in 1801 began to construct a considerable ship-yard, near a pair of slips, which is called a ship-yard, by Niemann. Mr. Lexow has already built a ship according to his own ideas, called the Speculator, and carrying fifty lasts of wheat. When I was at Tonningen, he believed her to be at Mogador.

Two years before, a ship-owner, named Henning Duhr, launched a small vessel of eighty tons burden, called the Jungfer Friderika, of Tonningen.

The ship-yard and slips are now used for repairing large ships. But henceforward no more will be built, because the price of labour is too high.

Mr. Lexow, the factorum of Tonningen, has also built a considerable mill for extracting rape oil.

The battery of Vollerwyk, serves as a protection from descents, enforces the quarantine regulations, and above all defends the mouth of the Eider. It was erected in 1801, and is the outmost battery.

Besides this there are two other batteries in the neighbourhood of Tonningen, the one erected in 1801, the other in 1803. Their object is to prevent enemies' ships from entering.

The royal warehouse, which is a very large and massive building on a point of land near the harbour, affords many important advantages to trade, as all goods, even contraband, are lodged there, as long as may be desired, for a very small rent.

In general, however, since the blockade of the Elbe, the merchants are obliged to make use of cellars, stables, and other outhouses, to store their goods.

I have already spoken of the quarantine regulations of Sleswick-Holstein. This code contains, besides the usual ordinances, some, which are peculiar to Tonningen, and these only require to be noticed here.

The arrangement of the Lazaretto is entirely adapted to the place, and it is placed under the superintendence of the most respectable inhabitants. A paper in the *Hamburg Adress-comtoir-nachrichten* of 1804, No. 79, in which this institution was represented in an erroneous point of view, and which contained many wholly unfounded assertions, was contradicted in the next number of the same journal. Mr. Lesser, its principal officer, has had the goodness to communicate to me the following particulars. The officers who were appointed in 1803, are eight in number:

Chancellor and burgomaster Lesser;
Counsellor Noa;
Lieutenant at the barrier and merchant, Lexow;
Pilot-inspector Brarens; both as persons conversant in maritime affairs;
Physician, Dr. Bersmann;
Controller of the customs, Hanson;
To whom were afterwards added,
Chamberlain Nommels;
Sea-lieutenant Von Krieger.

There are two guard-ships, or vessels of observation, stationed at Vollerwyk, one of which goes every ebb tide as far as the Koller, and to the sixth buoy, to meet the ships that arrive. The other cruises in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk. The master of the former interrogates the ships described in pages 7 and 10 of the Quarantine Ordinances, in the words therein set forth. To those which are entirely free from suspicion, he gives a ticket with his seal.

Every ship which is thus permitted to proceed forward to Tonningen, must furl a sail agreed upon with the second guard-ship, in order to shew that she has been visited and obtained permission to proceed. But as the outer guard-ship, when a great number of ships arrive together, may suffer some of them to pass without visiting, the second guard-ship off Vollerwyk is instructed to bring these to, which do not shew the appointed signal, and to observe whatever may not have been noticed by the former guard-ship.

Ships, which arrive before Tonningen with a billet properly signed, must shew it to the guard-ship, and are then permitted to pass by to the harbour, when they are to deposit the billet in the custom-house. Without this formality no ship is suffered to pass, or to be entered at the custom-house.

Such ships as come from suspected countries or places, or whose cargo is suspected, must lie at anchor, at Koller, and in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk, under a quarantine flag, where they are subjected to the visitation and further orders of the board of quarantine, according to the regulations of the quarantine laws.

The ships that arrive, are daily announced by messengers from the quarantine-overseers, together with other incidents,

which ought not to pass without their examination. The inspection of the quarantine ships is performed by two of the board, and, when requisite, by the physician also.

At all the landing places, whether at Vollerwyk, St. Peter, Ording, or Westerhever, guards are posted to prevent persons from landing, and a pilot-boat cruises before the harbour in order to watch all vessels that attempt to enter. Upon the river also is a small royal cutter, by which the coasting sloops bound for Hamburgh, are made to bring to, and shew their papers and the passports of all passengers.

This was the practice when I left Tonningen; but it was expected, that, for the further security and protection of the Eider, some additional regulations then in agitation would be made.

Excellent are the quarantine laws of Tonningen, the execution of them is attended with infinite trouble to the acting members of the board. The suspected vessels are examined at a distance of near three miles below the town, and thither the inspectors are obliged to go and return in all weathers.

Add to this, they make a point of dispatching the necessary formalities required by the quarantine laws as speedily as possible, to avoid clogging the wheels of commerce.

When the blockade of the Elbe commenced, and the commerce of Hamburg was thereby transferred to Tonningen, every one imagined, that this state of things would not be of long duration. At that time the place was wholly unprovided with accommodations for the reception, storing, and expediting an enormous quantity of goods. It was destitute of every thing, nor were men willing to embark in very heavy expences for perhaps a momentary advantage. The consignees, to whom these goods were forwarded at Hamburg, loudly complained of the disorder, neglect, and waste sustained by their goods, and the pilfering and deterioration of them during their transportation. Meanwhile the blockade of the Elbe became daily more and more fixed, till at length the shipping-houses in Tonningen made entirely new arrangements; nor did they spare either labour or money to facilitate the transportation of goods, by judicious improvements of the harbour, erecting warehouses, increasing the number of small craft, procuring clever labourers, of which there had been a great scarcity, coopers, &c. &c.

All this has been effected, by the private individuals whom it concerned, out of their own capitals, without the least assistance from any other quarter. On the contrary, the shippers were almost disheartened by the heavy duties they were obliged to pay, and the increase both of rents and of the price of provisions. Meanwhile, the new settlers as shipping-houses, loudly complained of the envy of the older inhabitants, and the innumerable obstacles they raised in the way of strangers.

It is easy, however, to guess how ill the shipping-business would have been conducted, had it been left exclusively to the inexperienced natives of Tonningen.

After what has here been said on the increased price of rents, a few instances may prove not unacceptable. Messrs. Claussen and Co. pay for a small house, two thousand six dollars per annum; Mr. William Grabau pays fifteen hundred six dollars for a few bad apartments, and so forth. Secondly, as to the *nahrungs-steuer*, or provision-tax, which every inhabitant that carries on any trade, pays to the treasury of the city, Messrs. Claussen and Co. pay two thousand six dollars per annum; Mr. Lexow, twelve hundred; Mr. Tetens, six hundred, and so on, for this tax, as shippers, after the rate of three per cent on their gross profits. Yet, notwithstanding this ample income, the city, owing to causes which are foreign to our present purpose, has not become richer than before. I cannot, however, omit to notice, that the expence of quartering the troops necessary for the public security, amounts annually to about ten thousand six dollars.

The number of shipping-houses at Tonningen, is at present computed to exceed thirty, among whom, I have been informed, the following hold the first rank:

Bohnenberg, from Altona;
Claussen and Co. from Hamburg;
Donner and Co. from Altona;
Elluman and Co. from Hamburg;
Fritsch and Co. from Lunenburg;
Gottig and Nissen, from Heide;
Wm. Grabau, from Hamburg;
M. E. Haak and Co. of Tonningen;
H. Hanken, of ditto.
Jebens and Co. from Fridrichsstadt;
Joch. Lexow, of Tonningen;
G.K. Luring and Co. from Hamburg;
Wm. Martens, of Tonningen;
Moller and Co. from Hamburg;
D. H. Noa, of Tonningen;
Otte and Co. from Hamburg;
J. H. Schmidt and Co. of Tonningen;

Wm.

Wm. Schmitt, from Mecklenburg;
Schwartz and Co. of Tonningen, for Hamburg;
R. M. Slomann, from Hamburg;
A Suhr and Co. from ditto.
T. H. Tetens, of Tonningen;
Wake and Co. from Hamburg.

Transportation of Goods between Tonningen and Hamburg.

Before the eſtabliſhment of coaſting ſloops, there were at leaſt eight routes; that is to ſay, the goods were ſent up the Eider to various ſmall landing places on that river, from which they were forwarded by land to Itzehoe, Heiligenſtaedten, and Wilſter, and from thence by the Elbe to Hamburg. This route was very incommodious, dangerous and expenſive. It might, however, be uſed whenever the land carriage direct was thought too dear, or the coaſting navigation unſafe.

Before the coaſting route was eſtabliſhed, and indeed to this day, the road over-land to Hamburg, is by Itzehoe. In general the goods are ſent from Tonningen in ſmall barges directly acroſs the Eider, and on the other ſide put into carts and waggons; by theſe means four miles of land-carriage are ſaved, and there remain only fourteen; whereas the road on this ſide of the Eider, by Fridrichſtadt and Rendſburg, is eighteen miles.

The direct land-carriage road is ſtill very much uſed. Articles, for inſtance, of high value in proportion to their bulk, are ſent in this manner, in order to ſave inſurance by ſea. All Engliſh manufactures likewiſe go by land-carriage, and all ſuch goods as require forwarding with great diſpatch.

The ſummer carriage is from four to five marks per quintal; the winter carriage, from five to ſeven marks, and even more. The price varies according to the greater or leſs abundance of goods, or of conveyances, and the good or bad condition of the roads.

At firſt, when the carriers were little known, and merchants obliged blindly to place an implicit confidence in them, the land-carriage of goods was ſubject to the greateſt inconveniences; but now the latter have acquired a knowledge of the former by experience.

The coaſting navigation was ſometimes uſed at the beginning of the blockade of the Elbe, yet with ſome fear whether the Britiſh fleet would permit theſe veſſels to paſs. But, as the blockaders took a few of the ſmaller coaſting veſſels, it fell into diſuſe. Afterwards Mr. Matthieſſen procured them free paſſage, to the great alleviation of the trade between Tonningen and Hamburg. The goods are generally put on board ſmall craft at Tonningen, and paſs over the Shallows along the coaſt of Dithmar, directly for Hamburg. The freight is regulated by the nature of the goods, from eight to ten or twelve florins to two marks per quintal. In winter, when the ice breaks up, this route is dangerous; but in good weather it is ſo much the more eaſy and commodious. The premium of inſurance is, in ſummer, from three quarters to one per cent; but in winter it riſes as high as four per cent.

For the ſecurity of this navigation, Mr. Lexow has of his own accord provided the Shallows with buoys.

The charges of the ſhipping houſes at Tonningen are very numerous, as the following examples may ſerve to ſhew.

1. *An Account of imported Goods forwarded by Land-carriage, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight, from .... to Tonningen;—Primage;—Extra pilotage;—Getting up from on board;—Bringing on ſhore;—Unloading;—Repairs and cooperage;—Warehouſe rent;—Weighing;—Reloading;—Tranſit duty on m S at per ct.—Stamped paper, duty and certificate;—To the controller for ſealing;—Poſtage of letter;—Commiſſion for ſhipping.

2. *An Account of exported Goods, by Land-carriage, from Hamburg to Tonningen, to be thence forwarded and ſhipped.*

Carriage to Tonningen;—Unloading from the waggon;—Warehouſe rent;—Repairs and cooperage;—Loading on the waggon;—Carrying on board;—Tranſit duty, as above;—Stamped paper and ſo forth, as above.

3. *An Account of imported Goods, ſent over the Shallows, Coaſtwiſe, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight from ..... to Tonningen;—Primage;—Extra pilotage;—Repairs and cooperage on board;—Bringing from on board and loading;—Weighing;—Tranſit duty as above;—Stamped paper, &c. as above.

The correſpondents of the Hamburg exchange, (exchange merchants, or bankers) are:

Clauſſen and Co.
Wm. Grabau;
A. Suhr and Co.

The buſineſs of a ſhipper, and that of a ſhip-broker are, at Tonningen, ſo nearly allied, that it is difficult to ſay, to which claſs many of the commercial houſes there belong. Meanwhile the following Hamburg

burg ship-brokers have eſtabliſhments at this port:

Bohnenburg, with Schirmer, for Sprinckhorn;
Colthof, for Glaſshoff, under Ellerman, junior;
R. M. Sloman, for himſelf;
Brown and Co. for Vincent Janſſen;
Willham and Co. for Th. Goulton Heſſleden and Fontenay;
Brodermann (as I have heard) has a clerk here;
Frank, for Albert Eden Dirks;
Claiſſen and Co. employ Mr. Delaval as their broker;
Wake and Co. chiefly in pit-coal;
Wage, from Altona, has to do with ſmall veſſels belonging to Denmark and Holſtein.

The magiſtrate of the city has a civil and criminal juriſdiction over all the ſhips in the harbour in the firſt inſtance; from which an appeal lies to the ſuperior tribunal at Gottorff.

But the ſhips in the Eider are ſubject to the civil and criminal juriſdiction of Mr. B. Nommels, as ſtaller, or chief magiſtrate of the province of Eiderſtedt.

The ſame gentleman occaſionally, and of his own accord, diſpatches charter-parties, certificates of health, and other certificates; pilots' accounts, muſter-rolls, and other commercial and maritime documents.

In maritime cauſes, recourſe is had to the Wiſbyſch, Pruſſian, Daniſh, Hamburg and other codes; nor indeed are abſolute laws to be obeyed and conformed to, but merely as examples of wiſdom to be conſulted.

The Navy lieutenant, Mr. Von Krieger, is the inſpector of ſhips' muſter-rolls. It is his particular duty to take care, that no Daniſh or other native ſailors engage themſelves in any foreign ſervice.

Mr. Von Halling is commander of the guard-ſhip, and, in a certain degree, ſubordinate to the inſpector.

The governor of the warehouſe, Mr. Buthmann, is likwiſe harbour-maſter, and lieutenant of the barriers. As harbour-maſter, he is under the particular direction of the above-mentioned inſpector, who in caſes of difficulty preſcribes what is to be done.

The poſt from Hamburg arrives at Tonningen, on Wedneſday and Saturday evenings, and returns thither on Thurſdays and Mondays. The latter uſed to go only on Sundays; but as this ſhort interval was very inconvenient to the merchants, it was, on repreſentation from them, fixed for Mondays. It is hoped that the Thurſday poſt will likewiſe be changed to Friday.

An open ſpot near the harbour is called the Borſe, or Exchange, and jocoſely in Engliſh, the Royal Exchange. Here, in the afternoon, between four and ſix o'clock, the merchants, brokers, captains, and others, daily aſſemble.

In almoſt every houſe at Tonningen, lodgings are let; the uſual price for a furniſhed room, after the manner of Tonningen, if for a few days, is a rix-dollar per day, in ſpecie. I have heard one inſtance of five rix-dollars per day being paid. In general the price is five rix-dollars per week; there are no taverns for the genteeler claſſes worth naming; lately, however, a clever innkeeper, one Lillburn, from Hamburg, has eſtabliſhed an hotel at Tonningen, which has met with great approbation. At this houſe is a ſubſcription club, in which ſtrangers, when introduced, may participate.

There is alſo a play-houſe, reſembling a barn, and the players are probably of the ſame caſt.

I ſhall conclude this account with a few remarks on the produce, trade, and manufactures of Tonningen.

Agriculture is gradually advancing from year to year.

Tonningen has for a conſiderable time enjoyed a briſk export-trade in corn and rape-ſeed, but almoſt excluſively for her own account. At the preſent conjuncture, however, many of the purchaſers in foreign parts, are turning their attention to this market, nor can it be doubted, that, even when the blockade of the Elbe ſhall ceaſe, this branch of trade will continue to flouriſh.

Of rape-ſeed, large quantities are exported; the rape-oil is chiefly conſumed at home, only an inconſiderable quantity being exported; the oil-cakes are ſent to Holland, England, and other parts.

Rags form an important article of exportation. Horned cattle are in the ſpring purchaſed lean in Jutland, fatted in the province of Eiderſtedt during the ſummer, and then ſent to Hamburg, to the number of about three thouſand.

A tannery, which was eſtabliſhed here three years ago, has much diminiſhed the exportation of hides, which before that period was conſiderable.

Butter is ſent from Tonningen to Hamburg in large quantities.

The wool of the province of Eiderſtedt is very excellent; it is purchaſed here with eagerneſs by the Hamburg merchants.

The

The breed of cattle however is inconsiderable.

Timber is an article of importance; many cargoes arrive both from the Baltic and from Norway, part of which remains here, and part is sent in smaller vessels to the neighbouring country.

Swedish iron, and English pit-coal are articles of great trade; and British earthenware, though formerly contraband, has been imported in large quantities since the prohibition was removed.

Wine is brought here incomparably more than formerly; since the blockade of the Elbe, the inhabitants of Tonningen have learnt the ways of the Hamburgers in this and various other articles.

Linen of all kinds and linen-yarn have, since the blockade of the Elbe, been considerable articles of exportation with Mr. T. H. Tetens.

If proper measures were taken, many other articles might remain here. Of the shipping concerns of Tonningen, which have been increasing these five years, and of Mr. Lexow's oil-mill, &c. &c. I have had occasion to speak.

The fishery, since the blockade of the Elbe, should by no means be forgotten; the Helgolanders bring salt-water-fish to Tonningen in great quantities, and the Blankenbergers visit the Eider to catch river-fish, for the same purpose.

Turkeys are purchased at Tonningen, at the present season, for from eight to thirteen marks; a fowl from twenty-four to thirty groschen; and other provisions in the like proportion.

I cannot conclude without mentioning a small publication, in 1801, called An Answer to the Question "By what Means the Disorder of Mendicancy is prevented in the City of Tonningen?" Of this work, which is highly worth reading, the patriotic chancery-counsellor and burgomaster Lesser of Tonningen, who is the chief mover of that philanthropic undertaking, has avowed himself the author. The king has also, under date of the 27th of July, 1804, expressed his approbation, subject to certain restrictions, of Mr. Lesser's proposed scheme for a Work and Instruction-House, for the poor of the city of Tonningen. Mr. Lesser has, however, been obliged to postpone the execution of his excellent plan—*because at present there are no poor in Tonningen.* Those, who were formerly beggars, are now proud, insolent, haughty spend-thrifts. But how will they fare, when the blockade of the Elbe shall cease? Scarcely will a Lesser then offer to provide Tonningen with an institution for their relief.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY censurer, "*Clericus*," need not have affixed that signature by way of a distinctive appellation, since the manner in which he has considered the topic sufficiently indicates one who has a *professional* interest in it. When stripped of its misrepresentations, and garbled and interpolated quotations, his letter has so little left for a reply, that my remarks upon it will be in no danger of trespassing upon your indulgence.

The intrinsic excellence of our ecclesiastical constitution was no part whatever of my consideration; and if Clericus chooses to assume its superiority, in doctrine and discipline, to all other Christian churches, and the divine authority of its whole hierarchy, from Bishops down to Minor Canons, I certainly shall not enter the lists against him. The sole point of my discussion was a supposition started by certain periodical critics, that the spread of Methodism would finally endanger the existence of the Church of England, by detaching from it the mass of its present supporters. Admitting by hypothesis the fact of such a future defection, I attempted to shew that there would remain a sufficiency of support, from worldly and political causes, to prevent its fall; and not one of the arguments I have adduced on this head is controverted by my opponent. To any one acquainted with the rules of reasoning I may confidently appeal, against his charge of vilifying the English church by a supposition which I have merely adopted from another; nor has he any right to represent me as regarding the church in the light of a mere political machine, when I argue, that, were it even to become such in common estimation, it would still be able to maintain itself by means of its connexion with the state. In truth, there are few subjects more curious and important than the nature and operation of religious establishments, which may be considered perfectly apart from the influence of religion itself, or the authority on which they claim to be founded. But investigations of this kind demand a portion of the philosophical spirit which is not likely to fall to the share of an interested zealot. Were the topic thought fit for further discussion in your Miscellany, I should not decline a re-consideration of the arguments I have produced; but I should think it a waste of time to pay any more attention to angry declamation and illogical reasoning.

With respect to the imperious call which "*Clericus*" has made upon me to produce

proofs "that any propoſals have been made in the Church, or any plan deviſed by her, for perſecuting the Methodiſts, or any other Diſſenters," I might content myſelf with ſaying, that no aſſertion of the kind is to be found in my letter, which only hints that "ſome zealots ſeem deſirous of urging the Church to ſuch a meaſure." But I do not ſcruple to affirm, that one who does not diſcern a marked tendency to intolerance in the writings and actions of ſeveral of the preſent clergy (and ſome of no mean rank) muſt be poſſeſſed either of little information or of ſtrong prejudices. Your's, &c. POLITES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few ſpeculations more amuſing, and at the ſame time, in ſome degree, mortifying, than the different notions of the celebrity of individuals entertained in different ages and countries. Biographical records are full of examples of local and temporary fame, which are loſt in utter obſcurity as ſoon the place or period is changed; and an *illuſtriſſimus* on one ſide of a mountain or river is often reduced to *nobody* on the other ſide. A paragraph in the "Diary of Linnæus," publiſhed by Dr. Maton, lately ſtruck me as affording a remarkable inſtance of this partial eſtimate. It is a quotation from a certain SUHM, in *Hiſt. Lit. Actis Nidroſienſibus inſerta*. "Of thoſe who have gained the praiſe of the learned world, ſix only are mentioned as *immortal*, the higheſt appellation that can be beſtowed on philoſophers: *Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz, Boerhaave, Linnè*, and *Gram*." With the firſt five names no man of reading can be unacquainted; but who is *Gram?* This queſtion I have aſked to a number of perſons, without being able to gain the leaſt information of the *ſixth immortal*. I take it for granted that he is a German, but in what department he has acquired this extraordinary celebrity I cannot gueſs. If any of your readers ſhould happen to be better informed, it would gratify me if they would communicate their knowledge through the medium of your Magazine; which might alſo be the means of reſcuing the ſaid *Gram* from that death which, notwithſtanding his immortality, ſeems in danger of overwhelming him, at leaſt in this country.

If, at the ſame time, ſome intelligence were given concerning *Mr. Suhm* and the *Acta Nidroſienſia*, it would make an acceſſion to *my* knowledge. Your's, &c.

IGNORAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable miſcellany, to expreſs a doubt, which ſome of your learned correſpondents may perhaps explain.

Virg. Georg. II. l. 499.—Inſtead of the common reading,

Aut doluit miſerans inopem, aut invidit habenti,

I propoſe the following:

Aut doluit miſeranſ *ſe* inopem, aut invidit habenti.

The ſubject of this reflection is a man reſiding in the country, among whoſe merits ſurely cannot be reckoned, never feeling for the poverty or miſery of a fellow-creature. The interpolation of theſe two letters greatly improves the ſentiment; as, by accepting them, the "*ruris incola*" is endowed with fortitude and equanimity in adverſity, in addition to the virtue included in the latter part of the ſentence, viz. "never envying a man richer or happier than himſelf."

If you could ſpare, in your next publication, a ſpace ſufficient for the inſertion of this *bagatelle*, you would oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CONATUS.

Tower-Hill,
Auguſt 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, under the head "Gleanings in Natural Hiſtory," article *Cock-roach*, the queſtion is put, "Whence can this apparently ridiculous name be derived?"

It is well known that the ſame, or a ſimilar inſect is as abundant, and as troubleſome in Aſia, as in America. It is alſo well known, that a dialect of Portugueſe is the prevailing language in moſt of the maritime places of the Peninſula of India. The name of the inſect in that dialect is *carocha*, from which our firſt adventurers to the Eaſt, particularly ſailors, might, without much difficulty, have made cockroach. The name is applied vulgarly in Portugal to the common black beetle; but this, I believe, is more properly called *eſcaravelho*, probably from *eſcarbot*, French, and all, perhaps, originally from the Latin *ſcarabæus*.

Strand,
Auguſt, 1805. T.

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Full many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſert air."
Gray.

AMONG the various phenomena of the human mind, there are not any that more excite our intereſt than the development of uncommon powers of intellect by its own native energy; and if it happen that the moral has kept pace with the mental progreſs, our eſteem is engaged at the ſame time that our admiration is excited. An extraordinary inſtance of this kind having lately fallen under my obſervation, I beg leave, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, to communicate a few of the particulars to your readers, being perſuaded that there are many whom the relation will intereſt—ſome, whoſe ideas of the vaſt ſuperiority of rank and ſtation it may help to correct—and a few, perhaps, to whom it may open new ſources of conſolation in the day of ſorrow and diſtreſs.

A few months ago a copy of verſes was put into my hands by a young woman, a friend of the writer's, who ſaid ſhe had called upon poor Charlotte Richardſon, and, finding her weeping, and writing about the death of her huſband, had taken the verſes away, for ſhe thought that ſtudying and writing made her worſe; adding, "But I have brought them to ſhew you, they are ſuch pretty lines." Upon reading them, I was entirely of this young woman's opinion, that they were indeed "pretty lines," that they evinced great ſenſibility of heart, a mind ſoftened and refined by the benign influence of genuine piety, and enlarged and elevated by the hopes and promiſes of the goſpel. I was the more aſtoniſhed, as I had long known Charlotte Richardſon, and was perfectly aſcertained, that neither the education ſhe had received, nor the ſtation in which ſhe had ſince been placed, could poſſibly have ſupplied her with any of the ordinary means of mental cultivation. I inquired if ſhe had written any thing more, and a ſmall manuſcript book of poems was put into my hands; ſeveral of which had ſo much merit, not indeed as faultleſs pieces of poetry, but as the ſimple effuſions of a very feeling and pious mind, that I determined to make a ſelection from them to publiſh by ſubſcription for the author's benefit. At firſt it was merely my intention to obtain ſubſcriptions from a few friends; but it being ſuggeſted, that by means of your highly uſeful Magazine a wider range might perhaps be taken, I ſhall firſt trouble you with the author's hiſtory, and afterwards ſubjoin a ſpecimen of her poetry.

Charlotte Richardſon was born in the city of York in March 1775, and was early diſtinguiſhed for her quickneſs and docility by the conductors of a Sunday-ſchool, and three years afterwards, a vacancy happening in what is denominated the Grey-coat ſchool (from the uniform worn by the children), ſhe was admitted into it. In this ſchool the girls being intended for working-ſervants, are kept very cloſe to the worſted-wheel, the line-wheel, and to every branch of domeſtic occupation, and are merely taught to read the Bible, and to write, ſo as to keep an ordinary account. She left the ſchool in July 1790, was placed in ſervice, and ſoon afterwards loſt her mother, the only parent ſhe had ever known.

In her three firſt ſervices ſhe was not well treated, and encountered many difficulties; but at length the writer of this article was inſtrumental in recommending her to a cook-maid's place, where ſhe received the yearly wages of four pounds in the ſmall family of a widow-lady, and where her good qualities were more duly appreciated. She continued in this place ſome years, during which time ſhe loſt her only brother. This unfortunate youth had become a cripple in conſequence of a blow received in childhood: he was bound apprentice to a ſhoemaker, was very cruelly treated by his maſter, and at length found an aſylum in the poor-houſe, where he died. Here, in the poor-houſe, he was viſited, as often as ſhe could obtain leave of her miſtreſs, by his affectionate ſiſter and only friend, who unceaſingly endeavoured to pour the balm of conſolation on his afflicted ſpirit, and to chear him and ſupport herſelf by the aſſured hope of a happy immortality. She procured for him whilſt he lived every little comfort ſhe could poſſibly afford, and, when he died, borrowed two guineas of her miſtreſs (which were afterwards faithfully repaid), in order that he might be buried decently. During this period ſeveral of the little pieces were written which form a part of the intended ſelection. Her library conſiſted of a Bible, a Common-prayer-book, the Whole Duty of Man, the Pilgrim's Progreſs, and one or two other books of a like deſcription; but having money ſometimes given her to go to the theatre, ſhe ſaved it from time to

 time,

time, and bought herself Gray's Poems, Goldsmiths Poems, and the Death of Abel.

In October 1802 she married a young man of the name of Richardson, to whom she had been long attached. He was a shoemaker, and having some little property of his own, which enabled him to open a shop, and it being on both sides an union of affection, a gleam of prosperity shone for a while upon their humble dwelling: but at length the husband was attacked by a consumption, and after lingering many months, she was left a widow early in the year 1804, with an infant at the breast of two months old.—Their little property had been consumed in his long illness, and she found herself once more without a relative in the world, save the helpless babe who in vain was cast upon its afflicted mother (herself worn down by fatigue and sorrow) for its future support. For some time the infant appeared healthy, and was in every respect a most lovely babe, lively and intelligent beyond his age; but during the last six months he has been in a most deplorable state of suffering, owing to a complaint in his head; and at this time he is nearly quite blind. She has begun a little school; and if the proposed subscription should prove successful, so as to defray the expence of printing, and to leave such a residue as shall enable her to procure assistance in nursing the sick child, there is little doubt of her being able to procure a decent maintenance.*

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

CATHARINE CAPPE.

York, August 11, 1805.

SPECIMENS *of the* POEMS *of* CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.

THE INQUIRY.

WRITTEN IN 1800; ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR'S.

WHEN late you ask'd, "Where do your parents dwell?"
Unconscious of the pain your question gave—
For still this heart with agony will swell
When Memory whispers, they are in the grave!—

"I have no parents," sadly I reply'd
(Whilst down my cheek th' unbidden tear would flow),
"Nor am I by the ties of blood ally'd
"To one kind being in this world below!"

A tender father's care I never knew:
One only parent blest my early years:
Beneath a mother's fostering care I grew
From infancy to youth, devoid of fears!

Unknown to me was every cause of grief,
No anxious thoughts my happy mind distrest,
Health and content still bloom'd upon my cheek,
And cheerfulness dwelt ever in my breast.

To youthful minds each object gives delight;
The world presents unnumber'd charms to view;
And fancy'd pleasures eagerly invite,—
Yet oft in vain the phantom we pursue!

Scarce had I enter'd on the world's wide stage,
Elate with youth's gay hopes of promis'd bliss,
When soon a different scene my thoughts engage,
And into sorrow turn'd my happiness.

For ah! disease had fix'd its fatal dart
Within that breast far dearer than my own;
And vain, alas! were all th' attempts of art
To save the destin'd victim from the tomb!

Though many a year has run its circling round
Since my lov'd parent was to dust consign'd,
Yet in my heart her image still is found,—
Still lives the Mother in her Daughter's mind!

One tender tie remain'd,—a brother dear!—
But he, alas! Misfortune's victim prov'd;
And oft have I conceal'd the falling tear,
Lest it should wound the bosom which I lov'd!

Chill penury and sickness were his lot,
Yet was he to his Maker's will resign'd,
And all his wants and suff'rings were forgot
Whene'er he thought upon his Saviour kind.

He view'd th' approach of death with joyful eyes,
And often strove my heavy heart to cheer:
"Soon," said th' expiring Saint, "I reach the skies,
"And, O my Sister! let me meet thee there."

—Forgive these tears!—My Mary, you have known
Those agonizing pangs that pierce the heart;
You, too, have wept o'er a lov'd Parent's tomb,
And felt what 'tis from those we love to part!

Now

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* We understand that this interesting selection will make its appearance as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are received at a crown each to defray the expence of printing, and that they will be received by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

Now on the world's bleak waſte I ſtand alone,—
An unprotected orphan I am left;
To me the names of kindred are unknown,—
Of each endearing comfort I'm bereft.

Yet though a tender ſorrow fills my breaſt,
I ſorrow not as thoſe who have no hope;
For to that God who gives the weary reſt,
With humble confidence I dare look up.

I know my Heav'nly Father, good and kind,
Will not without a cauſe his children grieve;
His promiſes ſupport and cheer my mind,
And countleſs mercies I from him receive.

TO MY INFANT ASLEEP.

1804.

SLEEP on, ſweet Babe! for thou canſt ſleep;
No ſorrows rend thy peaceful breaſt:
Thy penſive Mother wakes to weep,
Depriv'd by grief of balmy reſt!

May Angels watch around thy bed,
Thee ſafe from ev'ry ill defend;
May Heav'n unnumber'd bleſſings ſhed,
And be thy never-failing friend!

Sleep on, ſleep on, my Baby dear!
Thy little heart, from ſorrow free,
Knows not the anxious pangs that tear
Thy Mother's breaſt, ſweet Babe! for thee.

Soft be thy ſlumbers, Sorrow's child!
Serene and tranquil be thy reſt;
Oft have thy ſmiles my pains beguil'd,
And ſooth'd my agitated breaſt!

Thine infant tongue has never known
A Father's name, nor can thine eyes
Recal to mind the graceful form
That low in Death's embraces lies!

But I in thee delight to trace
That form ſo tenderly belov'd!
To picture in thy ſmiling face
His image, far from earth remov'd!

His pious cares thou canſt not ſhare,
Nor can he guide thy tender youth,
Or guard thee from each hurtful ſnare,
Or lead thee in the paths of truth!

The ſad yet pleaſing taſk be mine,
To virtue's ways thy mind to form,
To point thee to thoſe truths divine,
Which in the Goſpel are made known!

With Reaſon's dawn thou ſhalt be taught
Thy Father's God betimes to know;
The wonders he for us hath wrought
Shall be thy Mother's taſk to ſhew.

Each riſing and each ſetting Sun
Thy little hands in pray'r ſhall raiſe,
And early ſhall thine infant tongue
Be taught to liſp thy Maker's praiſe!

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—

(*Continued from page* 126 *of our laſt Number.*)

A FEW fragments of the writings of Steſichorus* are preſerved to us by the old Greek collectors, but none of ſufficient conſequence to enable us to judge how far he deſerved the praiſe of affinity to Homer which is beſtowed on him by the author of the poem laſt quoted. Of Alcæus I ſhall probably find occaſion to ſpeak hereafter. Anacreon and Pindar are too well known to the Engliſh reader to need in this place any account of themſelves or any illuſtrations from their works.

But the firſt, after Alcman, whoſe devotion to love particularly claims our notice in this place, is Sappho, the poeteſs of Mytilene.† Her character has been the ſubject of ſo much controverſy, that it may ſeem impoſſible to allege any new argument to reſcue it from the abhorrence with which her ſuppoſed irregularities have loaded her name. Yet we may be better inclined to liſten to what has been ſaid in her vindication, when it is conſidered that ſome of the fables recorded of her are full of the moſt palpable abſurdities and anachroniſms. At leaſt, when we are told by grave authors that Anacreon, Archilochus, and Hipponax, were among her gallants, we may be diſpoſed to heſitate in admitting every other ſtory that has been circulated to her prejudice. The exiſtence of another Sappho, a native of Ereſſus, of infamous character, may explain away ſome of theſe inconſiſtencies; and we may, I ſhould imagine, without being called diſcourteous, transfer to a proſtitute who has been dead for 2500 years the calumnies which have been injuriouſly levelled againſt the fame of an exalted ſpirit that will live for ever.

With regard to her love for Phaon, it is not ſurpriſing that a woman of ſo ardent an imagination as our poeteſs ſhould be hurried away by the violence of paſſion to a conduct generally reputed irregular and diſgraceful; and as ſhe ſoared above her ſex in the wonderful endow-

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* Steſichorus was born at Himera, in Sicily, and flouriſhed about 556 years B. C.—He is celebrated as the inventor of the Epithalamium. He died at the advanced age of 85 at Catana.

† Flor Olymp. 42.

ments of her mind, ſo perhaps it is hardly fair to judge her by the common ſtandard of female propriety.* On theſe grounds we may admit the probability and palliate the extravagance of this unfortunate attachment; but I think it impoſſible to allow, without unqueſtionable proofs, the utter depravity of a ſoul ſo noble.

The remonſtrances which Sappho made to her brother Charaxus on a diſgraceful and ruinous connection he had formed with an Egyptian courtezan, are ſtrongly demonſtrative of the ſtrength of her affection for him, and of the purity of her own heart and underſtanding. It is cuſtomary with thoſe who take an unnatural delight in blackening the human character, to dwell on acts of hypocriſy and duplicity, and to repreſent it as a common thing in men to conceal in themſelves, by ſeverely reprehending in others, the very vices to which they are conſcious of being moſt addicted. But whatever we may read or hear of ſuch men, they are (to the honour of our nature) very ſeldom to be met with in real life, eſpecially among thoſe whoſe minds have been enlarged by liberal purſuits, or whoſe hearts are expanded by the powers of their fancy and the warmth of their imagination. Sappho is all fire and enthuſiaſm: her whole ſoul is breathed out in every ſtrain ſhe ſings. She calls on Venus herſelf to adminiſter wine to her aſſociates, and thus addreſſes the heavenly cup-bearer:

Ἔλθε, Κυπρι, χρυσεαισιν, &c.

Come, ſmiling Venus! hand around
The golden cup with nectar crown'd;
Preſent thy goblet from above
To all who have the ſoul to love;—
Come—and the draught thy hands ſupply
Inſpire with thy divinity.

Is it poſſible that ſuch a woman was a hypocrite, or that, while ſhe was reproving the vice and folly of a beloved brother, ſhe was conſcious to herſelf of being the moſt diſſolute and abandoned of her ſex? I am not aware of any author earlier than the Auguſtan age who alludes to thoſe infamous ſtories which the writings of Ovid have circulated to her prejudice. Muſt the character of this divine poeteſs be loaded with every ſpecies of obloquy and reproach on ſo ſlight a foundation as the weak fancy of a profligate Roman?

On the ſame authority (and on that, I believe, alone) has the perſon of Sappho been injuriouſly ſtigmatized. Let us ſee what a Grecian poet ſays of her picture, which may at leaſt be ſufficient to counterbalance the other:

Αὐτη σοι πλαϛειρα φυσις. DEMOCHARIS.

Whoe'er he was whoſe art this picture plann'd,
'Twas plaſtic Nature led his ſkilful hand.
The glittering moiſture of the eye is ſeen—
As if the power of Fancy dwelt within;
The warm carnation of the features glows
With Nature's roſes—ſhines with Nature's ſnows,
While the bright ſmiles and lips' nectareous dews
Tremble with Love and gliſten with the Muſe.

Of the ſublime ode preſerved by Longinus, Ambroſe Philips's beautiful tranſlation will never be equalled by any future attempts. Yet it has been very juſtly obſerved, that that exquiſite little poem fails in giving an adequate idea of the fire of the original. There is as much difference between them as between the ſoul of Sappho and that of a tender European lover. I will therefore venture to preſent a tranſlation which appears to me more literal, retaining the four firſt lines of Philips, which it ſeems impoſſible to render more exactly.*

Φαινεται μοι κηνος ἰσος θεοισιν.

"Bleſt as th' immortal Gods is he,
The youth who fondly ſits by thee,
And hears and ſees thee all the while
Softly ſpeak and ſweetly ſmile"
'Tis this has ſet my heart on fire,
And thrill'd my boſom with deſire;
For when I ſee thy form ariſe,
All voice and ſound that inſtant dies;
My trembling tongue has loſt its pow'r;
Slow ſubtle fires my ſkin devour;
My ſight is fled; around me ſwim
Low oizzy murmurs; every limb
Cold creeping dews o'erſpread; I feel
A ſhivering tremor o'er me ſteal;
Paler than graſs I grow; my breath
Pants in ſhort gaſps; I ſeem like death.

I will conclude theſe obſervations on the Mytilenian poeteſs with the following epigram:

Ἔλθετε προς τεμενος.

Come, Leſbian Maids, to Juno's royal dome,
With ſteps that hardly preſs the pavement, come;

* It is thus, in a little fragment, ſhe deſcribes her own mind, and the influence that paſſion had acquired over it;—

My ſoul was formed for love's delight;
Yet, ſuch is my unhappy fate,
The flame which burns ſo glorious bright
Is ſpent upon a proud ingrate.

* I do not mean that even theſe are faithful repreſentations of the Greek; but the particular force of the expreſſions ἐτις ἐναντιοῦται and the γελαΐς ἱμερόεν abſolutely baffle all attempts at imitation.

Let

Let your own Sappho lead the lovely choir,
And to the altar bear her golden lyre.
Then firſt in graceful order flow advance,
And weave the mazes of the holy dance,
While, plac'd on high, the heav'n-wrapt Maid ſhall pour
Such ſtrains that men ſhall wonder and adore.

Such were the bards to whom the foundation of amorous poetry among the Greeks may be aſcribed. It would lead us into digreſſions much too far removed from the deſign of the preſent treatiſe to continue our obſervations through the other poets of antiquity who dedicated their talents to the ſame faſcinating purſuit; but it may not amiſs to introduce, after the ſpecimen I have given of lyrical poems, one of a different ſpecies of compoſition, by way of variety. It is among the Paſtorals of Bion.

Ἑσπερε, τας ἐρατας χρυσεον φαος Ἀφρογενειας.

Mild Star of Eve, whoſe tranquil beams
Are grateful to the Queen of Love;—
Sweet Planet, whoſe effulgence gleams
More bright than all the Pow'rs above,
And only to the Moon's clear light
Yields the firſt honours of the night;

All hail, thou ſoft, thou holy Star,
Fair glory of the midnight ſky!
And when my ſteps are wandering far,
Leading the ſhepherd minſtrelſy,
Then if the Moon deny her ray,
Oh light me, Heſper, on my way!

No ſavage robber of the dark,
No foul aſſaſſin, claims thy aid
To point his dagger to its mark,
Or guide him in his plund'ring trade.—
My gentler errand is to prove
The tranſports of requited love.

I will now add to theſe obſervations a ſhort account of the other female bards who diſtinguiſhed the earlier ages of Greece.

Erinne, the fair contemporary of Sappho, has been uſually called a Leſbian; but there are ſome who make the iſland of Teos, and others that of Telos, the place of her birth. Though her life was ſhort, it was ſufficiently extended to procure her an immortal fame. "The roſe (ſays Achilles Tatius, in the Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe) is therefore called the moſt beautiful of flowers, becauſe it is moſt ſhort-lived." He ſays alſo, "There are two kinds of beauty, the one pure and celeſtial, the other groſs and earthly." The latter adheres to the body in which it reſides, is fixed in the form of a face or of a boſom, in the regular arch of an eye-brow, the juſt ſymmetry of a noſe, or the unfading coral of a lip. Its very eſſence conſiſts in the features in which it dwells. There is no attempt at eſcaping, no ſtruggling to aſpire. Hence the body which it inhabits, undiſturbed, and almoſt unanimated, generally laſts on earth during the longeſt term that is allotted to man, and when at laſt it dies, the beauty which once dwelt there periſhes alſo, and is buried with it in the earth — This is groſs earthly beauty. The other owes its origin to Heaven, always aſpires to the place of its birth, and is only ſhewn to us in the world before it is called back again to its home. It can hardly bear to be united to a mortal form. It ſeems always anxious to break its priſon and mount into the ſkies. Hence the fire that enlightens the eyes, that ſeems trying to eſcape, and that darts its luſtre upwards into Heaven. Hence the "eloquent blood" that mounts into the face, that animates the countenance with colours perpetually varying and always lovely.—Hence the quick irregular pantings of the breaſt; and hence the gliſtening moiſture of the lips and eyes, which look as if the ſoul were always on the wing to eſcape, and fluttering between the ſpeech and the ſight.

It is certain that ſome degree of melancholy always accompanies our admiration of premature genius or of extraordinary ſenſibility in early youth. The thread of life ſeems too finely drawn to laſt; and we generally anticipate the ſpeedy loſs of ſo much lovelineſs and ſweetneſs. Such was the fate of the beautiful Erinne. A poeteſs from her cradle, in the ſhort ſpace of eighteen years ſhe eſtabliſhed a reputation which her admirers have not heſitated to place on a level with that of the great father of epic poetry. Yet during all this time ſhe was apparently occupied only in thoſe domeſtic concerns which in that age were the univerſal employments of the high-born as well as of the cottage maiden. She courted neither fame nor honour; but the Muſes themſelves deſcended to her; they inſpired her ſoul with raptures unknown to her laborious companions.

Scarce nineteen ſummer-ſuns had ſhed
Youth's roſes o'er the Virgin's head,
While by a guardian-mother's ſide
Her cuſtomary taſks ſhe plied;
Bade her rich ſilks the loom prepare,
Or watch'd the diſtaff's humble care:
Her modeſt worth the Muſes knew,
Brought her rich talents forth to view;
With their own fires they fill'd her ſoul,
Bade her young eye in tranſport roll,
And (ah! too ſoon from human eyes!)
Bore her, their handmaid, to the ſkies.

She

She died at the age of nineteen unmarried, and left behind her not more than three hundred verſes, on which the higheſt praiſes are beſtowed by her admirers.—An Ode to Fortitude which bears her name, or, more properly, a fragment of that ode, is preſerved; and we have two or three other poems of hers which recommend themſelves by an elegant and affecting ſimplicity, but yet more by the remarkable reſemblance which they bear to the circumſtances of her own death. The following is on one of her companions of the name of Baucis, which I have changed in my tranſlation, as not being ſuitable to an Engliſh ear.

Νυμφας Βαυκιδος ειμι.

I mark the ſpot where Juliet's aſhes lie.
Whoe'er thou art who paſſeſt ſilent by
This ſimple column, grac'd by many a tear,
Call the fierce Monarch of the ſhades ſevere.
Theſe myſtic ornaments too plainly ſhow
Th' unhappy fate of her who lies below.
With the ſame torch that Hymen gladly led
Th' expecting virgin to the nuptial bed,
Her widow'd huſband lit the funeral pyre,
And ſaw the dreary flames of death aſpire.
Thou too, oh Hymen, bad'ſt the jocund day
That hail'd thy feſtive ſeaſon, die away,
Chang'd for the ſigh of woe and groan of deep diſmay.

She ſeems to have lingered round the ſpot endeared by the tomb of her beloved aſſociate, and has deſcribed to us the very emblems that ornamented the ſepulchre.

Στηλαι ω ειρηνες ειμαι, ω πενθιμε κρωσσε.

Say, thou cold Marble, and thou weeping Urn,
And ſculptor'd Syrens that appear to mourn,
And guard within my poor and ſenſeleſs duſt,
Conſign'd by fond affection to your truſt,
Say to the ſtranger as he muſes nigh,
That Juliet's aſhes here lamented lie,
Of noble lineage—that Erinne's love
Thus mourns the partner of her joys above.

The Anthologia contains many epitaphs on this amiable poeteſs; that of Antipater Sidonius is worthy of our attention.

Παυροεπης, &c.

Few were thy notes, Erinne, ſhort thy lay,
But thy ſhort lay the Muſe herſelf has giv'n;
Thus never ſhall thy memory decay,
Nor night obſcure that fame which lives in Heav'n;
While we, th' unnumber'd bards of after-time,
Sink in the ſolitary grave unſeen,
Unhonour'd reach Avernus' fabled clime,
And leave no record that we once have been.

Sweet are the graceful ſwan's melodious lays,
Tho' but a moment heard, and then they die;
But the long chattering of diſcordant jays
The winds of April ſcatter through the ſky.

Beſides Sappho and Erinne, ſeven other names of female poets are mentioned in an epigram by Antipater of Theſſalonica, who compliments the fair aſſembly with the title of the earthly Muſes. Of theſe, Anyte receives the honourable title of the female Homer. We cannot judge of the propriety of this appellation by the little poems which are tranſmitted to us in the Anthologia; but I will preſent two or three ſpecimens of theſe, in order to give the Engliſh reader as much knowledge of her merit as it is poſſible at this time to obtain.

ON A STATUE OF VENUS ON THE SEA-COAST.

Κυπριδος ὑτος ὁ χωρος,

Cythera, from this craggy ſteep,
Looks downward on the glaſſy deep,
And hither calls the breathing gale,
Propitious to the venturous ſail;
While Ocean flows beneath ſerene,
Aw'd by the ſmile of Beauty's Queen.

Πολλακι τωδ' ὁλοφυδνα.

In this ſad tomb where Phillida is laid,
Her Mother oft invokes the gentle ſhade,
And calls, in hopeleſs grief, on her who died
In the full bloom of youth and beauty's pride,
Who left, a virgin, the bright realms of day,
On gloomy Acheron's pale coaſts to ſtray.

It will ſtrike every reader as a remarkable circumſtance, that the ſubject of the foregoing epigram, melancholy and poetical as it is in itſelf, ſhould have proved the theme of ſo many epigrams, eſpecially of the female poets of Greece. Out of the very few pieces preſerved of Sappho and Erinne, no leſs than four are elegies on the premature fate of ſome fair companion of their youth. There are two or three more by Anyte to the ſame purpoſe. The following has ſome little variety.

Παρθενον Αντιξενην κατοδυρομας.

Unbleſt Antibia calls this mournful ſtrain,
The loveliеſt Virgin of Diana's Train.
Gay gallant youths ador'd her as their God,
And lordly ſuitors waited on her nod;
But, to reſiſt the power of Fate, how vain
Is Beauty! Flow afreſh my mournful ſtrain!

The Anthologia alſo contains a few ſpecimens from the compoſitions of Myro, Noſſis, and Praxilla. The fragment of a Scolium by the latter is in commendation of Admetus for honouring the virtuous.

This

This was probably that king of the Moloſſians who received the exiled Themiſtocles as his gueſt. The epithet of θηλυγλωσσος annexed to the name of Noſſis may lead us to imagine her poetry to have been of the ſoft and pathetic caſt, while a few fragments that remain give us the idea that ſhe was a tender mother and an affectionate daughter. Corinna was celebrated for her beauty, and her rivalry to Pindar, over whom ſhe once obtained the crown of victory at a poetical conteſt. Both the competitors were pupils of another poeteſs, a native of Anthedon, of the name of Myrtis. Teleſilla, the Argive, renowned for her courage and patriotiſm, as well as her talents, completes the catalogue.

But I have been led to too great a length, poſſibly, in this introductory matter. The principal object of my preſent deſign is to illuſtrate thoſe poems in the Anthologia which turn on the ſubject of love, by the ideas of the Greeks concerning it, and to compare that ſpecies of amorous poetry with thoſe popular productions of later days and other nations which bear the neareſt analogy to it. And to that I ſhall now turn my attention.

NARVA.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1804.

By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

[*Continued from p.* 133, *of our laſt Number.*]

THE "Ephemerides of Milan," for 1805, contain the oppoſitions of Jupiter and Herſchel by M. Cæſaris; the inferior conjunction of Venus by M. Carlini; analytical formulæ by M. Oriani, to calculate the equation of the centre and its variation. He has endeavoured to render this operation more convenient than by the ſcientific formulæ of M. de Lagrange. He has employed the twelfth power of eccentricity, the ſinus of twelve times the mean anomaly; the term of eleven times gives, for Mercury, only one fiftieth of a ſecond.

The "Ephemerides" calculated at Coimbra for the navy, contain the diſtance of the Moon from the planets, tables for reducing the diſtances, and new tables of all Mars. The author, Joſe Monteiro da Rocha, was born July 25, 1734, at Canavezes, in the province of Minho. He went to Braſil, where he learned mathematics. On his return, in 1766, he obſerved the diſtances of the Moon; and in 1772 he was commiſſioned by the Government to draw up ſtatutes for the Univerſity of Coimbra, in which ſome years afterwards he was appointed profeſſor of aſtronomy. He at length procured the erection of the obſervatory of which he has the ſuperintendance, though he is at the ſame time preceptor at court to the Prince of Beira and the infants his brothers.

The Preſident of the Academy of Liſbon ſent to the Inſtitute, on the 16th of March 1803, a collection of the works hitherto publiſhed by him.

In the Second Part of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for 1802, M. Herſchel gives a Catalogue of 500 new nebulous ſtars and groups of ſtars, of which M. Pictet has given an extract in the *Bibliotheque Britannique* for January 1804. The author treats of the nature of theſe inexplicable groups; he imagines that two ſtars, connected by virtue of their gravitation, may deſcribe round one common centre a circle or an ellipſis, though there may be no body placed in that centre.

The movements of ſtars being perceptible in many, the time is arrived when aſtronomers ought no longer to be contented with preceding calculations. Accordingly I have calculated for the *Connoiſſance des Tems* the motions of about five hundred ſtars taken from the Catalogues of Lacaille, Mayer, and Bradley, which are forty or fifty years old. Thoſe that are not in thoſe catalogues cannot be properly calculated in leſs than ſeveral years.

M. Vidal at Mirepoix obſerved, from the 5th to the 8th of September, all the planets every day, and compared them with the twenty principal ſtars, obſerved all in full ſunſhine. This is an extraordinary total, of which he only has afforded an example with a courage and preciſion which are equally rare: he is worthy of enjoying ſuch a beautiful ſky, ſince he knows how to make ſuch an excellent uſe of it.

We have received ſome uſeful tables.—M. Flaugergues has calculated the equation of Mercury at intervals of ten minutes. M. Clerc has calculated a table of all the dimenſions of the terreſtrial ſpheroïd, and the longitude of the principal ſtars of the fundamental catalogue:—M. Mougin a table of the changes of longitude correſponding to the changes of right-aſcenſion and declination:—M. Guerin tables of interpolation:—M. Chompré tables of altitudes.

M. de Narcy has made priſms of rock-cryſtal to be applied to teleſcopes, and to meaſure with accuracy the diameters of the

the planets. It were to be wished that all observers were possessed of them.

M. Ciccolini has contrived to apply to circles of reflections one-fourth of a divided circle, with a cross-staff which serves for a perpendicular, and gives very nearly the altitude of a star. This prevents the necessity of feeling, by which the observation of altitudes is frequently rendered inaccurate. It has the advantage of enabling the observer to give a greater field to the telescope, by making it magnify more. He purposes to publish a description of this contrivance.

M. Ciccolini bestows great praise on the chronometer of Louis Berthoud, No. 43. M. Humboldt bears the same testimony to its excellence as I do to that of No. 36, which I have used for two years.

On the 18th of May M. Jean René Lévêque, notary at Tillieres, long known in the science of astronomy, transmitted to the Bureau of Longitude a new method of reducing the distances of the Moon from the stars observed at sea. It possesses particular advantages over the ordinary methods, as it spares the preparatory operations; and he has added a column of logarithmic differences which had never been thought of before. The Tables which he intends to publish for the use of his method will not be voluminous.

Messrs. Calandrelli and Conti have published at Rome a volume intitled *Opuscoli Astronomici e fisici*. They there give calculations of the transit of Mercury in 1802; the altitude of the pole at the observatory of the Roman College 41° 53′ 54″; and the declinations of several stars which they employed; the elevation of the observatory above the sea, which is 177 feet, and that of several other parts of Rome; and lastly, meteorological observations made during the last ten years.

M. Schubert has published at Petersburg the first volume of an Astronomy for the People, an important work for the propagation of science.

M. Reuss has published at Göttingen a Repertory of the Memoirs of all learned and scientific academies. Among the rest are those on astronomy. I had formed a similar collection for my own use, which I could print only in part in my Bibliography in 1803.

The Index to my Bibliography being a necessary appendage to that voluminous work, M. Cotte undertook the preparation of it for the press; it appeared in the month of August, and fills 45 pages. It was printed by the direction of the Minister Chaptal, at the Office of the Republic.

M. Vanswinden has transmitted to me a great number of Supplements for my Astronomical Bibliography.

An Almanack of the Ramazan has been printed for the first time at Constantinople, under the direction of Aldorahman. Printing was introduced into that city in 1726 by Said, who had been at Paris with his father the ambassador, and by Ibrahim, an Hungarian. They were protected by Achmet III. and printed several books; but the Almanac never made its appearance before.

I solicited the restoration of the Gregorian calendar in France; but the Emperor has contented himself for the present with ordering that the 1st of January, which is reckoned in the number of family-festivals by a great majority of the French, should be celebrated.

M. Vidal having made with his meridian-telescope at Mirepoix some very nice observations, imagines that he has discovered a slight alteration in the direction of the meridian.

M. Benzenberg, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Düsseldorf, has published twenty-eight experiments with balls carefully turned and polished, which were dropped from an elevation of 262 Paris feet. They gave on an average a deviation of five lines towards the east, though theory assigns only four lines and six-tenths. These experiments were made in the coal-mines of Schebusch. They would afford additional proof, were it necessary, of the movement of the earth, concerning which it is impossible to entertain any doubt. The latest experiments made at Bologna by M. Guglielmini afforded nearly the same result.

M. Pontus has observed the tides at Dieppe, Messrs. Quaron and Porquet at Ostend, and M. Lauvtier at Audierne, as I have announced in the *Connoissance des Tems* for the year 15.

The aërostatic experiments made at Bologna in Italy on the 7th of October 1803 and the 22d of August 1804, by M. Zambeccari, have been published by the Society of Bologna; and we there observe oars and other contrivances which cause us to hope for great improvements in this important discovery of Montgolfier.

M. Dupuis of the Institute has read a curious Memoir on the phœnix. He demonstrates that this celebrated bird never existed. It was stated to return at periods of 1461 years; but writers vary considerably relative to this duration. Herodotus relates many wonderful things concerning

cerning the phœnix; Pliny speaks of its reproduction; Tacitus informs us, that it repairs to Heliopolis to die. It was consecrated to the Sun. One of the times of its appearance occurred during the reign of Sesostris, 1328 years before our era.—Horus Apollo and Nonnus, assert that it was an emblem of the Sun, and one of the names of that luminary.

In a Medical Thesis M. Boulet had raised doubts concerning the age of Hippocrates, in consequence of a passage of that author on the rising of Arcturus; but M. Dupuis has remarked, that a single observation is sufficient to destroy the whole theory of M. Boulet, who asserts, that the rising of Arcturus is an heliacal rising, against the express text of Hesiod, who says, that it is a rising of the the twilight which takes place at the close of day, at the beginning of the night.—If it were true, as he maintains, that the colures of the equinoxes ought to be placed so as they must have been three thousand years ago, so far from finding that their positions correspond with those stated by Hesiod, we should see that Sirius was not visible under the parallel of 39 degrees, and the other appearances would not have happened at the period indicated by Hesiod. So great a change in the declination would thence result, that the risings and settings would no longer correspond to the periods of the year to which the author has referred them.

Geography has likewise made some progress. A Map of Holland is preparing in that country with infinite pains: the same precautions are observed as if the point in question was the mensuration of a degree. M. de Zach has given in his Journal the Chart of the triangles which are already finished; they adjoin to those measured by M. Delambre for the great meridian; and the distance between Dunkirk and Montcassel is taken for the first side. When the Triangles are completed, a base will be measured towards the north for the purpose of verifying them. The Batavian Republic has charged Colonel Krayenhoff with the superintendance of this new map.

M. Rochon, who in the third volume of his Voyages gave an easy method for reducing the distances observed at sea, has this year procured a curious instrument to be made for still farther facilitating those calculations. He has likewise published an important work intitled "Voyage to Madagascar, to Morocco, and the Indian Seas," accompanied with maps of Madagascar and the East Indies, a vocabulary of Madagascar, astronomical tables to find the longitudes at sea; in three volumes octavo. We have also to announce two other works on Africa: "Historical Account of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in the North and West of Africa, till the commencement of the 19th century;" to which are annexed, Hornemann's Travels into Fezzan, and all the accounts obtained by the African Society relative to the empires of Bornou, Cashna, and Mounou, published by the African Society, and translated by Cuny; in two volumes octavo. "Travels of Messrs. Ledyard and Lucas," translated by M. Lallemant; two volumes. "Dictionary of English Marine Terms, with their Translations," by Ch. Romme; in two volumes octavo.

A very beautiful Hydrographical Chart of the White Sea appeared in the month of November at Petersburg. The author is Lieutenant-General Kutusoff. Several naval officers have been employed four years under his direction in collecting the materials necessary to the composition of this chart. The coasts of the White Sea, of its gulfs, and of part of the Frozen Ocean, are drawn from trigonometrical surveys; its depth has been measured with care, and sixteen of the principal points of the coast have been determined by astronomical observations.

In America, Captain Lewis has undertaken to ascend the Missouri in quest of a passage to the Western Ocean.

M. Lartique, who has for thirty years been attached to the depot of the navy, has completed a large and beautiful Map of America in relievo, exhibiting the mountains and islands, and the colours of the sea, in such a manner as cannot fail to interest all those who study geography: even the blind may learn that science from it.

M. Coulomb has read an interesting Memoir on the effect of heat on magnetism. At 200 degrees of heat it loses $\frac{2}{3}$, and the whole at 700 degrees, at which the tempering of steel only commences.

To ascertain those elevated degrees which the thermometer cannot indicate, M. Coulomb puts a pound of ignited iron into a pound of water, the heat divides itself between the steel and the water, and you perceive the relation of the caloric to the two substances; the water changes nine times less than the iron; it requires nine times the heat to raise water to a certain temperature than iron.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION *of* MSS. *relative to* ENGLISH HISTORY *contained in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS, *formerly* BIBLIOTHEQUE *du* ROI.

Further PROCEEDINGS *againſt* JOAN *of* ARC.—PART III.

[*Continued from No.* 133, *p.* 120.]

Article II.

THIS woman further ſays, that the ſign by which the Prince, to whom ſhe was ſent, was determined to believe in her revelations and to permit her to join in the war, conſiſted in this; that St. Michael, accompanied by a multitude of angels, of whom ſome had wings and others crowns, and with whom were the Saints Catherine and Margaret, came to find the Prince. The Angel and the Saints walked for a long ſpace upon the ground, on the roads, and in the chamber, with the other angels. One of the angels gave the Prince a very precious crown of pure gold, and inclined towards him, making a bow. This woman ſaid once, that ſhe believed the Prince was alone when he received this ſign, although there were many perſons pretty near to him; and at another time ſhe ſaid, that the Archbiſhop received the ſign, which was a crown, and preſented it to the Prince in the preſence and ſight of many temporal lords.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

This ſecond article appears to be untrue; and further, it is a preſumptuous, ſeductive, pernicious, and feigned falſehood, derogatory to angelical dignity.

Obſervations.

Joan believed herſelf obliged never to reveal the ſecret ſign by which Charles VII. was induced to grant her his confidence. She beſides ſaid, that ſhe had taken an oath to the two ſaints never to reveal it.

She was right in refuſing, if what an hiſtorian mentions be true. He quotes a work, intitled "*Exemples, ou Hardieſſes de pluſieurs Rois & Empereurs*," written by N. Sala, maſter of the pantry to the Dauphin Orland or Roland, ſon of Charles VIII. It is one of the MSS. in the Royal Library. Sala there ſays, that William Gouffier, Lord de Boiſy, governor of the Prince, had been beloved by Charles VII. in his youth, ſo much, that that Monarch would never ſuffer any gentleman to lie in his bed but him, and that he had learnt from him the following circumſtance:

"The good king Charles VIII. found himſelf ſo low, that he knew not what to do, and only thought of the ſafety of his life; for he was among his enemies, incloſed on all ſides. The King in this extremity of thought went one morning into his oratory alone, and there prayed from his heart without repeating the words, in which he moſt devoutly requeſted, that if he was the true heir deſcended from the noble houſe of France, and that the kingdom juſtly belonged to him, that he might keep and defend it, or at all events to give him grace to eſcape without death or impriſonment, and that he might ſave himſelf in Spain or Scotland, which were of old brothers in arms, friends and allies of the kings of France, and which he had choſen for his laſt refuge."

The revelation of the ſecret, therefore, if it be true, reſolved Charles to determine in favour of Joan. The obedience which Joan owed to him as her ſovereign certainly did not permit her to tell him in ſo turbulent a time, and when he had not yet reconquered his kingdom, that the doubt about legitimacy which this prayer indicated, could only injure him much, and give great advantages to his enemies.

The judges were tortured with anxiety to know this ſecret: the accuſed had conſtantly refuſed to explain it. At length, to put an end to the perſecution which exhauſted and troubled her, after having ſaid, "Would you that I ſhould perjure myſelf," ſhe related her own ſtory with thoſe ornaments which muſt be admitted to be fictitious, ſince, had the fact been true, and nothing can be more improbable, it would have become the ſubject of diſcourſe throughout all Europe. Overwhelmed afterwards with the queſtions which this ſtory produced, ſhe ſeems to have thought it neceſſary to anſwer throughout in the ſame ſtyle, in order to draw the judges from inveſtigating the real ſecret further.

Article III.

This ſame woman knows and is certain that he who viſited her was St. Michael, from the good counſel, the aſſiſtance, and the good doctrine, which he gave and taught her, and becauſe he repeated his own name, ſaying that he was St. Michael. She diſtinguiſhed alſo the two female ſaints one from the other, becauſe they named themſelves to her and ſaluted her; reaſons for which ſhe believes that it was St. Michael; and ſhe believes that their diſcourſes and actions are right and good as confidently as ſhe believes that Jeſus Chriſt ſuffered and died for our redemption.

Opinion

Opinion of the University.

The signs announced are not sufficient. This woman believes too hastily and asserts too rashly. From the comparison that she makes, it appears that she does not believe rightly, and that she errs in faith.

Observations.

They suppress in this article, that Joan placed confidence in these revelations, because all that St. Michael had announced to her was realized, both with respect to Captain Baudricourt, who had sent her to the King; as on the part of the King, who had received and employed her; who had seen her deliver Orleans, and open the passage, contrary to all appearances, in order to conduct him to Rheims to be consecrated. These important facts are expressed by the words *counsels, assistance,* and *good advice,* which Joan in fact used, but nothing more is said, which ought to have been done.

Article IV.

She says further, that she is certain that many things which are contingent upon the future will happen; and she boasts of having known, by virtue of the revelations which the two saints made to her, certain concealed events: for example, that she shall be delivered from prison, and that the French shall do in her company one of the finest acts that has ever been heard of in Christendom; and again, that she has recognized, by revelation, persons whom she had never seen; and that she has discovered, and caused to be found, a certain sword which was concealed in the ground.

Opinion of the University.

This is a prophesying superstition and a presumptuous story, accompanied with a vain boast.

Observations.

The accomplishment already completed of the promises she had made to the King, that the English should lose every thing in France, the last event she had announced for the completion of what she had foretold, is suppressed: and they make her say that she should be delivered from prison, although she went no further than to say what she had understood; and also one part of the interrogatories, where she says she had asked the two saints if she should be burnt, that they answered her only to be of good courage.

Article V.

She adds, that the two saints commanded her, by orders from God, to take and leave the dress of a man: that she has taken it in obedience to that order, and will continue it with so much perseverance, that she plainly says she will sooner die than quit that dress; and sometimes she says she has not taken it by command of God. She has even preferred not to assist at mass, and to be deprived of the sacrament of the Eucharist, at the times prescribed to the faithful, rather than assume the habit of a woman, and quit that of a man. This same woman also says and affirms, that, by the order and good pleasure of God, she has taken and born continually a dress after the custom of men. She says, moreover, that since she received the order so to dress herself, that she has worn a short tunic, a hat, a coat, sleeves with cuffs, breeches with many tagged points, and had her hair cut round above her ears; and that she has retained nothing which could indicate or lead her to be taken for a woman, except what nature has provided for the difference of the sexes. She admits that she has many times received the Eucharist in this dress, and that she never would, although often warned and advised in the spirit of charity, re-assume the female dress; adding plainly, that she would sooner die than relinquish it: at other times she says, that it was not by order of God that she assumed this attire, and that if she was in the dress of a man, along with those in whose favour she was armed, that it was one of the greatest benefits which could fall out to the whole kingdom of France; adding, that nothing in the world should induce her to take an oath to wear no longer the dress of a man, and to bear arms no more: and in all this she says that she has done well, and acted in obedience to God and his orders.

Opinion of the University.

This woman is a blasphemer and despiser of God and his sacraments; a prevaricator of the divine law, of the sacred doctrines and ecclesiastical ordinances; an evil thinker, and wandering in faith, filled with vain boastings, and ought to be held suspected of idolatry and to have given up herself and her attire to demons, imitating the customs of Pagans.

Observations.

They attempt that it should be believed that she had adopted a fixed resolution rather to die than re-assume the habits of her sex: but she always said, "*until God should command her to do so,*" and then she did not say it expressly. They also omit that she consented to take the female dress to go and hear mass, and receive the communion, declaring, at the same time, that she would afterwards re-assume male attire. They also omit that she said, on admitting that she had received the com-

munion in male attire, that she never did it armed.

Article VI.

She owns and admits that she has caused many letters to be written in which are put the words *Jesus Maria* with a cross. That sometimes another cross was put, which then signified not to execute what was directed by the letter. In other letters she caused to be written, that she would have those killed who did not obey her letters and orders, and that they should be struck with blows, because she had the best right from God in Heaven; and that she often said she had done nothing but by virtue of revelations and the orders of God.

Opinion of the University.

This woman is pernicious, deceitful, cruel, greedy of the effusion of human blood, seditious, provoking tyranny, and a blasphemer of God, in the orders and revelations which she recounts.

Observations.

Who would not believe, on reading this Article, that Joan had ordered all those to be killed who did not obey her? that God had given her such a power, and that she did so by virtue of his orders and his revelations? This impression, which is naturally produced by reading the Article, and which occasioned the strong opinion of the University, was certainly sufficient to prejudice the whole world against her, and to influence the party in the remainder of the business. It is, however, entirely calumny.

In all Joan's answers, there is not one single word like those attributed to her. She admits, indeed, the words *Jesus Maria* and the cross at the top of the letters, because the two saints had told her to do so, and the ecclesiastics had approved of it. She admits also the other cross which she used, but it is nothing but a simple menace to induce some one to do what she desired; but it was not even asked her if she had ordered those to be killed who did not obey her, and they only produced two letters; that which she wrote to the Count d'Armagnac, which related only to the claimants for the Papacy, and that which contained a species of declaration of war against the English, and in which she asserted three passages were altered.—It is in the latter that the foundation of the false accusation contained in this Article is found.

Before causing the siege of Orleans to be raised, Joan wrote, and circulated every where, a letter, or rather a declaration of an extraordinary kind, addressed to the King of England, and those who besiegd Orleans, which was, in fact, a summons to quit France.

This curious letter is as follows:—

"JESUS MARIA!

"King of England, and you Duke of Betfort, who call yourself Regent of the kingdom of France; you William de la Poulle, Earl of Suffort; John Lord de Talbot, and you Thomas Lord D'Escales, who call yourself Lieutenant of the Duke of Betfort, do justice to the King of Heaven. Render up to the Pucelle,* who is sent by God the King of Heaven, the things in all the fair towns which you have taken and violated in France. She is come hither, by God's orders, to restore the royal blood: she is quite ready to make peace, if you will do the same, provided that you make France safe, and pay what you have detained. And amongst you, archers, companions of war, gentlemen, and others, who are before the town of Orleans, go your ways into your own country, in God's name; and if you do not do so, wait for tidings of the Pucelle, who will come and beat you shortly to your great damage: and if this you do not do, I am chief of the war,† and in some place will wait for your men in France, and will make them go, willing or not willing, and if they will not obey, I will cause them to be all killed. I am sent here by the King of Heaven, body to body,‡ to drive you out of France, and if you will obey, I will shew mercy, but do not keep to your opinion, for you shall not hold the kingdom of France. God, the King of Heaven, Son of the holy Mary, will hold the King, Charles, to be the true heir; for the King of Heaven commands, and it is revealed by the Pucelle, that he shall enter into Paris in good company. If you will not believe that the tidings of the Pucelle come from God, in some places that we shall find you we will beat you, and there make so great a trouble, that for a thousand years there has been nothing like it in France. If you do not do justice, believe firmly that the King of Heaven will send more force to the Pucelle, so that you cannot sustain the assaults of her and her good men of arms and their strokes, and it will be seen who has a better right than the King of

* Joan maintained that the words were "Render up to the King," and it may be presumed they were, "to the King and the Pucelle."

† She maintained that the words "chief of the war" were not in the letter.

‡ She denies that the words "body to body" were in the letter.

Heaven,

Heaven. You Duke of Betfort, the Pucelle prays and desires that you will not cause a crumb to be destroyed. If you do justice in this respect, you may yet do it in your company: otherwise the French will do the greatest deed that was ever done for Christianity, and answer if you will make peace in the city of Orleans, and if you do not it will turn out to your great damage. Briefly written this Saturday—holy week."

There is no other foundation for the sixth Article than this letter; for with regard to cruelty and inhumanity, there are only two articles in the process. One in which she is asked whether she would not have cut the Governor of Soissons in four pieces, which she denies without saying any more: and the other, the reproach which was made to her of having committed a mortal sin, in causing a man to be put to death who had surrendered to her: but she answered, that this person having admitted that he was a homicide, a robber, and a traitor, the Mayor of Senlis and the officers of justice tried him: that he wished to surrender himself a prisoner to her, but that the magistrates represented to her that he had deserved the punishment to which he was condemned, and that it would be wrong on her part to require that he should be given up. They have also suppressed in this Article the declaration of Joan, that she carried herself her standard in battle, to avoid the shedding of human blood, and that she never killed any one.—The proof of the falsehood of this charge is then complete.

Article VII.

She also says and admits, that at the age of seventeen years or thereabouts, she went by her own accord, and by virtue of a revelation, to find a certain squerry, whom she had never seen, quitting her father's house, against the will of her parents, who almost lost their senses when they knew of her departure. That she entreated him to carry her, or cause her to be brought to the king. That this captain then gave her the dress of a man, and a sword, at her request, and that he ordered a knight, a squire, and four valets to conduct her. That being arrived in the presence of the King, she told him that she would conduct the war against his adversaries, promising to procure him a great domain, and to overcome his enemies, and that she was sent for that purpose by the God of Heaven; adding, that in all this she acted right, and from the orders of God and by virtue of revelation.

Opinion of the University.

This woman is impious towards her father and mother, prevaricating in the precept to honour them, scandalous and blasphemous towards God, erring in faith, and has made a promise rash and presumptuous.

Observations.

It is not said that this captain twice refused to comply with her request, and that one of her uncles accompanied her thither. Nothing is said about the dreams which her father had relative to her departure, and that this was the only time that she disobeyed her parents, who had since forgiven her. That she only set out upon the belief of the truth of the revelations, and, above all, the raising the siege of Orleans: that her promise was to deliver that city, and to crown the King at Rheims, promises which she fulfilled long before her imprisonment.

Article VIII.

She further says and owns, that of her own accord, and without being forced or induced by any person, that she precipitated herself from a certain very elevated tower, preferring rather to die than fall into the hands of her enemies, or to survive the destruction of the city of Compeigne. She also says, she could not refrain from thus precipitating herself, although the two saints had forbid her to do so, and although she was convinced that it was a great sin to offend them; but that she knows this sin has been remitted after she had been confessed, and this she says has been revealed to her.

Opinion of the University.

What this Article contains is a pusillanimity which touches on despair, and ought to be interpreted as a presumptuous suicide. The assertion that this fault has been remitted, is rash, and, moreover, indicates, that this woman thinks erroneously upon the free-will of man.

Observations.

It is not said in this charge, First, That she trusted in not being killed by this leap, but to escape from the hands of the English, as to which the trial itself proves that she had such fear as to be near losing her senses. Secondly, That before leaping she recommended her soul to God, and made the sign of the cross. Thirdly, That the two saints told her that Compeigne should be succoured, which happened in fact, and the siege raised after continuing six months. Fourthly, That they ordered her to confess; and, Fifthly, That in confessing she had committed a grievous sin on this head, it was

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to give a distinct meaning to what she had answered to the singular question which they put to know whether she thought herself capable of sinning mortally. With suppressions of this kind, a courageous temerity might easily pass for a species of suicide, which, however, had no existence in Joan's mind, or in fact.

Article IX.

The two saints revealed to her that she should be saved in the glory of the blessed, and that she might be assured of the safety of her soul, if she retained her virginity, of which she made a vow the first time that she saw and heard them, and on the strength of this revelation, she was as certain of salvation as if she were really and in fact in the kingdom of Heaven.

She also says, that the two saints promised to lead her into Paradise, if she preserved the virginity of her body and soul as she had vowed, of which she said she was as certain as if she were already in the glory of the saints, and she did not believe that she had committed a mortal sin, because if she were in that state, the two saints, at least as it appeared to her, would not come on all days to visit her.

Opinion of the University.

This is a rash and presumptuous assertion: a pertinacious lie, a contradiction with the preceding Article, and proves that she thinks erroneously in faith.

Observations.

It is suppressed, First, That she went from time to time to confession. Secondly, That she said she could not too much purify her conscience. Thirdly, That she was not sure she was in a state of grace, but that if she were not, she prayed God to put her in it, and that if she were that he would keep her so. Fourthly, That she did not positively assert, but only gave as a reason for her belief of being in a state of grace, the visits of the two saints. Fifthly, That when interrogated if she did not believe she could sin mortally, she answered, I know nothing about it; and that when they observed to her that this reply was of great consequence, she answered it was a treasure for her.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the natural and medical HISTORY *of* SPIDERS *and their* WEBS.

SPIDERS have often excited the curiosity of naturalists and the attention of physicians. The former have successfully studied the habits and conduct of these insects; and notwithstanding the repugnance they naturally inspire, these accounts have become interesting, from the industry with which they extend their webs for seizing their prey, and from observations on the multiplicity and arrangement of their eyes, which are geometrically disposed on a motionless head, in a manner conformable to their necessities. Their combats, the singularity of their amours, their sensibility for music, and their patience, all constitute subjects of wonder in the history of spiders. Physicians have examined whether their bite be really venomous, as is generally thought; and they have only found two species productive of danger, namely, the tarantula and the avicularia of Cayenne. Swammerdam, Rossi, and Baglivi, have left us little to wish for in this matter, as the effects of their bite and the remedies are both known.

The webs of spiders are considered by the common people as a remedy for wounds; country people often apply them on cuts or slight wounds, and apparently with success. This property was not of sufficient importance to induce chemists to analyse the material; but as there has also been attributed to them a febrifuge virtue, superior in some circumstances to the bark, I have thought them entitled to a more particular examination. The following extract is taken from the *Journal d'Economie Rurale*, for Germinal, in the year XII.

"We have seen, upwards of thirty years ago, a good prior, the curate of Batheren in Franche Comté, cure all the fevers of his parish, and of the neighbouring villages, by pills of a strange composition. He went into his barn and formed small pills with spiders' webs, by rolling them between his hands in the state he found them. He administered this remedy to his patients in white wine, and very seldom failed to cure. M. Marie de St Ursin being chief physician of the Hotel de Dieu, of Chartres, treated a very obstinate fever in that hospital. He had employed bitters, the bark, and all the remedies of medical art without success, when one of the female attendants offered to undertake the case with a certainty of cure. When she was interrogated concerning her remedy she refused to mention it. M. de St. Ursin, therefore, continued to attend his patient for some days; after which, having a good opinion of the attendant, he

he determined to put his patient under her care. There was no return of the fever after the first dose of the remedy. The physician supposed that the imagination of the patient, his confidence in a new remedy, and particularly the tremor, must have suspended the attack, and he waited, but to no purpose, for its return. The attendant, encouraged by her success, consented to mention the remedy, which proved to be the same as that of the curate of Batheren."

The editor of the Journal here quoted, being struck with the new experiments of Seguin upon gelatine applied to the treatment of intermitting fevers, suspects that spiders' webs may contain a principle resembling animal jelly. The experiments of Cadet, while they overthrow this supposition, appear to him entitled to the attention of medical men.

Experiment 1. Spiders' webs triturated in the cold with quick-lime, emit a slight ammoniacal smell. 2. Cold water by digestion on the webs becomes of a red-brown colour; is slightly precipitated by infusion of nut-galls; is precipitated by acids; and this precipitate is again dissolved when the acids are saturated with ammonia. 3. Spiders' webs cleaned as much as possible from dust and foreign matters, were boiled in distilled water. The decoction smelled like champignons, and lathered by agitation. The undissolved matter was boiled in additional waters, until it gave out nothing more. All these waters being put together and evaporated, let fall their contents in successive pellicles; and at length, by gentle evaporation, a solid extract was had, nearly equal to half the weight of the spiders' webs. 4. The residue not dissolved in boiling water, was digested in alcohol. It gave a very deep orange-coloured tincture, which did not lather. Water being added, threw down a grey flaky precipitate, of a brown colour when dry, and little more than one hundred and seventieth part of the original webs. On hot coals it swelled up, smoaked, and took fire; and from its habitudes in these respects, and with the alkalies, it resembled a resin. The diluted alcoholic solution being then evaporated, afforded a residue slightly deliquescent, of a taste at first sweetish, and afterwards bitter, and in quantity nearly three times that of the resinous precipitate. 5. The insoluble residue after this treatment with water and alcohol, burned without swelling up, and emitted a small quantity of white fumes having the smell of burned wood. Neither the oxigenated muriatic, nor the sulphureous acids, discoloured it. It was soluble with effervescence in muriatic acid, which took up two-thirds and left a black paste. Ammonia separated a brown matter in small quantity from the clear solution; and this matter, when calcined, did not lose its colour. It was almost totally soluble in muriatic acid, and this solution gave a black precipitate with nut galls, and a blue with alkaline prussiate. The fluid to which the ammonia had been added, gave a grey precipitate by pot ash. This retained its colour when ignited, and was again soluble in muriatic acid with effervescence. 6. Caustic pot-ash poured on the residue of spiders' webs previously treated with water and alcohol, disengages a little ammonia, and partly dissolves the matter. An acid throws down from this solution a black pulverulent tasteless precipitate, which slightly puffs up by heat, and leaves by deliccation a brittle and apparently resinous matter. Its quantity is about one-twelfth of the exhausted matter made use of. It is partly soluble in volatile oils.

7. The aqueous extract of No. 3 being digested with alcohol, gave out one-seventh part. This alcoholic extract was brown, considerably deliquescent, and of a sharp taste. It swelled considerably on the coals, and at a certain period it burned rapidly, as if a nitrate were present. It effervesced briskly with sulphuric acid, giving out a white vapour of a muriatic smell. Pot-ash and lime disengaged from this extract a strong ammoniacal smell, and the vapours were very sensible on the approach of muriatic acid. The extract having been incinerated, appeared by several experiments to contain muriate of lime and a sulphate. What remained of the aqueous extract after treatment with alcohol, was less deep in colour than before, had a purverulent appearance, and slightly pungent taste. On hot coals it did not swell up, but left a very abundant precipitate. Strong sulphuric acid poured on this extract produced no sensible smell, and there was no production of ammonia when it was triturated with quick-lime.

8. Spiders' webs subjected to destructive distillation, gave first water slightly coloured, but becoming deeper as the process went on; and afterwards a black thick oil with carbonated hydrogen and carbonic acid. A very sensible smell of ammonia was developed, and a residual coal was left, amounting to half the matter

ter employed. The coal after incineration left two-thirds of its weight, half of which was taken up by muriatic acid, and the remainder seemed to be silex and coally matter. The muriatic solution, during evaporation, deposited sulphate of lime. When spiders' webs were incinerated in an open vessel, the ashes were found to contain sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and carbonate of soda. Muriatic acid applied to the residue took up more sulphate of lime; and when this solution was treated with ammonia and afterwards with potash, it gave oxide of iron, a little alumine, and some lime. The undissolved part was silex.

9. Spiders' webs were almost totally dissolved in nitric acid amounting to six times their weight; carbonic acid and nitrous gas being disengaged. The solution when evaporated let fall crystals of sulphate of lime, and by continuing the evaporation, the yellow, bitter, deliquescent matter, which Welter calls *amer*, was afforded.

Hence the author concludes that spiders' webs are composed of, 1. A brown extract soluble in water, and not changeable in the air; 2. A resinous extract soluble in alcohol, and very deliquescent; 3. A small quantity of alumine; 4. Sulphate of lime; 5. Carbonate of soda; 6. Muriate of soda; 7. Carbonate of lime; 8. Iron; 9. Silex. The author thinks that the earths and earthy salts may be derived from the local situation of these insects, and that it is probable that the webs of garden spiders may not afford them. The two constant products to which he demands particular attention, are those obtained from the aqueous and alcoholic solutions. He thinks it desirable to try their medical powers separately. He supposes the resinous matter to be the same substance as under other circumstances forms the spiders' silk, and the wax which Mr. Accum has elsewhere mentioned as one of their products.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your valuable miscellany, I observed the use of sea-water recommended, to persons on the coast, with whom a saving in the article of salt is an object, as a good substitute in the boiling of vegetables. On reading this to the mistress of the house where I at present reside, she wished me to inform your readers of a much better method, which may more generally be adopted, and that is, to use no salt at all in the dressing of vegetables of any kind. She tells me, that the common, and almost universal, practice, arises from an unaccountable but erroneous notion, that salt is necessary to preserve their colour; whereas she has found, by long experience, that it is of no use whatever, and only spoils their taste. If they be boiled in a large vessel, with water enough, and be not* boiled too much (which is a common fault), they will have, at least, as fine a colour without salt as with it. Of this I have had ocular proof. And certainly the flavour is far superior. At most genteel houses where I have dined, I have found greens, peas, French beans, &c. spoiled to my taste, by being dressed in the common method, and the colour far from being improved. I am persuaded that if your female readers will lay aside their prejudice in favour of an old and common notion, so as to make the experiment, they will never suffer any salt to be boiled with their vegetables again. But they must be very resolute with their cooks, who are a set of beings not easily put out of their way.

I cannot close this paper without adding a caution of peculiar importance, against a practice among cooks, which I am told is very common, but certainly very pernicious; and that is, for the sake of preserving the colour of some vegetables and fruits, or giving them an artificial one, they will boil or bake with them halfpence, pieces of pewter, and, in some cases, even copperas, as in the pickling of cucumbers. This vile practice originates in a like mistake with the former, and is so dangerous, that it ought not, under any pretence, to be tolerated. For my own part, I have such a dread of being poisoned, that I never eat of any thing which has a preternatural colour. By inserting these cautions, you will do an essential service to the public, as well as oblige one respectfully Your's,

SIMPLEX.

August 13, 1805.

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* It is a general opinion, that greens are unwholesome unless boiled very soft. This the famous Doctor Hartley reprobated. I have long found him to be right in the advice he gave an old friend of mine, to let his greens be crisp; as the common manner of boiling them down, takes out the most pleasant and salutary juices, as well as spoils their colour.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

We are particularly requeſted to give an early inſertion to the following additional circumſtances, relative to a child who was laſt year ſold to a chimney-ſweeper, at Burlington (otherwiſe Bridlington), in Yorkſhire, of which we gave an account in our Magazine of October 1, 1804.

EDITOR.

FROM various circumſtances, it is impoſſible he can be the child of the woman who ſold him; his manners are very civilized, quite thoſe of a gentleman well brought up, his dialect good, and that of the ſouth of England. He talks of his papa and mama, but cannot tell where they live: he has dark eyes and eye-laſhes, and an high noſe; he is too young to think that his father can have any other name than that of papa, and it is poſſible he may be abroad: he ſays his mamma is dead, which appears likely, as, from many things he ſays, he ſeems to have lived chiefly with an uncle and aunt, who he invariably ſays are called Mr. and Mrs. *Flembrough*.

The child was living in the family of Sir George Strickland on the 24th of July laſt (as appears by a letter lately received in London), where he had been nearly a twelvemonth, and his parents not then diſcovered.

Whether this little boy was ſtolen from his parents (or parent), or whether he was ſent away by ſome cruel relation, for ſome diſhoneſt purpoſe, like that recorded in the popular ballad of the "*Children in the Wood*," ſeems doubtful; which ever be the caſe, it is to be hoped the truth will come to light.

If any perſon ſhould, from reading the above or the former account, be able to give any information on the ſubject, tending to the diſcovery of the child's relations, they are deſired to communicate it to Mr. William Jones, No. 6, Church-ſtreet, Pentonville, near Iſlington, the Secretary to the Society (in London) for ſuperſeding the neceſſity of Climbing Boys, &c. and for improving the Condition of Children and others employed by Chimney-Sweepers.

London, Auguſt 22, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your account of patents in your laſt Number, notice is taken of a new patent, granted to Mr. Batley, for refining ſugar with milk, inſtead of blood, which is the preſent practice. In the deſcription, it is ſtated that blood is often uſed by refiners in a putrid ſtate, and that ſugar thus refined is rendered unwholeſome. This repreſentation, if it be not true, is not innocent; as it tends to excite prejudices againſt the uſe of an article which Dr. Darwin and other eminent phyſicians have claſſed amongſt the moſt wholeſome and nutritious foods. It is well known, that blood is not the only medicine by which the dirt or ſcum of ſugar can be collected into one maſs, ſo as to be cleared away; eggs will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, but are not generally uſed, on account of the expence which their uſe would occaſion. Milk will certainly, in a degree, but in a leſs perfect degree, anſwer the ſame purpoſe; and any one at all converſant with the art of ſugar refining, either in its hiſtory or its practice, knows that this medium of clearing the maſs was in uſe thirty years ſince, and was abandoned not only on account of the expence attending the operation, but on account of its not ſo perfectly anſwering its intended purpoſe.

If it were common to uſe blood in a putrid ſtate, the fill-houſe of a ſugar refiner muſt be one of the moſt unwholeſome ſituations which can be imagined. This, however, is not the fact. I have employed men in this buſineſs a whole year together, without any accidental indiſpoſition, or the neceſſity of ever calling to their aid profeſſional ſkill. It is true, too, that the fill-houſe is one of the moſt wholeſome of the apartments of a ſugar-houſe, as being much more cool than many other apartments; and experience proves, that the general labour of a ſugar-houſe is not uſually attended with diſeaſes or ill-health, if the men can be induced to refrain from drinking cold liquids whilſt in a ſtate of perſpiration.

As to the blood rendering ſugar unwholeſome, every one knows, who has attended to the operation of refining that article, that the blood introduced for the purpoſe of clearing the maſs comes out along with the ſcum, often in a coagulated ſtate, in lumps as large as a man's hand, and as hard as Indian rubber. I know of no blood which paſſes into, and continues in the ſugar after refining; and if this article of hourly conſumption be not conſidered as ſtained with the blood of the Negroes, torn from their country to periſh in the Weſt Indies, it may be ſafely uſed, without the ſuſpicion of any other impurity.

ANTHONY ROBINSON.

London, Aug. 13, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. VI.

On the HISTORY *and* STUDY *of the* ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

IT is ſingular that toward the cloſe of the fifth century ſo few traces of the policy, manners, or literature, of the Romans ſhould remain in any of their conquered provinces. In Britain they had enjoyed peaceful dominion near four hundred years: yet ſo calamitous was the deſtruction of the arts of peace, that the Saxons were not only dark and illiterate at their arrival, but ſcience was ſcarcely preſerved for two centuries from total extinction. Their converſion in the ſeventh century afforded it a ſlender degree of culture; but previous to this converſion the language which they ſpoke was ſavage and untractable as themſelves. Their ancient religion had rendered them incapable either of ſcience or civility: and it is even yet a queſtion, whether, in their Pagan ſtate, they were acquainted with the art of writing.

That the parent of the Saxon* was the Gothic† language, is now, I believe, univerſally agreed on; as well as that the Greek was the ſiſter and the Perſian the mother language of the Gothic. That the Gothic tongue had its origin in Aſia is beyond contradiction: it abounds, we are told, with *Pahlavi*, or old Perſic words; but whether it was derived from this dialect in its primitive ſtate, or after it had been corrupted by the Arabic, Phenician, and Tartarian tongues, has never yet been aſcertained. Certain it is that the Goths had anciently the name of *Getæ*: from Perſia they ſeem to have firſt moved to Little Tartary, and from Tartary to the North: and in Iceland we are told *Gata* ſtill means a *wanderer*. Of the Gothic tongue but one ſpecimen has been produced in the *Codex Argenteus*,* a mutilated verſion of the four Goſpels, written about the year 367, by the hand of Ulphilas, biſhop of the Mœſian Goths. At that time, we are credibly aſſured, ſuch was the illiterateneſs of theſe people, that the Biſhop framed the very alphabet for his verſion, partly of Greek and partly of Roman letters.† If, however, the Goths had no written language, it adds plauſibility to the notion that they are direct deſcendants from the Tartars. Had they come immediately from Perſia, they would have had at leaſt a written language; but the Tartars, we are told, have no hiſtorical monuments of high antiquity; all their writings, even thoſe in the Mogûl dialect, being long ſubſequent to the time of Mahomet. Travellers indeed have aſſerted, that they have ſeen inſcriptions in the Runic character among

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* Verſtigan, ſtill valuable on many accounts, has, with writers of ſmaller notoriety, advanced many extravagant things concerning the great antiquity and ſuperior excellence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. See his Reſtitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. vii. p. 147. edit. 653.

† In the Gothic language the ſyllables are clogged with conſonants, which is the imperfection, more or leſs, of all the Northern tongues, and may ariſe partly from the native roughneſs of the climate and temper of the people, and partly from the want of that freer commerce with the reſt of mankind, which is requiſite, in every age, to file a tongue, to wear off its rough corners by mutual converſation, and to make it ſmooth and eaſy. Its words are often moulded like the Greek, allowing for the difference in harmony; they are great and full in the ſound, and mighty and forcible in meaning.

One of its principal uſes is, that it is a key to all the Northern tongues, which can never be duly known without it. Socrates and Sozomenus ſay that Ulphilas, who will preſently be more fully noticed, invented the Gothic letters; and Philoſtorgius, that he turned the whole Bible into Gothic, except the Book of Kings, which he omitted in fear that the Goths, a martial people, ſhould be more inflamed to war by the peruſal of them.

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* Theſe Goſpels were publiſhed (with the Saxon ones) at Amſterdam and Dort, 1665-4to. Again, in fac-ſimile, at the inſtigation of Benzelius Archbiſhop of Upſal, by Mr. Lye, in 1763. In the common letter, by Profeſſor Ihre, about the ſame time. And again, with additions, at Berlin, 1773.

At the end of the laſt edition, publiſhed under the direction of Ant. Frid. Buſching, are ſeveral Diſſertations on the Verſion.

A fragment of the Ulphilan verſion of St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Romans, diſcovered and publiſhed in Germany in 1761, may be likewiſe found in the Appendix to Mr. Lye's Saxon Dictionary.

† Doubts have been very plauſibly entertained as to the truth of this poſition. Ovid, who lived long previous to Ulphilas, profeſſes to have written a poem in the Getic language (Ovid de Ponto. l. iv. ep. xiii. v. 19); though eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians expreſsly aſcribe the invention of the alphabet in the Codex Argenteus to Ulphilas.

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the deſerts of Tartary.* The Runic has by ſome been repreſented as the immediate offſpring of the Gothic: but this appears by no means likely. It was, in fact, the necromantic dialect of the unconverted Saxons. Its letters have nothing in common with either Roman, Greek, or Gothic characters, whether we conſider their form, their number, names, or order. Yet if they had their riſe in Aſia, why do they not reſemble the general character of Eaſtern letters? Mr. Thwaites, however, had remarked a ſemblance of their form in one or two contractions of the Saxon.†

To return from this digreſſion, writers have not been wanting to compare the Saxon, and through it the Engliſh language, with the Perſian; they pronounce a ſtrong reſemblance in the facility and ſimplicity of their form and conſtruction; in their having no difference of terminations to mark the gender either in ſubſtantives or adjectives; in referring all inanimate things to a neuter gender; and, generally ſpeaking, in their application of different names to animals of different ſexes: and that the Anglo-Saxon has many words in common with the Perſian, is undoubted.‡

Others, with a ſucceſs greater in proportion to their labour, have conſidered the remarkable affinity between the Saxon and the Greek.* Among theſe ranks Meric Caſaubon, whoſe curious work, already quoted, contains an accurate and free inveſtigation of the ſubject.

The great features of this affinity he traces not merely in the ſimilar ſound and ſenſe of radical words, but in the general ſtructure and formation of the languages; in the declination of their nouns; in the termination of the infinitives of their verbs; in the compariſon of their adjectives; in the compounding of their words; and in the peculiar uſe of their articles and negatives. The connection between the Greek and Engliſh tongues is diſtinctly ſhewn to exceed the bounds of common analogy. Caſaubon had purſued his inquiries ſtill deeper; but Charles I. having regarded him with favour, the papers in which he had conſidered the idioms of the two languages were loſt and deſtroyed in the plunder and oppreſſion of the times that followed. Dr. Clarke, when writing on the connection of the Roman, Saxon, and Engliſh coins, advanced the diſcuſſion; not only improving on what Caſaubon had already done, but taking conſiderable pains to prove that the pound of the Saxons was taken from the Greek; that their meaſures of length and capacity had the ſame agreement; and that the way of reckoning fractions or parts of quantities has that remarkable peculiarity which has been frequently obſerved as one of the Greek idioms. They who for the entertainment of themſelves or the conveyance of knowledge to others, are deſirous of following up this affinity ſtill cloſer, muſt uſe no common care; for as the origin of words is ſeldom inquired into till climates or deſcents have altered their original flexion, the primitives themſelves, it may be feared, are ſometimes

* See Biſhop Percy's Tranſlation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, vol. 1, p. 371.

† Grammat. Angloſ. p. 1. Wanley, in a Note on Nicolſon's Hiſtorical Library, ſays, "The Saxons, our anceſtors, continued the uſe of the Runic letters all along; and ſo did the Engliſh after the Conqueſt, as low as the time of Henry VI.;" but for this laſt aſſertion we ſeem to want authority. In another note he adds, "When Sir Andrew Fountayne was in Ireland, he met with and brought to London a wooden hand or ſceptre of an Iriſh or Daniſh king, with many Runic letters on it. The Iriſh have alſo long had, and ſtill keep up, the knowledge of a ſecret writing which they call *Ocum*, ſpecimens of which I remember to have ſeen in ſeveral places, particularly in the Book of Cloyne, where the bottoms of the letters look like Runic."

‡ See Caſaubon. de Lingua Anglica vetere ſive Saxonica, p. 157. Dr. Hickes has ſlightly mentioned in the Theſaurus the ſtriking affinity which Dr. Hyde had pointed out to him between the Northern and the Medo-Perſian tongues. The marks of their agreement are mentioned as very ſimilar to thoſe which will preſently be ſpoken of as exiſting between the Saxon and the Greek, with the addition of their conformity in double negations.

* Dr. Clarke has mentioned the principal authors who have either obſerved or exerciſed their ingenuity in tracing this identity of phraſe and diction. The firſt who ſpoke of it was the celebrated Henry Stephens, to whom the lovers of Greek are under laſting obligations. But objects of nobler induſtry and importance, it is probable, detained him from the proſecution of any further inquiry. Other critics in the Greek and Northern tongues diſcuſſed it incidentally; but Caſaubon was the only writer to whom any extraordinary advances can be attributed. In the Proëmium to Profeſſor Ihre's Suio-Gothic-Gloſſary (2 vol. folio, 1769), the harmony between the Greek and Gothic tongues is traced ſucceſsfully; but the Profeſſor does not ſeem to have uſed Caſaubon.

left. The intermediate anceſtry of our language demands peculiar warineſs, and requires not only the moſt dextrous but the moſt difficult exertions of critical activity, ſince remoteneſs of ſituation in the people, their connection with other nations either in the way of war or commerce, may have ſo changed or amplified their language, that however related to another by firſt principles, the ſuperſtructure which has been raiſing for ages may ſometimes put regularity and analogy to defiance.

To return, however, to the Saxon.—Dr. Hickes, when treating of the different epochs of the language, unfortunately termed them dialects; forgetting that by dialects are meant the various methods of pronunciation peculiar to different ſorts or tribes of people, all uſing the ſame language at the ſame time. This objection may to ſome perhaps ſeem frivolous; and it would not have been mentioned here, had not the very name of Hickes, on this account alone, been treated diſreſpectfully by one or two modern Saxoniſts.

The firſt epoch, from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the invaſion of the Danes, comprehended a period of 337 years, and was aptly termed by Biſhop Nicolſon the dialect of the Angli. Of this dialect the only remain is a fragment of the true Cædmon, a monk of Whitby (inſerted in King Alfred's Tranſlation of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory), whoſe grandeur and ſublimity are much admired.

The ſecond epoch, from the invaſion of the Danes to the arrival of the Normans, comprized a period of 274 years; and they who are deſirous of knowing how the Danes robbed the purer Saxon of its native elegance, will find ample ſatisfaction in the Thesaurus of Dr. Hickes. For though, as a language ſeldom written, it might have many variations, yet was it never ſo various or ſo arbitrary as in periods when the proſperity of learning might have been expected to have given it a more ſettled form.

The period of the Dano Saxon tongue was that in which the interchange of vowels was moſt conſpicuous*: a circumſtance which the Saxon ſtudent muſt be ever mindful of. It was a period, too, when metatheſis was frequent.* Monoſyllables were frequently changed for diſſyllables and diſſyllables for monoſyllables. Letters were ſometimes added to the end of words, as b in pomb, ð in hælenð, and the final a in the Cimbric infinitive was changed to æ, e, i, o, and u; and ſo repugnant to the ideas of the Dano Saxons was the final u, that for the ſake of removing it they ſometimes dropped the laſt ſyllable of a word; as in ɛꝑꝛo for ɛꝑꝛona. But among all the exotic forms of writing, none was more conſpicuous than the termination of the infinitive in *a* inſtead of *an*; nor was this the only part of the verb that change of termination was confined to: and even the caſes of nouns were confounded againſt ſyntax. Such are ſome of the leading features in the great corruption of the Dano-Saxon dialect. Dr. Hickes has adduced innumerable inſtances of theſe from one of the fineſt and moſt valuable manuſcripts in the language. He has pointed out this confuſion not only in the caſes, but in the numbers of nouns; in the joining adjectives and ſubſtantives of different genders, in the paſſive uſe of active verbs, and in many other particulars which ſeem to place all rules of grammar at defiance. The manuſcript alluded to is the celebrated Ruſhworth Codex, now depoſited in the Bodleian Library. Some additional and valuable information concerning the Dano-Saxon dialect, from the Durham Book in the Muſeum (MS. Cotton Nero. D. iv.), of equal age and beauty with the Ruſhworth Manuſcript, may be derived from the following letter written by the ſame great maſter of northern learning to Mr., afterwards Biſhop, Nicolſon, and left undated.

"HONOURED SIR,

"I now come after a long ſilence, for which I aſk your pardon, to anſwer your obliging letter of Oct. 31. I have ſince that time had the misfortune of two removals, and other avocations, or elſe I had replied ſooner. The church of Durham, with great unanimity and civility, have contributed twenty pounds, for which I am in a great meaſure obliged to you and the example of your church, which I now begin to hope moſt of the reſt will follow. In your tranſlation of the Saxon verſes of Durham I will let *ſecij* ſtand, and only make thoſe two alterations you allow of. I intend to ſend you the Dano-Saxonico Menologium, and my verſion of it, which I deſire you to reviſe, and tell me your free opinion of every thing.

* The great interchange of vowels, ſo remarkable in the earlier periods of nearly all the European languages, muſt perhaps be generally referred to the Eaſt. In many inſtances it reſembles the general properties of what grammarians term the Attic dialect of the Greeks.

* As ᵵinᵵeꝛȝe for ᵵinᵵeȝe.

I think

I think I told you formerly it was in the Cædmonian verſe; and it and the notes I have written upon it are to conclude the chapter *De Poetria Anglo-Saxonum*. In anſwer to your objection about St. Cuthbert's and Bede's book, I anſwer, that the Latin texts in both are very ancient, eſpecially the Cottonian, which may be above 900 years old, and ſo before the Danes invaded Britain. But though the original Latin texts in both are ſo old, yet the verſions and the hands they are written in are much younger, and the manner of interlineation in many places ſhews that the Latin exemplars were firſt written: not to mention ſuch ignorant paſſages in ſuch verſions as could not agree to the learned times between Theodore, who advanced learning to a great height in the Saxon churches, and the invaſion of the Danes DCCXCIII. who brought barbarity among them. You know how Ælfric complains: and accordingly it is evident from thoſe verſions, that neither of the gloſſators, eſpecially of the Cottonian Book, underſtood Latin, as where he renders *ceciderunt in ſpinas*, ȝeꝑeollon in ꝑeꝛnum, & hꝛýȝum.—*Viz: imus*, ꝑe ꝛohꝛon, i. e. *viſimus*.—*In farinæ tribus ſatis*, in mealo ȝenoh ðꝛim.—*Cædebant ramos*, ȝeðeꝛꝛcon ƿuȝȝo.—*Nuptiæ quidem*, ꝓꝛymo ꝛum.—*Sine ejiciam feſtucam*, buꝺa ic ꝑoꝛðe ꝛꝛe.—*Vox in Rama*, ꝛꝛeꝑn in ƿꝛiȝȝa. He could not render *tetrarcha* nor *locuſtæ*, and many words more: and can you think ſuch a tranſlator could live before the invaſion of the Danes? Are not theſe ſpecimens of the ignorance Ælfric complains of, that no prieſt before Dunſtan's time could write, or underſtand Latin. I mightily like your notion of the language of the Angli. It was in that dialect I believe the true Cædmon wrote, of which perhaps I have diſcovered a MS.; but of that more at leiſure. With all hearty thanks and ſervice, I ſubſcribe your obliged humble ſervant,

"G. H."

The former part of this letter evidently alludes to the Theſaurus, which was not long after publiſhed. So particular mention of theſe curious manuſcripts may perhaps excite a wiſh in the reader to become better acquainted with their hiſtory, which he will find exceeding curious.—The Ruſhworth Codex is aſſerted to have been once in the poſſeſſion of the venerable Bede: and the Cotton Manuſcript was the ſame which was given by Athelſtan to the monks of Durham. Teſtimonies concerning both manuſcripts may be found in Mareſchall's Obſervations attached to the Anglo-Saxon Goſpels, p. 491, 492; Camden's Remains, chap. 3; Smith's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, Art. Nero, D. iv.; in the Preface to Selden's Hiſteria Anglicanæ Scriptores, X. edit. Lond. 1653, p. 25; the younger Junius's Catalogue of Books prefixed to his Gothic Gloſſary; in Archbiſhop Uſher's poſtumous Hiſtoria dogmatica Controverſiæ inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et Sacris Vernaculis, Lond. 1690, p. 105; and in Wharton's Appendix to it, p. 465; in the ſixth chapter of Dr. Hickes's Inſtitutions of the Saxon Language in the Theſaurus. Biſhop Nicolſon's Hiſtorical Library, ed. 1696, p. 102; in the Catalogue of Books at the end of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, Oxon. 1688, p. 139; and in the ſecond Diſſertation prefixed to Mr. Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry.

We now come to the third, or Normanno-Saxon epoch of the language; for whoſe introduction due preparation had been made, not only by the conſtant reſort of the Norman nobles to the Court of the Confeſſor, but by the very ſyſtem of education for children, who learnt French at ſchool. The Frankiſh idiom was now viſibly intermixing in our language, whoſe ſubjugation was completed by the Norman conqueſt. The changes it produced (too numerous for us to conſider with minuteneſs) have been accurately traced by Dr. Hickes; and a due conſideration of them by the careful reader will afford lights upon our preſent orthography which might otherwiſe elude his obſervation.

G was ſometimes melted into i or ẏ; as in iunge for ȝeonge, young; cæie for cæȝe, a key; and ælmihti for ælmihtiȝ. C was in many caſes rejected, and k received as its ſubſtitute, as in kyng for cyng; in others ch was adopted, as in child for cild. F, under the new invaders, was limited in its power; live was the ſubſtitute for life, ꝛeoven for ꝛeoꝛen, and heovene for heoꝛone; all of which are yet retained. A final was ſometimes changed for e, and ſometimes totally omitted. E gave place to the diphthong æ; and ð and ꝺ were indiſcriminately applied. ꝑ, when preceding m, was rejected, as in pimman for ꝑꝛimman. Um was occaſionally altered to en; and ſuch ſubſtantives as before had their nominative and accuſative caſes plural ending in aꝛ had now their terminations in eꝛ, as, for ꝛtanaꝛ, ꝛtaneꝛ; ſuch alſo were biꝛcoꝑeꝛ, cingeꝛ, &c. Alterations of a minuter nature in the ſpelling of words muſt be ſought for in Dr. Hickes, who has diſplayed extraordinary acuteneſs in marking the new words and barbarities of phraſe

phraſe which the Normans introduced.—The words he has divided into three claſſes, the Gallo-Francic, the Gallo-Latin, and the Daniſh. Among the firſt of theſe ranks ȝpæf, *a grave* (or repoſitory for the dead). Such too were, generally ſpeaking, the names for animal food which had been prepared for the table, as *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Veal*; while to the living animal its Saxon name was ſtill preſerved: a proof perhaps that the Normans were better ſkilled in the art of the cook than of the herdſman. Of the ſecond, or Gallo-Latin claſs, a ſlight peruſal of a few pages of the Saxon Chronicle will ſupply a hundred inſtances.* And of the Daniſh it muſt be obſerved, that when theſe conquerors iſſued from the North under the banner of their chieftain Rollo, they carried with them a dialect pretty near the early Saxon, parts of which they mingled with the Frankiſh tongue; ſo that for many words imported by the Normans we have to ſeek a Cimbric origin. Among theſe were our preſent *fellow*, *to call*, *to crave*, and ȝaꝛ-lan, *to ſettle*. Beſide theſe, there are a few words which the Normans introduced, whoſe parentage remains in uncertainty; ȝcæ, *ſhe*; and ȝcaꝛꝛ-naþ, *to ſcatter*, are two of them.

Having thus briefly hinted at the riſe and changes of the language, it may be proper to ſay ſomething of the grammars. Our Saxon Grammarians, with the hope of rendering their works as appropriate in foreign countries as in their own, have generally cloathed their inſtructions in the Latin language; yet was this the ſole complaint, it might be borne with; but the grammatical ſtudy which they recommend is planned and conducted on the principles of Latin grammar. Nor is this confined to Saxon grammars only: the ſame degeneracy has crept into the principles of modern Engliſh grammar, and perhaps with greater facility, as our language has at various times received many augmentations from the Latin.—But in Engliſh, though there is much Latin, the Saxon predominates. The Romans, by conqueſt and migration, continually changed and amplified the genius of their language: it was their pride to improve it both in energy and comprehenſion. But the Engliſh have been ever proud to boaſt the perſpicuity of their native tongue; its verbs have never been objected to as complex; nor do they want inflections to ſignify the varities of time; and that multiplication of tenſes which loads the Latin tongue is perfectly unneceſſary in the Engliſh; in ſhort, as the language of a civilized nation, its form and conſtruction is the ſimpleſt in the world; and for all theſe beauties it is indebted to the Saxon.

Of the Saxon Grammars, however, of which the world is already in poſſeſſion, the beſt, the moſt elegant, and moſt conciſe, is Mr. Thwaites's;* it is a compendium of all that is indiſpenſably requiſite for a ſcholar in the larger Grammar of Dr. Hickes. Both Mrs. Elſtob's Rudiments,† the Grammar Mr. Lye prefixed to the Etymology of Junius (Oxford, 1743, fol.), and Mr. Manning's to Lye's Dictionary ſtand much indebted to it. Mrs. Elſtob was however unwilling to acknowledge Mr. Thwaites's ſeventh declenſion of nouns ſubſtantive; perhaps becauſe Dr. Hickes had omitted it. And Mr. Lye reduced the number of declenſions to four; anðȝit and þoɲð, which formed the third and fourth of Mr. Thwaites's, being viewed as exceptions from the firſt. Another Grammar, but now unuſually ſcarce, was publiſhed in 1726, by the celebrated Orator Henley, as the tenth number of his Complete Linguiſt. Such ſtudents as have time and opportunity will find it no waſte of labour to peruſe them all. Whatever eſſential, from the copiouſneſs of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, may have fled from memory, Mr. Thwaites's will recal and fix. Mrs. Elſtob gives moſt, if not all, the grammatical terms in true old Saxon, from Ælfric's Tranſlation of Priſcian. And Mr. Manning, it will be readily owned, has placed ſeveral parts of the grammar in a new light.

* From the arrival of St. Auſtin it is probable Latin words were gradually mixed with the genuine Saxon. And many innovations muſt be attributed to King Alfred, who in the execution of his great deſign of rendering learning not only more perfect but more general, brought into uſe many words of Latin etymology.

* Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica ex Hickeſiano Ling. Septentr. Theſauro excerpta.—Oxon. 1711. 8vo.

† The Rudiments of Grammar for the Engliſh-Saxon Tongue, firſt given in Engliſh by Eliz. Elſtob. Lond. 1715. 4to.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE found much inconvenience from the ſtate, or rather the execution, of part of our bankrupt laws; eſpecially the declaration and payment of dividends. Many a dividend is loſt to the right owner for want of information as to time of payment, and place where, and party paying, &c. How the inconvenience may be remedied I do not know. If you drop the hint, Mr. Editor, we ſhall probably ſoon find ſome of your intelligent correſpondents with a plan at hand, much better than any I could ſuggeſt. But, would it be practicable to publiſh, annually or occaſionally, a liſt of unclaimed dividends under bankrupt and inſolvent eſtates, as the Bank publiſhed unclaimed dividends of ſtock? A work of this deſcription would experience no want of ſubſcribers.

Would it be inconſiſtent with the conſtitution and object of that reſpectable body, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to offer a premium for the moſt complete liſt, within a given time? Or would it not be a profitable adventure for a Company?

Suppoſe every houſe furniſhing a certain number of dividends for inſertion, were preſented with a copy gratis, as an inducement to aſſiſt. Moſt would recover ſomething, otherwiſe irrecoverable.

I am aware of difficulties, apparently inſurmountable; but *Labor omnia vincit*. There are perſons whoſe buſineſs it is to regulate the affairs of bankrupts, &c. Theſe, I preſume, would be proper and capable for the work.

I have often thought, a ſociety, whoſe object ſhould be to collect information for the man of buſineſs, in order to remove difficulties he is expoſed to, in the proſecution of his traffic, both at home and abroad, &c. would be of great advantage and utility in this mercantile country. Is there any ſuch Society in exiſtence?—Which Society among us comes neareſt to the object? Your's,

A FREQUENT CREDITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROOFS *of the* PERMANENCY *of the* STATE *of* UNSUSCEPTIBILITY *of the* SMALL POX, *by* MEANS *of the* COW POCK.

MR. B. JESTY, and his ſon, Mr. Robert Jeſty, of Downſhay, Iſle of Purbeck, proved, at the Vaccine Inſtitution, Broad-ſtreet, Firſt, that the former had the cow-pock caſually, about fifty years ago, and though often in contact with people ill of the ſmall-pox, he eſcaped it.

Secondly, That he himſelf inoculated his wife and two ſons, Robert and Benjamin, from his cows, when the ſmall-pox was in the village, and in his houſe, in 1774.

Thirdly, That all the three vaccinated perſons have often been in the way of the ſmall-pox, without taking it.

Fourthly, That the two ſons were inoculated for the ſmall pox fifteen years ago, without effect.

Fifthly, While they were in town the laſt fortnight.

Mr. Robert Jeſty was inoculated by four punctures, for the ſmall-pox, immediately from a child in the ſixth day of the eruption, at Dr. Pearſon's Lecture room, in the preſence of his pupils.

Sixthly, Mr. Jeſty diſliking the ſmall-pox, he was alſo again inoculated, in four places, with the vaccine matter, from a ſubject in the ninth day of vaccination.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. TOULMIN, in the advertiſement to his edition of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, publiſhed in 1793, ſolicited "communications as materials for the continuation of the Hiſtory of the Proteſtant Diſſenters from the Revolution to the preſent Times."

You will oblige ſeveral diſtant readers by informing them, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether there is any proſpect of ſuch a work being ſoon publiſhed. I am, &c.

New York, JAMES EASTBURN,
July 13, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS *in* NATURAL HISTORY.

No. II.

THE CAT.

IN the year 1798, a cat with a ſingle kitten was brought to one of the pupils of the Weſtminſter hoſpital, by a perſon belonging to that hoſpital, who had taken them from the hollow part of a decayed tree in the Bird-cage-walk, St. James's Park. At the time they were found the kitten appeared to be ten or twelve days old. They were taken care of; and the curioſity of the pupils was greatly excited to know, if poſſible, what inducement the mother could have had to adopt ſo unuſual an aſylum for her offſpring.

ſpring. After various enquiries in the neighbourhood to aſcertain the owner of the cat, he was at length diſcovered to be a milkman who lived in Tothill-fields. This man had alſo a dog, with which the cat had generally lived on the moſt friendly terms. During her pregnancy, however, ſhe had become ſomewhat ill-tempered, and the two animals quarrelled. The conſequence of the quarrel was, that the cat on a ſudden entirely forſook the houſe, and was loſt to the family. What inducement ſhe could have had to wander at leaſt a mile and a half from her home, to take her reſidence, at laſt, in a hollow tree, can ſcarcely be conjectured; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that this was the firſt place that preſented itſelf, likely to afford ſhelter for herſelf and her young ones. Although ſhe had only a ſingle kitten when ſhe was found, yet as ſhe was at that time in an extremely lean and emaciated ſtate, it is not improbable that ſhe might have had more, but had been compelled by hunger to devour them, as many other animals are known occaſionally to do in ſuch circumſtances.

HORSE.

Fleury, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, remarks, that about the year 799, a council was held in England, one of the decrees of which forbade the cutting off of horſes' tails, and the eating of their fleſh.

ELEPHANT.

The Sieur Brüe, in his Travels along the Weſtern Coaſt of Africa, informs us that ſome Frenchmen in ſailing up the river Kurbali, in a boat, found an elephant faſt in the mud, which they hoped, in conſequence, to make an eaſy prize. When they got near they fired at him with their muſkets, but the balls only ſerved to enrage the animal. The elephant, fixed as he was in the mud, had no other means of avenging himſelf than by filling his trunk with muddy water, and pouring it in a torrent upon his aſſailants. This was ſo often repeated, that the men were at length obliged to row off, in order to empty their boat of the mud. In the mean time, continues the writer, with the aid of a ſtrong flood ſetting down the river, the animal was enabled to ſwim in ſafety to the ſhore, and eſcape.

He ſays that the elephants lie in the mud of the river ſometimes in herds of forty, fifty, or upwards. This, as he conjectures, is for the purpoſe of cooling and refreſhing themſelves. He aſſerts that they ſcarcely take any notice of travellers as they paſs by them, unleſs the latter are raſh enough to fire at and wound any of them, in which caſe they are ſometimes known to become dangerous enemies.

According to the account of Captain Hawkins, written about the year 1608, and publiſhed in Purchas's Pilgrims, the Great Mogul kept at that time no fewer than three hundred elephants in the royal ſtables. Theſe were, at certain times, all brought before him, richly clad in trappings of cloth of gold or velvet. They were ſo well trained and managed, that Hawkins ſays he ſaw the king command one of his ſons, a boy only ſeven years old, to go to one of the elephants for the purpoſe of being lifted up in his trunk. The animal performed this part by taking the child from the ground, and placing him in the hands of one of his keepers. He afterwards, on being ordered, did the ſame to ſeveral other children which were preſent.

Smith, in the Account of his Voyage to Guinea (performed in the early part of laſt century), informs us that the motion of the elephant in the water is ſo ſwift that no ten-oared boat could be able to keep pace with it. He ſays that the elephants fed principally on a ſort of fruit not unlike a papaw, which grows wild in ſeveral parts of Guinea. This fruit is found in abundance upon Taſſo iſland, and the elephants often ſwim over thither from the continent, for the purpoſe of eating it.

THE LION.

A Florentine nobleman had a mule ſo exceedingly vicious as to be altogether ungovernable, from its kicking and biting every perſon that approached it. He ordered it to be turned into the court of his menagerie, and a lion to be let looſe upon it. The lion roared aloud when he firſt obſerved the animal, but the mule, without ſeeming at all alarmed, ran into a corner of the court, and ſo placed herſelf that ſhe could only be attacked in the rear. In this ſituation ſhe waited the onſet, at the ſame time watching with the greateſt attention all the motions of her adverſary. The lion, aware of the difficulty, uſed all his art, but to no purpoſe, to throw her off her guard. At laſt the mule, ſeizing a favourable opportunity, gave him ſuch a ſalute, in the face, with her hind feet, as to beat out eight or ten of his teeth; and to compel the animal to retire to his lodge, without making any further attempts to ſeize upon her, and thus leaving her in quiet poſſeſſion of the field.—*Voyage dans l'Affrique Occidentale par Labat*, vol. ii. p. 16.

It is a vulgar error that the lion is alarmed

alarmed at the crowing of a cock. He is, however, said to be frightened at the appearance of serpents near him. Some of the Moors, induced by this notion, when they are pursued by a lion, are said occasionally to loose their turban entirely out, and wave about the twisted linen so as to make it appear like a serpent. The Sieur Frejus, in his Travels in Mauritania, informs us that this will always have the desired effect of driving the animals away.

The natural disposition of the lion is universally allowed to have more of magnanimity, and contempt for inferior enemies, than that of most other large and predatory animals. This has induced many persons to relate wonderful, and, in some instances, altogether incredible stories respecting this royal beast. A Jacobin monk of Versailles, says the Pere Labat, being in slavery at Mequinez, resolved, with a companion, to attempt his escape. They got out of their prison, and travelled during the night only, to a considerable distance, resting in the woods by day, and hiding themselves amongst the bushes. At the end of the second night they came to a pond. This was the first water they had seen since their escape, and of course they approached it with great eagerness; but when they were at a little distance from the bank, they observed a lion. After some consultation, they agreed to go up to the animal, and submissively to implore his pity: accordingly they kneeled before the beast, and in a mournful tone related their misfortunes and miseries. The lion, as they told the story, seemed affected at the relation, and withdrew to some distance from the water. This gave the boldest of the men an opportunity of going down to the pond, and filling his vessels, whilst the other continued his lamentable oration. They afterwards both passed on their way before the lion, which made no attempt whatever either to injure or molest them. The story, as thus related by two superstitious old monks, is too ridiculous to obtain any credit as to the motives which induced the animal to such a mode of conduct. It, however, may be considered to rest on a better foundation, when it is observed that the lion might have had his appetite fully satisfied previously to their appearance, and at that moment have been too indolent to attempt to injure them. His retiring at the relation of their story, was, no doubt, to suit his own convenience only, thus interrupted as he was by the wanderers.

The Moors use the skin of the lion as quilts for their beds. It is said to have the remarkable property of keeping rats or mice out of any room where it is deposited, for a considerable length of time after it is taken from the animal.

THE TIGER.

In 1693, when M. Bosman was on the coast of Guinea, several sheep kept at one of the forts had been destroyed by a tiger, which at length became so bold that he once made his appearance about three o'clock in the afternoon. Bosman perceived his approach, and, accompanied by a gunner, two Englishmen, and two negroes, all armed with muskets, he pursued and overtook the animal, but not before he got into a small thicket of underwood, which they beset. The gunner entered the thicket, but in a few minutes came running out, almost frightened to death, and leaving behind him his hat and slippers. The tiger had bitten him, but, luckily for the poor fellow, the breaking down of some of the branches so much alarmed the animal as to make him retreat again. One of the Englishmen on this resolved to enter the wood with his musket, and, if possible, to dislodge the animal. The tiger suffered him to approach tolerably near, then sprang upon him with extreme fury, and would soon have torn him to pieces, had not his cries brought Bosman and the negroes to his assistance, who compelled the ferocious animal to quit his prey. The man, however, was so wounded, as to remain altogether senseless for some hours afterwards, and in consequence the men retired and gave up the combat.

This same tiger was not, however, deterred from coming again in the course of a few days, and killing some more sheep, which induced Bosman to attempt another mode of destroying him. He made a sort of trap of strong pales, twelve feet long, and four broad, and fastened it to the ground, by placing on the top upwards of a thousand weight of stones. It had a double plank door, and in a small place in one corner were put two small hogs, so secured that the tiger could not possibly get at them. The door was set open, like that of a rat-trap. The stratagem succeeded so well, that three days afterwards the animal was caught. He did not, as it was expected, roar out on finding himself ensnared, but immediately set to work with his teeth in order to eat through the

boards; and had not perſons been ſtationed to watch the trap, he would have effected his eſcape in the courſe of half or three quarters of an hour, for he ſoon rent the inner from the outer door, and gnawed the pales through half their thickneſs. Boſman was called to the ſpot; and, to ſecure the animal, he put the muzzle of his gun, loaded with three balls, betwixt the pales. The furious beaſt eagerly catched at it with his mouth, and was killed by its ſingle diſcharge.

Contrary to the received opinion, this traveller found that the tiger is not much afraid of fire: for in ſpite of the great fires that were kindled for the purpoſe of preventing the approach of the abovementioned animal, he often came apparently fearleſs to the ſheep-folds, and devoured his prey unreſtrained by the light.

THE RACCOON.

This animal is frequently hunted by dogs in ſome parts of North America. And when it runs up a tree to ſave itſelf, which, if poſſible, it contrives to do, a man generally climbs after it, and ſhakes it to the ground, when the dogs kill it. It is a very deſtructive animal amongſt poultry, creeping by night into the houſes where they are kept, and ſometimes deſtroying at one onſet a whole ſtock. It is eaſily tamed, and may even be rendered ſo docile as to run about the ſtreets, like a domeſtic animal. But it is altogether impoſſible to break it of its miſchievous habit of thieving. Sugar and other ſweet meats muſt be carefully hidden from it, for if the cheſts or boxes containing theſe be not conſtantly faſtened, it opens them, and devours their contents with great eagerneſs. It is on this account chiefly that many perſons are induced to forbear the diverſion which this ape-like animal would otherwiſe afford them.

The fleſh of the raccoon is eaten, and is ſaid to be exceedingly well flavoured. Their ſkins are uſed in the manufacture of hats, and the fur is ſaid to rank next to that of the beaver for excellence. The inhabitants of America frequently wear the tail round their necks in winter.

Theſe animals, in their wild ſtate, lodge in the hollows of trees during the day, never going out except at night, unleſs the day be cloudy, and unuſually dark. Profeſſor Kalm was informed by ſeveral perſons well acquainted with the manners of the raccoons, that in bad weather, eſpecially during ſnow, or ſtorms, they will ſometimes lie in their holes for a week together without once making their appearance abroad. In gardens they often do much damage among the apples, cheſnuts, plums, and grapes. When they obſerve a hen ſitting on her eggs, they are ſaid firſt to kill the bird, and then devour the eggs.

THE PORCUPINE.

Theſe animals are found in plenty in the woods of Ceylon; and the Dutch ſettlers frequently hunt them with dogs. Their ſharp quills, however, often faſten into the bodies of dogs that ruſh too eagerly upon them, ſo that it is by no means uncommon for them to loſe their lives in the purſuit.—*Thunberg's Travels*, vol. iv. p. 233.

THE STORK.

In the winter ſeaſon ſtorks are very numerous in Seville. Almoſt every tower in the city is peopled with them, and they return every year each to their proper neſts. They deſtroy all the vermin to be found on the tops of the houſes; and from this circumſtance and their devouring a great number of ſnakes, which abound in the neighbourhood, they are conſidered by the inhabitants as welcome gueſts, and are looked upon with peculiar veneration. —*Dillon's Travels in Spain*, p. 308.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

This bird ſpends its winter in Lower Egypt. Sonnini ſaw ſeveral in different parts of the Delta, where they prefer the cloſeſt covert, and places near the water. Here they do not exert that melodious voice, nor thoſe brilliant modulations which make our European groves reſound. The only ſound they utter here is that kind of hoarſe note, that rattling in the throat, which in Europe ſucceeds their uſual ſtrains. They arrive in Egypt in the autumn, and depart in ſpring. They are, however, perhaps, more freely diſperſed through Syria, and ſome other diſtricts of Aſia, than Egypt. Sonnini, however, obſerves that they are ſufficiently common in the latter country.—*Sonnini's Travels in Egypt* vol. ii. p. 52.

THE COMMON SNIPE.

The fields about Roſetta, which had juſt been ſtripped of the crop of rice, were filled with ſnipes. They were ſingularly numerous. Theſe birds arrive in Egypt in the beginning of November, and paſs their whole winter there.—*Sonnini*, vol. i. p. 338.

(*To be continued.*)

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A DIRGE.

SPEED on the Night-wind's wing, my sighs,
While bends my head to earth;
Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,
The grave of parted worth!

The piercing, rapid, ardent, mind,
To useful science bent;
Th' expansive soul, to human kind
With free devotion lent;

Ambition high of noble fame,
From pride from envy clear,
That burnt, a bright benignant flame,
His onward course to cheer;

The beaming eye that lurk'd below
The furrow'd brow of thought;
The large discourse of lucid flow
With bland persuasion fraught;

The helping hand, the watchful eye
Awake to ev'ry call;
The heartfelt tone of sympathy,
"That dearer was than all:"

These, these, grim Death! thy hasty prey,
To yon cold tomb are borne,
And Mem'ry still from day to day
Must linger there to mourn.

Speed on the Night-wind's wing, my Sighs,
While bends my head to earth;
Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,
The grave of parted worth!

L. A.

ADDRESSED TO A BRANCH OF THE RIVER AVON.

AH! happy stream, that glides away
Through vales romantic, wild and gay,
Yet scarcely rippling heard to stray,
A calm unruffled tide;
Whose placid current, deep and clear,
Reflects the pencil'd landscape near,
And murmurs on the pilgrim's ear,
Who wanders by its side;

Till lost in lowly shades unseen,
It quits the mild Arcadian scene,
And hides in tangl'd thickets green
Its many winding way.
Such is the hapless maiden's lot,
Who pensive loves, by all forgot,
To seek some lone sequester'd spot,
Or ivy'd cloister grey.

There soon the sufferer sinks to rest,
No more with earthly cares oppress,
And o'er that once lov'd heaving breast
The quivering alders wave.
Yet Cynthia, empress of the night,
Descending oft, with dewy light,
In starry zone and circlet bright,
Shall bless the vestal's grave.

M.

THE YEAR's LAST DAY.

WESTWARD, with declining motion,
Sinks the sun, the king of day,
Early, from the eastern ocean,
To emerge with golden ray.

Now we view no Flora closing
In the dusk her sleeping train,
Or the dawn of morn disclosing
All the beauties of her reign.

Tho' Winter spurn her lilies, roses,
Yet Lucilia, Nature's child,
'Mid the storms of night reposes,
Like the snow-drop in the wild.

VIGIL.

DE HOROLOGIO PULVEREO.

PERSPICUUS vitro pulvis qui dividit horas,
Dum vagus anguſtum ſæpe recurrit iter,
Olim erat Alcippus, qui Gallæ ut vidit ocellos,
Arſit, et eſt ſubito factus ab igne cinis.
Irrequiete cinis! miſeros teſtabere amantes,
More tuo, nulla poſſe quiete frui.

IMITATED.

THE sand, that ceaseless in the crystal pours
Its narrow stream, and marks the fleeting hours,
Was young Nicander once, nor fame distrust;
By Clara's sparkling eyes consum'd to dust;
Which, never now at rest, informs mankind,
That love is destin'd no repose to find.

E. HARWOOD.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHY is the rose, whose sweets regal'd the sense,
When blooming on his mossy native tree,
Far to a stranger's breast transplanted thence,
No more an object of delight to me?

Why is the Nymph, whom once, with fond desire
I cherish'd as the darling of my heart,
An alien—from whose sight I now retire,
As shuns the wary bird the fowler's art?

She charms another with her winning grace,
With secret glance lights up his longing eye;
And blushes when she marks his smiling face,
Her looks, her smiles, her blushes tell me why!

Thus, when a child, I thought the moon was mine—
Queen of the blue and starry realms of night!
But lo! her heav'nly beauties only shine,
Enamour'd of the Sun, her God of light.

LOVE ELEGY.

THE ſparkling wine foams high—a truce to Care!
Time bids us haſte celeſtial joys to ſip;
The ſmiling bev'rage, like a wanton fair,
Starts from the cup to meet the glowing lip.

And will ye ſlight the roſy God of Wine?
Deep in the bowl diſſolve Love's magic pearl;
For coy and cruel nymphs forbear to pine,
Pleaſure knows none but the kind, willing girl.

Cupid! vile urchin, in Love's laſt campaign,
Deep was my wound when miſchief wing'd thy dart!
But tell me, Chloe, what was thy diſdain?
With keener woe it rent my bleeding heart.

Like ſome poor ghoſt, whoſe grave knows no repoſe,
I walk'd the night, devour'd with wan deſpair:
Scaling the cliff, tho' bent with heavy woes,
I plung'd amidſt the waves to drown my care.

Cold was the ſea that quench'd my boſom's fire;
Love ſank o'erwhelm'd amidſt old Ocean's roar;
Loud rav'd the wind, yet calm grew each deſire,
I curſt my fair one's charms—and ſought the ſhore.

"Unfeeling Ocean," weeping Cupids ſung,
"Could not our pray'rs your cruel boſom move?
"When from your womb our mother, Venus, ſprung,
"Alas! how could you prove the Death of Love?

HILARIO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAIL! to thee, Maid* of power divine,
Thou who canſt make the future ſhine,
In Flatt'ry's colours dreſt:
Bring with thee ſcenes of fairy joy,
Unmix'd with care, or baſe alloy,
And ſooth my ſoul to reſt.

Borne on thy pow'rful wings, I ſoar
Beyond Britannia's happy ſhore,
To Eaſtern climes afar;
Where* Science firſt her iron bands
Burſt, and illum'd the neighb'ring lands
With her bright beaming ſtar.

Where Britiſh warriors oft have bled,
And oft mix'd glorious with the dead,
To ſerve their Country's cauſe:
Where Clive victorious laurels gain'd,
Where Haſtings juſtly was arraign'd
By injur'd Britain's laws.

Ere three revolving years are paſt,
My eyes thy golden coaſts at laſt
May view in real dreſs;
Where Ganges rolls his foaming floods
Thro' fruitful plains and dreary woods,
My limbs the green earth preſs.

Kingſland, A.
Sept. 4, 1805.

* Hope.

* Alluding to the progreſs of Science from the Eaſt to the Weſtern World.

THE MISANTHROPE.

WELCOME thou blaſting ſtorm!
That, burſting, wrecks the peaſant's humble hope,
Thou ſhoweſt me Nature in congenial form,
And rend'ſt a world to joy a Miſanthrope.

Each fire-flaſh tranſport gives,
And dark delight each thundering peal inſpires;
It ſeems as Hell was ſwallowing all that lives,
And gulphing Nature in eternal fires.

Yet once this boſom glow'd
With ev'ry generous impulſe youth can raiſe,
Freſh-blooming Hope illumin'd life's dark road,
And ſmiling Pleaſures ſeem'd to court my ways.

But ſoon the Tempeſt's gloom
In leaden clouds enwrapt each joy-gilt ſcene;
Smooth fawning Treachery lur'd me to my doom,
And ſtamp'd my curſe on all the ſons of men!

Power of the blaſting Storms!
Pour on each mortal head the lightning's rage!
Give Nature to her elemental forms,
And blot the world from thy recording page!

EXTRACTS

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DR. WILLIAM BROOME.

IN an original letter to him from Mr. Pope, dated Auguſt 29, 1730, and giving him an account of Elijah Fenton's death, was this curious paſſage. "I condole with you from my heart, on the loſs of ſo worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone I muſt tell you, he has done you many a good office, and ſet your character in the faireſt light to ſome, who either miſtook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the ſame for me.—Adieu! Let us love his memory, and profit by his example."

EPITAPH ON AN ASS.

The Milaneſe author of "Voyage d'Eſpagne fait en l'Année 1755, tranſlated into French from the Italian, by Pere de Livoy, Barnabite, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1772; at p. 101 of vol. ii. gives a very ingenious and epigrammatical epitaph in Italian upon the aſs which carried his baggage, among which were his books, and by falling into a ditch, was drowned, by which means his books were ſpoiled. He had the aſs buried and made the following epitaph upon it; but the beauty and poignancy is not preſerved in any of the tranſlations. It was in his paſſage between Valladolid and Salamanca.

Qui d'un pigro aſinel ripoſan l'oſſa,
Che non uſo a portar di libri il pondo
Cadde, e mon nella vicina foſſa,
Seco traendo tutti i libri al fondo.
Deh! paſſagier, 'chai pizzicore, et poſſa
Di traſcinar volumi per lo mondo,
Non ti venga, per dio! la fantaſia
Di mai fidare agli aſin libraria.

C'ygit maitre baudet, d'inſolente memoire,
Qui, de livres portant un trop peſant fardeau,
Perit, en les fauſſant dans un foſſé plein d'eau,
Pour dernier trait de ſon hiſtoire.
O vous! de vos livres jaloux,
Voyageurs, qui croiriez perdre la Tramontane
S'ils n'etoient par tout avec vous,
Gardez-vous d'en charger un Ane.

On m'avertit, que cette Epitaphe etant en Italien, ne ſeroit pas communément intendue; c'eſt pourquoi j'en fis en Eſpagnol une autre que voici:

Aqui yace ſepultado
Un Borricho dedichardo
Que caendo en fatal rio,
Pobrecito, ſe morio,
Por traen libros atados,
Que quedaron bien mojados:
Epor eſſo no uego a ſer
En Salamanco Bachiller.

D'un Ane ici c'eſt le Tombeau,
Glorieux de porter de livres une charge,
Au bord de cette foſſé il marchait trop au large,
Et culbutant, perit en les fauſſant dans l'eau!
Il alloit avec gravité;
Mais malheur à qui le pied manque!
Sans cet 'echec il eut été
Fait Bachelier de Salamanque.

PHYSICIANS.

In the remoteſt ages, the Egyptians had no other phyſicians than their prieſts. This cuſtom obtained likewiſe amongſt the Syrians and Hebrews. Aſa firſt uſed the aſſiſtance of proper phyſicians, and was reproved for it: 2 Chron. xvi, 12. The ſame cuſtom prevailed in India and all over the Eaſt. The ancient Tartars and Mongouls had no other phyſicians than their prieſts: and we find it ſo at preſent among all the ſavage nations of Siberia, and even in America.—*Account of the Nations of the Ruſſian Empire.*

JOHN STRYPE.

In one of the letters of Dr. Samuel Knight, canon of Ely, dated Bluntſham, near St. Ives, March 24, 1733, is the following paſſage relating to Strype, the antiquary.

"I made a viſit to old father Strype when in town laſt: he is turned of ninety, yet very briſk and well, only a decay of ſight and memory. He would fain have induced me to undertake Archbiſhop Bancroft's Life; but I have no ſtomach to it, having no great opinion of him, on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy againſt the Puritans than any of his predeceſſors.

"Mr. Strype told me, that he had great materials towards the life of old Lord Burghley, and Mr. Fox, the martyrologiſt, which he wiſhed he could have finiſhed; but moſt of his papers are in characters: his grandſon is learning to decipher them."

EDWARD FOX, BISHOP OF HEREFORD, 1535.

How greatly he was in favour with Henry the VIIIth, may be diſcovered by part of a letter wrote by Richard Paiſe,

dean of St. Paul's, to the king, in 1527, when the affair of the divorce was in agitation.

"I ſende unto your grace herein cloyſed, an alphabete in the Hebrewe tunge, deſyryng the ſame to delyver the ſaide alphabete to Maiſter Foxe yourſelf, with commandement to hym to gyve good diligence for to obteine the inteiligence thereof, and to have it promptly without booke, for he ſo doying ſhall within the ſpace of one monyth have ſufficient knowledge of the Hebrew tunge, for to judge thereby the Lattyn tranſlation, LXX interpreters in Greeke, and the trouth compryſed in the Hebrewe bookes, whereby ye ſhall have a great advantage, when he in whome ye put mooſte truſte, ſhall truely advertyſe you of the trouth, as I do perfectly knowe he wyll doo, both by his wyſedome, lernynge and fidelite to your highneſſe for the lytell aquayntance I have made with hym." This letter was firſt printed in Kotſer Codicis of Robert Wakefield in 1528.

TO THE REV. MR. COLE AT MILTON NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

Maſon, near Glouceſter, Aug. 15, 1774.

"DEAR SIR,

"AS I am your diſciple in Antiquities (for you ſtudied them, when I was but a ſcoffer) I think it my duty to give you ſome account of my journeyings in the good cauſe. You will not diſlike my date. I am in the very manſion, where King Charles I, and his two eldeſt ſons lay, during the ſiege; and there are marks of the laſt's hacking with his hanger on a window, as he told Mr. Selwyn's grand-father afterwards. The preſent maſter has done due honour to the royal reſidence, and erected a good marble buſt of the Martyr, in a little gallery. In a window is a ſhield in painted glaſs, with that King's, and his Queen's arms, which I gave him; ſo you ſee I am not a rebel, when *alma mater* Antiquity ſtands god-mother.

"I went again to the cathedral, and on ſeeing the monument of Edward II, a new hiſtoric doubt ſtarted, which I pray you to ſolve. His majeſty has a longiſh beard, and ſuch were certainly worn at that time. Who is the firſt hiſtorian that tells the ſtory of his being ſhaven with cold water from a ditch, and weeping to ſupply warm, as he was carried to Berkeley-caſtle? Is not this apocryphal? The houſe whence Bp. Hooper was carried to the ſtake is ſtill ſtanding *tale quale*. I made a viſit to his actual ſucceſſor Warburton, who is very infirm, ſpeaks with much heſitation, and, they ſay, begins to loſe his memory. They have deſtroyed the beautiful croſs. The two battered heads of Hen. III, and Edw. III, are in the poſt-maſter's garden.

"Yeſterday I made a jaunt four miles hence, that pleaſed me exceedingly, to Prinknaſh, the individual villa of the Abbots of Glouceſter. I wiſhed you there with their mitre on. It ſtands on a glorious but impracticable hill, in the midſt of a little foreſt of beech, and commanding Elyſium. The houſe is ſmall, but has good rooms, and though modernized here and there, not extravagantly. On the ceiling of the hall is Edward the IVth's jovial device—*A Faucon ſerrurſe*. The chapel is low and ſmall, but antique, and with painted glaſs, with many angels in their coronation robes; i. e. wings and crowns. Henry VIII, and Jane Seymour lay here; in the dining room are their arms in glaſs, and of Catherine of Arragon, and of Brays, and Bridges. Under a window, a barbarous bas-relief head of Harry, young: as it is ſtill on a ſign of an ale-houſe, on the deſcent of the hill. Think of my amazement, when they ſhewed me the chapel plate, and I found on it, on four pieces, my own arms, quartering my mother-in law Skerrel's, and in a ſhield of pretence, thoſe of Forteſcue; certainly by miſtake, for thoſe of my ſiſter-in-law; as the barony of Clinton was in abeyance between her and Forteſcue Lord Clinton. The whole is modern and blundered: for Skerrel ſhould be impaled, not quartered, and inſtead of our creſt, are two ſpears tied together in a ducal coronet, and no coronet for my brother, in whoſe time this plate muſt have been made, and at whoſe ſale it was probably bought; as he finiſhed the repairs of the church at Houghton, for which I ſuppoſe, this decoration was intended. But the ſilver-ſmith was no herald you ſee.

"As I deſcended the hill, I found, in a wretched cottage, a child, in an ancient oaken cradle, exactly in the form of that lately publiſhed from the cradle of Edward II. I purchaſed it for five ſhillings, but don't know whether I ſhall have fortitude enough to tranſport it to Strawberry-hill. People would conclude me in my ſecond childhood.

"To day I have been at Berkeley, and Thornbury-caſtles. The firſt diſappointed me much, though very entire. It is much ſmaller than I expected, but very entire, except a ſmall part burnt about two years ago, while the preſent earl was in the houſe. The fire began in the houſe-keep-

er's

er's room, who never appeared more; but as she was strict over the servants, and not a bone of her was found, it was supposed that she was murdered, and the body conveyed away. The situation is not elevated, nor beautiful, and little improvements made of late, but some silly ones *a' la Chinoise* by the present dowager. In good sooth, I can give you but a very imperfect account; for, instead of the lord's being gone to dine with the mayor of Gloucester, as I expected, I found him in the midst of all his captains of the militia. I am so sillily shy of strangers, and youngsters, that I hurried through the chambers and looked for nothing but the way *out* of every room. I just observed, that there were many bad portraits of the family, but none antient; as if the Berkeleys had been commissaries, and raised themselves in the last war. There is a plentiful addition of those of Lord Berkeley of Stratton; but no knights templars, or barons as old as Edward the I; yet are there three beds, on which there may have been as frisky doings three centuries ago, as there probably have been within these ten years. The room shewn for the murder of Edward II, and the 'shrieks of an agonizing king,' I verily believe to be genuine. It is a dismal chamber, almost at top of the house, quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of footbridge, and from that descends a large flight of steps that terminate on strong gates, exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*. In that room they shew you a cast of a face in plaister, and tell you, it was taken from Edward's. I was not quite so easy of faith about that; for it is evidently the face of Charles the I.

"The steeple of the church, lately rebuilt handsomely, stands some paces from the body; in the latter are three tombs of the old Berkeleys, with cumbent figures. The wife of the Lord Berkeley, who was supposed to be privy to the murder, has a curious head-gear; it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatre foils, and, like Lord Toppington's wig, allows no more than the breadth of a half crown to be discovered of the face.—Stay, I think I mistake; the husband was a conspirator against Richard II, not Edward. But in those days, loyalty was not so rife as at present.

"From Berkeley-castle I went to Thornbury, of which the ruins are half ruined: it would have been glorious if finished. I wish the lords of Berkeley had retained the spirit of deposing till Harry the VIIIth's time! The situation is fine, though that was not the fashion; for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court. The prospect was left to the servants. Here I had two adventures: I could find no body to shew me about. I saw a paltry house that I took for the sexton's at the corner of the close, and bade my servant ring, and ask, who could shew me the castle. A voice in a passion flew from a casement, and issued from a divine: 'What! what was it *his* business to shew the castle! go look for some body else! what did the fellow ring for, as if the house was on fire!' The poor Swiss came back in a fright, and said, the doctor had sworn at him. Well, we scrambled over a stone style, saw a room or two glazed near the gate, and rung at it. A damsel came forth, and satisfied our curiosity. When we had done seeing, I said, 'Child we don't know our way, and want to be directed into the London road; I see the duke's steward yonder at the window; pray desire him to come to me, that I may consult him.' She went: he stood staring at us at the window, and sent his foot-man. I do not think Courtney is resident at Thornbury. As I returned through the close, the divine came running out of breath, and without his beaver, or band, and calls out, 'Sir, I am come to justify myself; your servant says, I swore at him; I am no swearer—Lord bless me! (dropping his voice) is it Mr. Walpole!' 'Yes sir, and I think you was Lord Beauchamp's tutor, at Oxford, but I have forgot your name.' 'Holwell, sir.' 'Oh, yes;' and then I comforted him and laid the ill-breeding on my footman's being a foreigner, but could not help saying, 'I really had taken his house for the sexton's. 'Yes, sir, it is not very good without, won't you please to walk in?' I did, and found the inside ten times worse, and a lean wife suckling a child. He was making an index to Homer, is going to publish the chief beauties; and I believe had just been reading some of the delicate civilities that pass between Agamemnon and Achilles, and that what my servant took for oaths, were only Greek compliments.' Adieu.

"You see I have not a line more of paper.

"Your's ever,

"HORACE WALPOLE."

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the late* DR. CURRIE *of* LIVERPOOL.

JAMES CURRIE, M. D. was born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming in Dumfriesshire, on May 31ſt, 1756. His father was the eſtabliſhed miniſter of that pariſh, whence he afterwards removed to that of Middlebie. Dr. Currie was an only ſon: of ſix ſiſters, two alone are now ſurviving. He received the rudiments of learning at the pariſh ſchool of his native place, whence he was transferred to the grammar-ſchool of Dumfries, one of the moſt reputable ſeminaries of the kind in Scotland. His original deſtination was for a commercial life, and he paſſed ſome years of his youth in Virginia in a mercantile ſtation Diſliking this profeſſion, and unwilling to be a witneſs of the impending troubles in the American colonies, he quitted that country in 1776, and in the following year commenced a courſe of medical ſtudy at the univerſity of Edinburgh, which occupied him almoſt without interruption for three years. A proſpect of an appointment in the medical ſtaff of the army, which would not admit of the uſual delay of an Edinburgh graduation, induced him to take the degree of Doctor of Phyſic at Glaſgow. He arrived, however, in London too late for the expected place; but ſtill determining to go abroad, he had taken his paſſage in a ſhip for Jamaica, when a ſevere indiſpoſition prevented his ſailing, and entirely changed his lot in life. He renounced his firſt intention; and, after ſome conſideration reſpecting an eligible ſettlement, he fixed upon the commercial and rapidly increaſing town of Liverpool, which became his reſidence from the year 1781.

The liberal and enlightened character which has long diſtinguiſhed many of the leading inhabitants of that place, rendered it a peculiarly favourable theatre for the diſplay of the moral and intellectual endowments for which Dr. Currie was conſpicuous, and he ſoon roſe into general eſteem. Indeed, it was not poſſible, even upon a caſual acquaintance, for a judge of mankind to fail of being ſtruck by his manly urbanity of behaviour, by the elegance and variety of his converſation, by the ſolid ſenſe and ſagacity of his remarks, and by the tokens of a feeling heart, which graced and dignified the qualities of his underſtanding. No man was ever more highly regarded by his friends; no phyſician ever inſpired more confidence and attachment in his patients.

In 1783, Dr. Currie made a very deſirable matrimonial connexion with Lucy, the daughter of William Wallace, Eſq. an Iriſh merchant in Liverpool. Of this marriage a numerous and amiable family was the fruit, by which his name promiſes to be worthily perpetuated. His profeſſional employment rapidly increaſed; he was elected one of the phyſicians of the Infirmary, and took his ſtation among the diſtinguiſhed characters of the place of his reſidence.

His firſt appearance from the preſs was on occaſion of the lamented death of his intimate friend Dr. Bell, a young phyſician of great hopes ſettled at Mancheſter. His elegant and intereſting tribute to the memory of this perſon was publiſhed in 1785, in the firſt volume of the Tranſactions of the Mancheſter Philoſophical and Literary Society, of which they were both members. He was elected a member of the London Medical Society in 1790, and communicated to it a paper "On Tetanus and Convulſive Diſorders," publiſhed in the third volume of its Memoirs. In 1792, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. A very curious and inſtructive "Account of the remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck," communicated by him to that body, was publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of that year.

The mind of Dr. Currie was not made to be confined to a narrow range of ſpeculation, and nothing intereſting to human ſociety was indifferent to, or unconſidered by, him. The war with France conſequent to its great revolutionary ſtruggle was regarded by him, as it was by many other philanthropiſts, with diſapprobation, with reſpect as well to its principles, as to its probable effect on the happineſs of both countries. A pamphlet which appeared in 1793, under the title of "A Letter Commercial and Political addreſſed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Jaſper Wilſon, Eſq," was generally underſtood to proceed from his pen. The energy of language, the weight of argument, and the extent of information, diſplayed in it, drew upon it a large ſhare of notice. It ſoon attained a ſecond edition, and various anſwers atteſted the degree of importance attached to it in the public eſtimation. One of the reſpondents took the unwarrantable liberty of directly addreſſing Dr. Currie,

Currie, in print, as the author, at the same time affecting the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance, although no correspondence between them had subsisted for a number of years. It can scarcely be doubted that this infringement of the rules of liberal controversy was made with the malignant purpose of exposing Dr. Currie to popular odium, and injuring him in his profession. He felt it as such; but the particular line of his principal connexions, together with the solid basis of the character he had established, enabled him to despise the efforts of party malice.

The greater distinction a professional man acquires from pursuits not belonging to his profession, the more necessary it becomes for him to bring himself into notice as a successful votary of the art or science to which his primary attention is due. Of this point Dr. Currie was very far from being neglectful. To those who employed him he was abundantly known as a skilful and sedulous practitioner, and the medical papers he had already published gave him reputation among his brethren. This reputation was widely extended and raised to an eminent degree by a publication which first appeared in October 1797, intitled "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water Cold and Warm as a Remedy in Febrile Diseases; with Observations on the Nature of Fever, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition." The practice of affusion of cold water in fevers, which is the leading topic in this work, was suggested to the author by Dr. Wright's narrative in the London Medical Journal of his successful treatment of a fever in a homeward-bound ship from Jamaica. Dr. Currie copied and greatly extended it, and investigated the principles by which its use should be directed and regulated. He discovered that the safety and advantage of the application of cold was proportionate to the existing augmentation of the animal heat, and he found the thermometer a very valuable instrument to direct the practitioner's judgment in febrile cases. He may therefore be considered as the principal author of a practice which has already been attended with extraordinary success in numerous instances, and bids fair to prove one of the greatest medical improvements in modern times. The work, which contained many ingenious speculations and valuable observations, was very generally read and admired. A new volume was added to it in 1804, consisting of much interesting matter on different topics, especially in confirmation of the doctrine and practice of the former volume respecting cold affusion. The free and successful employment of this remedy in the scarlatina was one of its most important articles. The author had the satisfaction of receiving numerous acknowledgments of the benefit derived from his instructions both in private and in naval and military practice. He himself was so much convinced of the utility of the methods he recommended, that a revision of the whole work for a new edition was one of the latest labours of his life.

Dr. Currie might now, without danger to his professional character, indulge his inclination for the ornamental parts of literature; and an occasion offered in which he had the happiness of rendering his taste and his benevolence equally conspicuous. On a visit to his native county in 1792 he had become personally acquainted with that rustic son of genius *Robert Burns*. This extraordinary but unfortunate man having at his death left his family in great indigence, a subscription was made in Scotland for their immediate relief, and at the same time a design was formed of publishing an edition of his printed works and remains for their emolument. Mr. Syme of Ryedale, an old and intimate friend of Dr. Currie, strongly urged him to undertake the office of editor; and to this request, in which other friends of the poet's memory concurred, he could not withhold his acquiescence, notwithstanding his multiplied engagements. In 1800 he published in 4 vols. 8vo. "The Works of Robert Burns, with an Account of his Life and a Criticism on his Writings: to which are prefixed some Observations on the Character and Condition of the Scottish Peasantry." These volumes were a rich treat to the lovers of poetry and elegant literature, and Dr. Currie's part in them, as a biographer and critic, was greatly admired, as well for beauty of style as for liberality of sentiment and sagacity of remark. If any objection was made to him as an editor on account of unnecessary extension of the materials, the kind purpose for which the publication was undertaken pleaded his excuse with all who were capable of feeling its force. Its success fully equalled the most sanguine expectations.—Repeated editions produced a balance of profit which formed a little fortune for the destitute family; and Dr. Currie might

might congratulate himself with having been one of the most effectual friends of departed genius that the annals of British poetry record.

Every plan for promoting liberal studies and the improvement of the human mind had in him a zealous and active supporter. In the formation of those literary institutions which have done so much honour to the town of Liverpool, he, with his intimate and congenial friend, the distinguished author of the Lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X., stood among the foremost; and their names were always conjoined when mention was made of the worth and talents which dignified their place of abode. No cultivated traveller visited Liverpool without soliciting Dr. Currie's acquaintance, and his reception of those introduced to him was eminently polite and hospitable.

In his Life of Burns, remarking upon that partiality for their own country which appears almost universally in the natives of Scotland, he has observed, that "it differs in its character according to the character of the different minds in which it is found; in some appearing a selfish prejudice, in others a generous affection." He was himself a striking exemplification of this fact; for the sentiment in him was principally shewn in the kindness with which he received all his young countrymen who came recommended to his notice, and the zeal with which he exerted himself to procure them situations suited to their qualifications. Indeed, a disposition in general to favour the progress of deserving young persons was a prominent feature in his character. He loved to converse with them, and mingled valuable information with cheering encouragement.

Though externally of a vigorous frame of body, Dr. Currie had a predisposition to those complaints which usually shorten life; and in the year 1784 he had experienced a pulmonary attack of an alarming nature, from which he was extraordinarily recovered by the use of horse-exercise, as related by himself in his case inserted in the 2d volume of Dr. Darwin's Zoonomia. He was, however, seldom long free from threatnings of a return, and his health began visibly to decline in the early part of 1804. In the summer of that year he took a journey to Scotland, where among other sources of gratification he had that of witnessing the happy effects of his kindness on the family of Burns. His letters on this occasion were delightful displays of benevolence rejoicing in its work. He returned with some temporary amendment; but alarming symptoms soon returned, and in November he found it necessary to quit the climate and business of Liverpool. How severely his departure was felt by those who had been accustomed to commit their health and that of their families to his skill and tenderness, can only be estimated by those who have experienced a similar loss. He spent the winter alternately at Clifton and Bath; and in the month of March appeared to himself in a state of convalescence which justified his taking a house in Bath, and commencing the practice of his profession. From the manner in which his career opened, there could be no doubt that it would have proved eminently successful; but the concluding scene was hastily approaching. As a last resource he went in August to Sidmouth, where, after much suffering, which he bore with manly fortitude and pious resignation he expired on August 31st, 1805, in the 50th year of his age. His disease was ascertained to be a great enlargement and flaccidity of the heart, accompanied with remarkable wasting of the left lung, but without ulceration, tubercle, or abcess.

Few men have left the world with a more amiable and estimable character, proved in every relation of life public and domestic. In his professional conduct he was upright, liberal, and honourable; with much sensibility for his patients without the affectation of it; fair and candid towards his brethren of the faculty; and though usually decided in his opinion, yet entirely free from arrogance or dogmatism. His behaviour was singularly calculated to convert rivals into friends; and some of those who regarded him with the greatest esteem and affection have been the persons who divided practice with him. To his character in this point a most honourable testimony has been given in a short article inserted in a Bath newspaper by the worthy and learned Dr. Falconer. His powers of mind were of the highest rank, equally fitted for action and speculation: his morals were pure; his principles exalted. His life, though much too short to satisfy the wishes of his friends and family, was long enough for signal usefulness and for lasting fame.

J. Aikin.

Stoke-Newington,
September 19, 1805.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

MR. PRESTON, some time since laid before this body, a very interesting and elaborate paper, under the title of an "Essay on the natural Advantages of Ireland, the Manufactures to which they are adapted, and the best Means of improving those Manufactures." This essay is divided and subdivided into many parts: the great divisions relate, first, To the natural advantages of Ireland, with regard to manufactures; and, secondly, he shows how they may be extended and improved.

The climate of Ireland is mild, temperate, and salubrious, and the natural fertility of the soil superior to that of England: the rocks even are clothed with grass. Those of lime-stone with a thin covering of mold have the most beautiful verdure, so that sheep-walks seem to be pointed out by nature, as the proper destination for a great portion of the soil of this island. Besides these, there are vast tracts of mountainous ground adapted to the rearing and breeding numbers of black cattle, which are expeditiously fattened in the rich and moist plains below. Few countries are watered in an equal degree with Ireland. She boasts of a multitude of rivers, many of them navigable, and of streams innumerable, which, says Mr. P., "while they refresh the soil, and embellish the scene, invite the hand of industry, to lay out bleach-greens, establish manufactures, and erect mills and machinery on the banks." Hence also the means of intercourse of all parts of the kingdom with each other by inland navigation.

The bowels of the earth are rich in mines of copper, lead, and iron: they produce also coals and culm more than sufficient for the consumption of the country, and a variety of other mineral substances of great use in the manufactures. Ireland possesses inexhaustible quarries of beautiful marble, and all the materials for building, wood only excepted, in the greatest profusion.

Mr. P. shews that the situation of Ireland, with respect to foreign relations and commerce, is peculiarly favourable to the encouragement of industry, and the advancement of productive labour. The principal disadvantages are the want of timber, and of fuel which is so necessary in almost all the manufactures.

In another part of this Essay, Mr. Preston investigates the nature and principles of the chief manufactures of Ireland, with a view of determining which is the best adapted to the country. The *Linen* trade, he says, replaces three distinct capitals which had been employed in productive labour: the capital of the farmer, who produced the flax; the capital of the master manufacturer, who employed the hands in its progress to the state of linen web; and the capital of the bleacher who finishes it for consumption.

Mr. P. lays it down as an axiom, that a manufacture is entitled to distinguished preference, which can be fabricated wholly, or for the most part, from domestic materials. This praise is peculiarly due to the linen manufacture, since almost all the money advanced from the capital of the society to set in motion the linen manufacture, circulates within the society itself. From the moment of the seed being first put into the ground, to the time of its being exhibited in the market, in the form of a piece of white linen, every thing is the native growth of the soil, every thing the productive labour of the inhabitants of the country. This manufacture possesses another excellence; it carries the productive labour of the workman to the highest pitch of value. The acquired value, which the skill and exertion of the manufacturer bestow, in the progress of the manufacture, is greater, in proportion to the intrinsic value of the raw materials in the linen manufacture, than in most others. The same parcel of flax may be made into a piece of common linen, worth two shillings a yard, or into a piece of cambrick of twelve times the value; merely, by the different exertions of the spinners and weavers. A circumstance of peculiar excellence in the linen manufacture is its intimate connection with agriculture; it not only employs the people actually engaged in the manufacture itself, but also, the husbandman in raising the *primum* about which it is conversant. The cultivation of flax is attended with considerable profit, and it employs great numbers of women and children who might be otherwise a burden on the community.

In the same way Mr. P. examines and discusses at large the advantages and disadvantages that attend upon the woollen and cotton manufactures. He then devotes a section of his Essay to a comparison of the three manufactures, deciding clearly in favour of the linen. He then proceeds to

notice the silk manufacture; and afterwards that of hard-ware, and others where fire is a principal agent. The principal obstacles to the success of these branches of trade are the want of capital and the want of fuel. In speaking of glass, as one of those manufactures that require a large capital and much fuel, Mr. P. says, "Glass is a substance of such an unbounded variety of uses and forms; it is capable of being wrought up to such a surprizing degree of brilliancy; it not only contributes so much to the embellishment of our houses and tables, but is so necessary, in an infinite variety of applications, to the comfort and convenience, the cleanliness and health of man; that it must quickly become an object of great consideration in every country where industry resides. Consider the prodigious advantages of glazed windows, in our climate, where the sun is seldom so powerful, that we should wish to exclude him, and where the object of the architect must be to transmit as much light as possible, and, at the same time, to exclude the damp air. Consider the variety of useful vessels, for common purposes, that are formed of this substance; consider its important services to science, particularly in chemistry, optics, and electricity. It is no wonder, therefore, that every country should feel the value of this manufacture, and wish to exercise the arts of producing its fabrics. In fact, the exertions of Ireland have been directed to this branch of industry; and her essays, as far as they have extended, have been more successful, than in most other manufactures, and reflected equal credit on the taste and application of our workmen." To the manufacture of glass, Mr. P. recommends as an almost necessary appendage to the linen manufacture that of paper.

The second part of this Essay relates to the encouragement of manufactures in Ireland: the consideration of this leads the author to notice the general obstacles to the prosperity of trade and manufactures; which are, 1. War. 2. Want of toleration, or persecution. 3. Laws indiscreetly meddling, to confine, or vex the manufacturer in his operations; such are some of the excise laws. 4. Taxes that check the consumption of a manufacture. 5. Multiplied festivals. 6. Prejudices respecting usury, tending to keep money out of circulation. 7. Luxury among manufacturers, consuming their capital, and cramping their operations. These are the obstacles to the progress of trade, and it is assumed by Mr. P. that much encouragement of manufactures must depend on the operations of moral causes. "Man," says he, "has been too much considered as a mere machine, actuated only by physical impulses; and thus have most economical writers endeavoured to reduce his exertions, his value and political importance, to abstract calculations and arithmetical tables. Figures only expressing quantities can be applied only to objects, which are susceptible of addition and subtraction; but when numbers are employed to calculate with exactness national prosperity, when they are applied to develope the secrets of government, and the springs of human action, on which national industry and exertion depend, they lead to the most absurd consequences."

In treating on the general methods of promoting industry and the arts, Mr. P. enters at large into a variety of very interesting topics; he shews the necessity of applying philosophy and science to manufactures, and considers the effect which abundance of provisions and agriculture have upon them: he considers the beneficial consequences of frugality, and the evils attending upon the prodigality of Ireland.

"Prodigality," says he, "is the prevailing disposition of the Irish; their apparel, their houses, their attendants, their tables, their equipages, all are in a style respectively beyond their means. This, too generally begins with the higher orders; and goes on, in a regular graduated scale, down to the lowest classes. Every one aspires to a rank above his own, aping its manners, and vying with it in dissipation. The country 'squire, tired of cultivating his demesne and leading the life of unassuming ease and plenty, that his ancestors led before him, mortgages part of his estate; buys a seat in parliament; brings his family on the *pavé* of Dublin; rigs himself out in clumsy finery, and second-hand airs; haunts levees like a ghost; besieges the doors of secretaries, and under secretaries, like a catch-pole; and thinks himself well rewarded with a place of five hundred a-year during the continuance of his parliamentary being. Foolish Man! he never stops to consider, that the sum paid for his return for a borough, together with what he might have accumulated by economy and decent frugality, would have purchased the fee simple of an income as great as that, for which he sacrifices his independence, his quiet, his character, and the morals of his family.

What does the merchant or shop-keeper? He commences business with perhaps two thousand

thouſand pounds, which is conſidered as a handſome capital. The whole, or the moſt part of this capital he expends on the fine of a large houſe, and on furniture. His ſtock in trade he obtains on credit. He keeps a pair of hunters, and a harlot. He indulges himſelf in all the pleaſures of the table. He frequents the gaming-houſe. In ſhort, he lives in the ſtyle of a man, who had already acquired an ample fortune. He flatters himſelf, that by frequent entertainments, and conviviality, he ſhall acquire friends, and form uſeful connexions. His credit totters,—he gets a wife, with ſome money; this wards off the evil day, for a ſeaſon, only to return with greater certainty; for the wife is not leſs extravagant than the huſband. The man becomes a bankrupt; pays two ſhillings and ſixpence in the pound; and is happy if he can become a tide-waiter, a gauger, a hearth-money collector, or an enſign of militia. He dies, and leaves a race of idle uneducated beggars to burthen the community. Such is the hiſtory of many a merchant and maſter manufacturer in Ireland."

Mr. P. next treats of morals and public inſtruction, and upon the effects of regulations and reſtrictions in trade. The laſt chapter in the Eſſay contains obſervations reſpecting the encouragement of the linen, woollen, cotton, and paper manufactures, and upon other topics which are deeply intereſting to the welfare of a people. Without, however, attempting to follow the author in theſe particulars, we ſhall conclude this account of his Eſſay by tranſcribing a paſſage recommendatory of philoſophical knowledge as a mean of promoting the commerce of the country.

"Philoſophy and ſcience will contribute to the increaſe and improvement of manufactures, by diſcovering and pointing out for uſe, new ſubſtances or ſuch as were not known or ſuppoſed to be the produce of the country,—by indicating new, and more profitable applications of ſubſtances already known,—by ſuggeſting profitable uſes for ſubſtances now known, but neglected and unemployed.

"Philoſophy and ſcience will alſo contribute to improve the quality, the ſtrength, the fineneſs, the beauty of fabrics, to abridge the labour of the manufacturer in producing them, by various improvements in the conſtruction and adaptation of machinery, by calling into action the different mechanic powers, as auxiliaries to mere human ſkill, induſtry, and manual ſtrength.

"In the production of new ſubſtances, agriculture, mineralogy, and chemiſtry, may combine their forces. Agriculture will naturalize and raiſe uſeful plants, which may furniſh new materials for new manufactures, or the preparation of which may, in itſelf, be a manufacture. It is ſuppoſed, that among other valuable plants, which might be cultivated advantageouſly in this country, madder, liquorice, ſaffron, hops, hemp, and tobacco, offer a fair proſpect of ſucceſs. The want of capital, the oppreſſive and diſcouraging influence of tithes, and the apathy and indolence too generally prevalent in Ireland, have hitherto proved bars to experiments of this kind. There are many known, and common vegetable ſubſtances, which are now neglected, but might be applied to uſeful purpoſes; thus, as I have obſerved, a coarſe texture, fit for making ſacks, waggoners' frocks, and other articles of that kind, may be manufactured from the fibres of nettles. There are many common vegetables, which are known to contain the aſtringent tanning principle, and might prove uſeful ſubſtitutes for oak bark in the proceſs of tanning leather. There are many other plants, which would prove excellent ingredients for the preparation of dying ſtuffs.

"Mineralogy might diſcover many uſeful ſubſtances, the perfect metals, coals, cobalt, fuller's-earth, ochres, clays and ſands for potteries, and the glaſs manufactures; all theſe, by furniſhing new objects and materials of manufacture, would afford new ſources of employment to an induſtrious population. Chemiſtry, alſo, by producing different ſubſtances for the purpoſes of the dyer, the painter, and other manufacturers and artiſts, will greatly enlarge the catalogue, and extend the ſphere of induſtry."

To Mr. THEOPHILUS SWIFT was adjudged, by the Royal Iriſh Academy, the Gold Prize Medal, for an Eſſay on the Riſe and Progreſs of Rhime.

The object of this eſſay is to prove that *rhime* has its origin in no excluſive language, but is original in all thoſe, where it hath at any time prevailed. To find therefore the origin of rhime, the author ſeeks for it in the origin of language itſelf.

Another intereſting Paper laid before this Academy, conſiſts of "Notices relative to ſome of the Native Tribes of North America, by JOHN DUNNE, Eſq."

In ſpeaking of Tchikanakoa, a celebrated chief, he ſays, it was he who commanded the United Indians at the defeat of St. Clair: he was "an uncommon man

for with the talents and fame of an accomplished warrior, he is the uniform supporter of peace and order, among five or six tribes who put their trust in him; simple, wise, temperate, ardent in his pursuits; speaking different languages eloquently, attached to the hereditary chief of his tribe, whom he supports though he might supplant; preserving his dignity among the vulgar of every rank, by a correct reserve; to his friends, as it were, unembodied, shewing all the movements of his soul, gay, witty, pathetic, playful by turns, as his feelings are drawn forth by natural occasions; above all things sincere."

"While the weapons, dresses, and trinkets of these people find their way into our cabinets; ornaments drawn from the Indian wardrobe of the mind, the dresses in which they exhibit the creations of their fancy, may by some be thought not uncurious.

"The North American Indians from the south of the Missouri, and from thence to the Northern Ocean, have no idea of poetry, as it derives its character from rhime or measure. Their songs are short enthusiastic sentences, subjected to no laws of composition, accompanied by monotonous music, either rapid or slow, according to the subject, or the fancy of the singer. Their apologues are numerous and ingenious, abounding with incidents, and calculated to convey some favourite lesson. Their tales, too, generally inculcate some moral truth, or some maxim of prudence or policy. In one the misfortunes of a great chief are so linked with his vices, and wind up so fatally at last, that a man of worth whom he sought to oppress, is by his own agency made the instrument of his destruction, and established as his successor. The private virtues of this successor, particularly his respect for the other sex, the want of which was the great vice of his predecessor, is made the foundation of his fame and prosperity. In another, the particular duties of women are enforced, by showing how certain women who deviated from ordinary rules, were persecuted by the Manitoo of the woods; in the progress of which, they are made to owe their safety, in various trials, to some particular act of female discretion or delicacy, which they had before neglected. The Indians have their Circe, as well as the Greeks, she is very seducing, and the fate of her votaries very terrible; the strokes of the pencil by which she is drawn are masterly, but the tales respecting this lady are only calculated for the ears of men. This people, worthy of a better fate, are gradually degenerating and wasting away. I have seen, says Mr. D. an Indian nation already so degraded, that it cannot produce a single orator. Half a century will efface their best peculiarities, and, so multiplied are the causes of their decline, perhaps extinguish them altogether."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES SHARPLESS, (BATH), *for new-invented Combinations and Arrangements of Implements and Mechanical Powers, and certain Principles and Forms of Tables for Surveying, and various other Purposes.*

THESE inventions consist, first, of two or more wheels, pullies, rings, rollers, chains, or cords, toothed or notched, with different numbers of teeth or notches which are any how arranged so as to be capable of being impelled, an equal number of teeth or notches at a time, so that a successive variation or combination of their parts or points will take place, by which the number of impulses that formed them may be ascertained. What distinguishes this part of the invention from others intended for ascertaining distances, and counting animal or mechanical motions, is, that the wheels, pullies, &c. that compose the instrument may be separated and enclosed in different compartments of the same box, or in separate boxes, or in separate rooms: provided they are equally moved by the same power, a notch at a time, or (if they are rings, rollers, &c. of different diameters) an equal portion of their periphiries. We shall transcribe one of the examples given by the patentee, "Let there be two wheels, marked with characters corresponding with the number of their teeth, and a fixed pointer fast in the pins that they move upon; and suppose that by any animal or mechanical motion each wheel has been impelled twenty-three teeth, the larger will have made two revolutions and three over, the smaller two revolutions and five over: these numbers three and five, which I call indicial, will appear at the pointer. Set down the plenary numbers ten and nine, and

and their indicials opposite to them; subtract the first indicial 3 from the plenary number 10, and 7 remain, to which add the indicial 5=12; but as 12 is more than its plenary number 9, the 9 must be subtracted from it, which leaves 3; multiply the plenary 10 by 3=30; subtract the remainder 7 and 23 will be the number sought. This rule will answer for any two consequent numbers; or if there are two points, one at the plenary 10, another at the plenary 9, they will separate, and coincide by 90 impulses, at each of which the point 9 will have advanced on the wheel 10, $\frac{1}{90}$th part of its circumference, so that if one of the wheels is graduated with 90 points, and any hand or other pointer is fastened with, or formed out of the other wheel, each impulse will be designated thereby. If the index is for ascertaining time or distance, a socket may come through the under wheel, and a hand may be fixed upon it to traverse either upon the upper wheel, or upon a dial plate, fixed thereto, graduated with any portions of time or distance. Again let there be two odd numbers, differing by 2, as 11 and 9, any how equally impelled from the points at their plenary numbers, and indicials 3 and 7 are found at certain points on the figure. Here 15 being greater than the plenary 9, nine must be subtracted, and as the difference between the plenary number is 2, the remainder 6 must be divided by 2=3, and $3\times11-8=25$ the number sought. This rule will answer for any two consequent odd numbers."

Mr. S. gives other instances in his specification, and he says that his rules in their application are so easy that a child of eleven years old may answer any question relative to the combinations extending to 999900 almost as soon as the figures can be written down. The advantages of this mode of counting are the small expence of the instruments, and that every impulse is designated without fractional parts.

A peculiarity which distinguishes these numerical indexes is that if one hand of a counting-engine moves over a circle of 10 which signifies 1000, another over a circle of 10 which signifies 100, and another of 10 which expresses units, the pointer in the circle of 1000 is progressing a fraction of $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of its circle at every impulse, and the hand in the circle of 100, $\frac{1}{100}$th part, which occasions much uncertainty in extensive counting when the engine has been a little time in use; for the pointers in the different circles will not exactly coincide at their whole numbers. The endless variety in which the combination wheels may be put in motion by connected and intermediate powers are obvious to every mechanic, nevertheless Mr. S. has given some contrivances, the use of which he recommends, but for the description of their use we must refer to the specification itself.

Another part of the invention consists in certain modes of giving motion, at the end of every revolution of one wheel, to a tooth in another wheel, upon the same axis. The combination may sometimes consist of four numbers as at 13, 11, 10, 9. Find the number sought for 11, 10, and 9 as is directed in another part of the specification; suppose the number to be 829, divide it by 13, the remainder is 5, and let 3 be the number at which 13 is found, then $\frac{13+3}{2}=$ and $8-5=3$ and $3\times11\times10\times9+829=3799$. The combination wheels will extend to various useful purposes, as wind-gages, reels, and the measurement of cloth, &c. and where regular motions can be obtained from sand or water, time pieces may be constructed upon this principle. The arrangement for the particular purpose of surveying is a combination of a slay and wheel, which Mr. S. calls a geographer. The pole of the wheel is supported by a swivel, which has a horizontal motion within a socket at the end of the pole, and a perpendicular one on its own axis. The advantage of this over the perambulator is, that it may be drawn by a horse, and that the surveyor may ride in the seat fixed upon the pole. If the wheel is ten feet in diameter, and acts by a crank on its axis, upon the numerical index, the numbers represented on it will be the number of feet by adding a cypher to the end of it.

MR. THOMAS BARNETT'S, (LAMBETH), *for an Invention, whereby a requisite Quantity of Air would introduce itself into any Vessel containing Fluids, or a super-abundant Quantity of Air therein discharge itself, so as to preserve the Fluid in a constant State for Use, &c.*

Mr. Barnett's invention consists of a tube, which may be made of glass, earthenware, brass, copper, or any metal or material

terial of which a tube can be formed. The upper part of this tube resembles in shape, an inverted syphon, into which is to be inserted such a quantity of quick-silver, or other fluid, as will fill up the diameter, at the curve or circular bottom of the instrument; the long leg, or branch, is to be inserted into the vent-hole, bung-hole, or aperture, in the upper part of the cask, which hole should be so closed as totally to prevent any air from passing in or out of the cask or vessel, excepting through the tube; the consequence of which will be, that by every alteration, either of the quantity of the fluid within the cask, or its state, the quick-silver or fluid in the tube will be operated upon, and will vibrate, or be forced towards the enlarged part of either of the branches of that part of the tube denominated an inverted syphon, so as to permit a sufficient quantity of air to introduce itself into the vessel, or to emit itself from it, as occasion may require; immediately after which the quick-silver or fluid will resume its situation, operating in principle as a perpetual stopper, valve, or regulator. By which properties the invention possesses the advantages of adjusting the atmosphere within the vessel, preserving thereby the liquor in a constant state for use, and preventing it becoming dead or flat, notwithstanding a diminution of its quantity; also preventing its bursting the cask or vessel during its fermentation, which it must do when the cask or vessel is closed with a common vent-peg, and which if taken out to prevent this inconvenience, and not reinstated the instant fermentation has subsided, the circulation of the atmospheric air on the surface of the liquor will occasion it to become dead, and unfit for use; both which events the instrument or regulator here described is calculated to prevent.

MR. SAMUEL LUCAS'S (SHEFFIELD), *for a Method of separating the Impurities of Cast Iron without melting it, and of rendering the same malleable, &c. &c.*

The pig or cast iron being first made or cast into such form as may be most convenient for the purposes for which it is intended, is to be put into a furnace together with a suitable quantity of iron stone, iron ore, some of the metallic oxyds, lime, or any combination of these previously reduced into powder or small pieces, or with any other substance capable of combining with, or absorbing, the carbon of the crude iron. A degree of heat is then to be applied, so intense as to effect an union of the carbon of the cast iron with the substance made use of, and continued so long a time as shall be found necessary to make the cast iron either partially or perfectly malleable, according to the purposes for which it may be wanted. If it be intended to make the iron perfectly malleable, from one half to two-thirds of its weight of iron stone, iron ore, or other substance, will be found sufficient. Five or six days and nights the heat must be continued, and towards the close of the process this cannot be too great. But the proportion of the several substances made use of, and the degree and duration of the heat applied, must greatly depend not only on the nature of those substances, but also on the nature and qualities of the cast iron employed. The cast iron to be rendered malleable, and the substances to be made use of for that purpose, may be placed in the furnace in alternate layers; and, in order to prevent the iron stone, &c. from adhering to the iron, a thin layer of sand may be placed between them. For the improvement of articles manufactured of cast iron, the same directions may be observed; except that when the articles are small, a less proportion of the substances for producing malleability will be required, and also a less degree and continuation of heat.

MR. JOB RIDER'S (BELFAST), *for Improvements on the Steam Engine.*

The improvements described in this specification consist, (1) In lining the steam cylinder or cylinders with a soft metal, or a composition of metal, similar to hard pewter, of a sufficient thickness to admit of finishing the inside of the cylinder of such metal by draw-boring or otherwise. (2) In applying a hollow piston-rod, answering the purpose of an eduction pipe. (3) In the order of opening and shutting the valves: and (4) In regulating the engine's speed.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

Companion Prints, engraved in the chalk manner, from Pictures by Mr. Smirke. Plate 1. 'His Blood be upon us and our Children.' Plate 2. 'Behold, I see the Heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God.' R. Smirke, R. A. pinxit. J. Murphy excudit. J. Goadby sculpt.

IT is an unfortunate, though by no means an uncommon circumstance, that men of genius can rarely form a proper estimate of their own powers. That composition which has given them the most trouble, they almost invariably prefer to that which they produce with facility. Those productions which flow from their colours like a river from its source, they cannot hold in equal estimation with laborious efforts, where they strive against the bias of their own genius. Hogarth preferred his Sigismunda to his other admirable works; and, in this instance, displayed a lamentable proof of a giant not knowing where his strength lay; we have been told, that Mr. Smirke displayed another proof, in preferring these cold uninteresting delineations, to the inimitable works of humour with which he enriched the Shakespeare gallery, and to many other pictures that he has painted in the same walk. From the recollection of these works, which were never excelled except by Hogarth; we feel some reluctance in giving our opinion of the compositions now before us; in which, we are sorry to say, poverty of idea forms a prominent feature. The heads seem cast in one mould, and are only varied either by having no beard, by a round bushy beard, or a long beard: close-shaved, the features would be just the same. Though containing a great number of figures, yet in both subjects there are not more than three or four different positions of the hands, which for youth or age have the same marking. The figure of Christ in the first plate is mean and unimteresting. But it is useless to dwell on particulars, where the leading impression of the whole is regret, at seeing the talents of a great and original genius wasted on subjects where those talents are useless. The effect in the engravings is rather bordering upon mist and heaviness, with a superabundance of lines and dots.

Crazy Jane. S. Drummond pinxit. Smith sculpt.

Painters seem to think that these little simple subjects, which come home to the business and bosoms of us all, may be easily transferred to the canvas and copperplate. But whether we expect too much, in thinking that the picture should interest our feelings as much as the poem, or that it is not in the power of colours to convey to the mind ideas consonant to the words, we have scarcely ever seen any of them well depicted; so that all which can be said of Mr. Drummond is that he has not completely succeed in an attempt, in which almost every artist that has preceded him, has failed. I never have seen the two species of madness which mark the characters of Ophelia and Cassandra delineated with much interest, except in Mortimer's two etchings of characters from Shakespeare. But this great artist, with all his ability, was afraid of attempting that character so exquisitely described in the lines in Othello:

"My mother had a maid call'd Barbara,
"She was in love," &c. &c.

Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North Britain. From a picture in the possession of his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. J. Hopner, R. A. pinxit. S. Young, engraver to the Prince, sculpt.

This is a mezzotinto, whole length; but the effect is rather dark and heavy.

Right Hon. Francis Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland. Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince, by G. Clint. Martin Arthur Shee, R. A. pinxt. G. Clint sculpt.

From the well earned popularity of the nobleman, the well known abilities of the painter, and the merit of the portrait, this print bids fair for having an extensive circulation. It is a whole-length mezzotinto, in every point of view superior to that noticed above it.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, &c. &c. respectfully dedicated by permission to B. West, Esq. P. R. A. by the engraver, S. Benet, R. A. of the Prussian Academy at Berlin; from a picture painted by Sir W. Beechy, R. A. for the Council Chamber of the Royal Academy of London.

It is so very unusual to see any portrait painted by Sir W. Beechy that is not entitled to praise, that it is with some surprise, as well as reluctance, that we are

compelled to say, this is not worthy of his pencil; nor is it at all in his usual style of painting, nor such a resemblance of the original as we should expect to see on his canvas. The engraving is in line, but by no means good.

Panorama Views of St. Petersburgh; dedicated by permission, to his Imperial Highness Alexander I, Emperor of all the Russias; by J. K. Atkinson. Drawn on the spot, from the Observatory of Sciences.

This aquatint print gives a good idea of the splendour of this great city. Nothing that has the semblance of a poor private dwelling is to be seen; but from the abundance of churches, public buildings, magnificent mansions, and summer and winter palaces, one is half inclined to think, that all the princes of the earth have said, 'Come, let us go and live at Petersburgh.' It is, however, without question, a correct representation of the place, and as a print has very considerable merit.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Fuseli having accepted the situation of keeper, has been under the necessity of relinquishing the professorship of painting, which he formerly held with so much honour to himself; as the laws of the academy do not permit one member to hold two offices. The election for a professor took place on the 26th of August, at a general meeting of Academicians, when Mr. Opie was unanimously chosen. We congratulate the young students on this appointment, from which they are likely to derive great advantage. It has been said that it is not Mr. Opie's intention to avail himself of the three years which are usually allowed to a new professor to prepare his lectures, but that he means, if possible, to commence a course the ensuing winter.

Loutherbourg has nearly finished a large picture of Banditti, in which he has been very long engaged, for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is nearly 17 feet long, and the subject is treated in the best manner of the master, with great clearness, brilliancy and strength of character; and we are told is intended to form a part of the decorations of the grand drawing-room, which is fitted up in the Egyptian taste at Carleton house.

His Royal Highness has also engaged Mr. Bone to paint two large miniatures, one of them, from the admirable picture of Cymon and Iphigenia, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the other, from the whole length of Mr. Fox, exhibited by Mr. Opie; of which we remember thinking, that though, like all Opie's portraits, it bore a strong resemblance to the original, yet it was more like Mr. Fox at the moment he was meditating a reply to some bitter philippic which had been uttered against him in the House of Commons, than in the house of festive mirth, where his good-humoured hilarity and cheerfulness inspire the social board, and he enjoys and communicates

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

A large Historical Picture, by Rubens.

It has been said of Rubens, that he attempted to give a new character to the Flemish school, and he succeeded in his attempt, though the female figures, especially in his early pictures, are frequently fat, and bordering upon vulgar nature; but, even in these subjects, the exuberance of his fancy, the vigour of his pencil, and above all the unrivalled brilliancy and harmony of his colouring, so pre-eminently predominated over all his errors, that we were compelled to admire that which in an inferior artist we should have barely tolerated. Admitting this, what may we not expect from a large historical picture, evidently painted when his genius was in its meridian, in which no female is introduced? Such a picture, Mr. Elwin of Sloane-street has just had consigned to him from the Continent; and the writer of this article, who has seen many fine pictures during a short residence on the Continent, and most of the large collections in this country, does not hesitate to affirm, that when considered in all its points, he thinks it superior to any picture he ever saw; and he is told that Mr. Elwin has given a larger sum for it than ever was paid for any one picture that has been previously brought into England. The subject is the *Conversion of St. Paul*; and the management of the whole in the very first style of art. The composition is classically grand; the characters have an elevated dignity appropriate to their situation; and the extremities are marked with a strength and taste that has been rarely equalled. Through the whole, there is a lightness of touch, and freedom of pencil, which could only be attained by the enthusiastic energies of a great mind in a happy moment, without any of that *Germanic* miniature finishing, by touch upon touch, which we frequently see in the dry and polished productions of those *persevering labourers* in the art and mystery of limning. With respect to the colouring, it is perhaps better than when it came off the easel, for it might then have a brightness, that would in a degree dazzle

the eye; but time has mellowed the colours, which are in perfect harmony, as the picture is in perfect preservation. To adopt the phraseology of another science, it is a *bravura picture*, and, on the whole, a production, that if the artist had never painted any other, would have immortalized his name.

Mr. Bone is employed enamelling *Cymon and Iphigenia*, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's admirable picture; and *Mr. Fox*, from the whole-length exhibited by Mr. Opie. Both these performances are intended for the Prince of Wales, and the artist seems likely in them even to outdo his former excellence as an enamel-painter.

Mr. Turner, the engraver, has just completed a mezzotinto after Sir Joshua's fine picture of *Mr. Tomkins*, the celebrated writing-master. This was the last portrait Sir Joshua Reynolds exhibited, and is by many considered as his *chef d'œuvre*. The engraver has taken great pains with the plate, as it is the first that he has scraped from the works of that great master of the English school, and it is indeed a very happy imitation of the original.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Reconciliation; written by Mr. E. Button; the Music by Augustus Voight. 5s.

THIS production comprehends a story designed as a vehicle for the expression, by analogous melodies, of the various transitions and emotions of the mind.—Two airs, the one lively and the other plain time, are incidentally introduced, and the whole concludes with a glee for three voices. The story, which is by no means uninteresting, is prefixed to the publication, and prepares the auditor for the opening-scene, where Emma is supposed to be seated in a temple erected to Flora in the centre of her father's garden, and singing the air with which the composition commences. Various situations then ensue between Emma and her lover, in which the powers of the composer are exerted to express the several feelings of the parties and excite the sympathy of the hearer. Mr. Voight has, in the course of the piece, displayed much knowledge of his subject, and considerable command of fancy, as well as judgment in combination; and it is no compliment to say that he has added considerable interest to the tale upon which he had to comment, and that he has rendered the whole highly attractive and engaging.

Whitehaven Hunt, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, dedicated to the Stewards and Gentlemen of the Meeting, by William Howgill. 2s.

This imitation of a chace, commencing with the *salutation*, and ending with the *death*, exhibits a lively imagination and a power of clear expression. The "*unkenneling the hounds*" is given with great effect, and the "*returning home*" is highly spirited and chearful. The whole, we must in justice say, forms an attractive and well-variegated composition, and does much credit to Mr. Howgill's imitative talents.

Inglewood Hunt, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, inscribed to Mrs. Curwen, by William Howgill. 2s. 6d.

The general description of this sonata would not be dissimilar from that of the foregoing article; we shall therefore only say, that its merit, taken in the aggregate, is no way inferior; and that Mr. Howgill's qualification for productions of this kind is rendered very conspicuous by his present efforts.

A favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 1s. 6d.

Young piano-forte students will derive much improvement from the practice of this little production. The passages are well disposed for the hand, and the execution is of a cast to introduce the finger to new difficulties without painful efforts.—We have witnessed so much advantage from the practice of compositions similar to the present, that we cannot but be partial to them, and wish their authors every encouragement.

Une Sonate pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompagnement d'un Violon ou d'une Flute; composée et dediée à Mademoiselle Cipriani, par J. Jay. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Jay has in this sonata adopted so pleasingly familiar a style, as, we think, to ensure it a generally favourable notice.—The passages, while they accommodate themselves to the fingers of the novice, produce pleasure to the ear, and evince considerable talents in this slight but useful species of composition.

A second Troop, composed for the Wisbech Volunteer Band, and inscribed to Major Edes and Officers of the Corps, by George Guest, 2s. 6d.

This troop, which is published in *score*, accompanied with an adaptation for the piano-forte, possesses a considerable portion

of merit. The introductory movement is conceived with dignity, and the troop itself is bold and sprightly. The construction of the *score* bespeaks an intimate acquaintance with the powers of the different military instruments, and the effect of the composition, if well performed, cannot fail to do honour to the abilities of the author.

Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte; composed for the Improvement of young Beginners, by David Bruguier. 6s.

We can have the pleasure to strongly recommend these sonatinas to that class of practitioners for whose use they are expressly written. They have the merit of being easy and natural in their style, and so progressive in their execution, as to lead the pupil insensibly forward to passages the difficulties of which, without a gradual approach, are too often very slowly, and in some instances never perfectly, subdued.

A Sonata for the grand Piano forte, dedicated to Miss Dawson, of Papcastle, Cumberland, by William Howgill, 3s.

Mr. Howgill, who has furnished the musical world with a considerable number of interesting compositions, has acquitted himself in the present production with much taste and fancy. The opening movement is bold and animated; and the remaining parts, in which we find "*Lison dormoit,*" with variations, and other popular little airs, are so arranged as to evince a cultivated ear and considerable address in arrangement.

A Sonata for the Harp, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed by M. P. Delirmarc, 3s. 6d.

We find in this sonata considerable spirit of conception, and much of that ease and connection resulting from good natural taste and matured judgment. The passages are pleasing, and for the most part have the advantage of being suitable both for the harp and the piano-forte. The accompaniment is ably arranged, and calculated to greatly improve the general effect.

Murphy Delaney, a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Latour. 1s.

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IT appears from the report of the BARON VON KOTZEBUE, in his recent Travels through Italy, that the buſineſs of unrolling the Herculanean MSS. proceeds at Portici under the direction of M. HAYTER with ſucceſs and rapidity.—One hundred and thirty Manuſcripts have already been unrolled or are unrolling, and M. Hayter does not deſpair of being able to decypher the ſix hundred Manuſcripts which are ſtill extant. Eleven young perſons are conſtantly employed in unfolding the MSS., and two others in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the expence of His Royal Highneſs THE PRINCE OF WALES. Another work has been diſcovered of Philodemus, treating on the vices which border on virtues; beſides a work of Epicurus, of Phædrus, Demetrius Phalerus, and Colotes, the laſt in reply to Plato on Friendſhip. Among ſeven Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an hiſtorical work written in the ſtyle and manner of Livy; and, among the Greek ones, the entire works of Epicurus in the beſt ſtate of preſervation.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT, whoſe taſte on all ſubjects of criticiſm and the belles-lettres has often been the means of gratifying the public, is preparing a Collection of the beſt Sonnets, including many originals. This elegant work will appear in November, and will form two volumes, bearing the title of "Laurana."

Major CARTWRIGHT has in the preſs, and ready for almoſt immediate publication, a conciſe Eſſay, intitled, "The State of the Nation." This work is written not merely with an intention of exhibiting to view the good or ill management of the preſent Executive Government, but impartially commenting on oppoſite parties in the State, and on the laws and ſyſtems they have ſucceſſively introduced, and ſhewing the fatal conſequences of thoſe laws and ſyſtems; which conſequences, although they were not ſufficiently foreſeen at the ſeveral times when thoſe laws and ſyſtems were introduced, are now both ſeen and felt in the preſent alarming ſituation of our country: and the main object of the Eſſay is, to call the attention of the public to the obvious and very ſimple means to be adopted for averting the danger of invaſion, ſecuring conſtitutional freedom, and promoting national proſperity.

A new volume of Tranſactions of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Johnſon's Poets, with additional Lives, has been undertaken by the original Proprietors, and will make its appearance in the enſuing year.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch will ſhortly make its appearance, in which ſome miſtranſlations will be corrected, many additional notes inſerted, the deficient parallels ſupplied, Tables of Coins, Chronology, &c. and a copious Index ſubjoined; and the whole introduced by a preliminary Diſſertation on "The Credit due to the firſt Five Centuries of the Roman Hiſtory;" by the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM.

Dr. JARROLD, of Stockport, has in great forwardneſs a Series of Diſſertations, Philoſophical, Phyſiological, and Political, on Man. Diſſertation I. on Population, is in anſwer to Mr. Malthus on that ſubject.

The Rev. JOHN DICK, of Glaſgow, author of the Eſſay on the Inſpiration of the Scriptures, a work which has been well received by the public, has in the preſs Lectures on the Acts of the Apoſtles, which will be publiſhed in October.

Mr. THOMAS SKINNER SURR, the author of George Barnwell and Splendid Miſery, is engaged upon a third novel, which he intends to publiſh in November, under the title of A Winter in London, or Faſcinations of Faſhion.

The Monthly Journal of Original Voyages and Travels commences its third volume with ſome valuable Travels in the Morea and other parts of Turkey in Europe, performed in 1803 and 1804, ſome late Travels in Hanover, both from the French; together with FISCHER's late Travels in the South of France, and the recent Travels of an Engliſh Gentleman in Spain. The novelty and intereſt contained in this Journal is perhaps exceeded by none in the language.

The

The Mr. PARKER who amused the public a few years since by his Lectures pretending to refute the Copernican System, is trying further experiments on credulity by announcing high tides, which, according to some hypothesis of *his own* new philosophy, are to happen at certain times! We believe the expected high tide on the 10th of last August was one of his predictions; and, having failed, he now foresees with equal certainty and desires to announce that another extraordinary tide is to happen in October next! We have considered it our duty to notice and expose this daring system of empiricism.

An uniform edition of the Works of the late RICHARD GRAVES, author of the Spiritual Quixote, is preparing for publication.

The first volume of Mr. THEOPHILUS JONES's History of the County of Brecknock will be published in a few weeks. It will contain the chorography, general history, religion, laws, customs, manners, and language, of that county, and will be embellished with a map, and several plates of views and antiquities.

The enlarged edition of Memoirs of early Italian Scholars, by the Rev. W. P. GRESWELL, announced by us p. 372, is enriched with a very ample Account of the celebrated Joannes Picus, Prince of Mirandula, drawn from his own writings, and his correspondence with the most eminent scholars of his age. As we have hitherto had no other than very brief or very imperfect accounts of Picus, the present will have the recommendation of combining novelty with the interest universally allowed to attach to the character of this learned and accomplished nobleman.

Mr. HUMBOLDT is beginning to publish the results of his late Travels with an affectation which deserves to be reprobated. He begins with some expensive numbers of botany, and thence proceeds to some other numbers of zoology and geology, promising that he will condescend also to give to the public an *abridged* Account of his Travels, adapted to general reading. His condescension does not, however, terminate here; for he tells the world that he may probably in a few years publish a full Account of his Travels, but that the *abridged* Account may satisfy curiosity till he has leisure to gratify it fully!

Mr. IRVING, author of a work on English composition, and of the Lives of the Scottish Poets, is engaged on a Life of the celebrated George Buchanan.

A work on the Trinity, under the title of A New Way to settle Old Controversies, by a gentleman already known in the literary world, will be published in the course of a few weeks.

Mrs. PORTIA YOUNG is about to publish a Compendium taken from Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, containing Explanations of the concluding Part of Christ's History; to which is added, a Harmony of the Evangelists, with a Paraphrase and Notes. It will be published by subscription, for the benefit of a fatherless infant, a descendant of the great Sir Matthew Hale.

Mr. WOOLL has in the press Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, with a Selection from his Poetical Works, and an extensive Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons left by him for publication.

Mr. KELLY, author of the Elements of Book-Keeping, is engaged on a work, founded on the Hamburg Contorist, by Kruse, to be intitled the Universal Combist, or a Complete System of Exchanges, including the Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures, of all the Trading Nations and their Colonies.

Madame DE GENLIS having recently published in France an historical romance intitled The Life of Madame de Maintenon, the same will speedily make its appearance in an English dress, in two volumes.

Mr. W. PONTEY has nearly ready for publication a Work on the Training or Management of British Timber-Trees, whether intended for Use, Ornament, or Shelter; including an Inquiry into their general Diseases and Defects, the Means of preventing them, and the Remedies to be applied.

Mr. WILLIAM CLOSE has invented an apparatus for raising water by means of air condensed in its descent through an inverted syphon. This syphon has its higher orifice placed in a situation to receive both air and water at the same time. The air being conveyed by the velocity of the aqueous column to the lowest part of the syphon, and collected in a vessel, is employed as the medium for conveying pressure to raise water in another part of the apparatus. Mr. C. finds from experiments that a machine constructed upon this principle will raise water for domestic purposes, and although it will not perform half as much work as a bucket-engine by a forcing-pump, yet it may be kept continually employed, and is subject to very little wear, as its operation will almost be performed without friction.

Mr.

Mr. STOTHARD has found that the elasticity of the steel in watch-springs, &c. is greatly impaired by taking off the blue with sand-paper or otherwise, and, what is still more striking, that it may be restored again by the bluing process, without any previous hardening or other additional treatment.

It is not generally known that green succulent plants are much better preserved after a momentary immersion in boiling water than otherwise. The treatment is adopted for the economical preservation of cabbage and other plants which are dried for keeping, as it destroys the vegetable life at once, and seems to prevent an after-process of decay or mortification, by which the plant would have been more considerably changed, if it had not been so suddenly killed.

The following is a method for preserving wood in damp situations:—"Take twelve pounds of resin beat in a mortar, three pounds of sulphur, and twelve pints of whale-oil, let them be melted together over a fire; ochre-powder may be added to give it a proper colour. Of this preparation two coats are to be applied, after which the wood will not be subject to injury by humidity. The first coat should be laid on lightly, having been previously heated; the second after an interval of two or three days; a third may be added, if from the peculiarity of the situation it be judged expedient.

Mr. DAVIES GIDDY has lately described a singular fact of the invisible emission of steam and smoke together from the chimney of a furnace; though either of them, if separately emitted, is visible as usual.—"The flue (says he, speaking of a steam engine) for conveying off the smoke, and affording a draft, was made of rolled iron; and the steam, which wholly escapes from these machines uncondensed, was conducted into the same tube about a foot above its insertion into the boiler: when the engine began to move, neither steam nor smoke were seen to issue from the flue; and when fresh coal was added, nothing more than a faint white cloud became apparent, and that only for a short time. The register was slowly closed, and a condensation of steam manifested itself at a small distance from the chimney, and in the same quantity, as if it had proceeded immediately from the boiler. The experiment was reversed, and the steam gradually confined to the boiler, when the smoke became visible, till it equalled in quantity and appearance that commonly produced by a similar fire. These trials were repeated a number of times with unvarying success. Pains were taken to ascertain whether and in what degree the draft was affected by the admission of steam into the flue; and it was found that while the engine worked, the fire brightened each time the steam obtained admission into the chimney."—To elucidate this fact Mr. NICHOLSON contrived the following experiment.—"A small glass tube was stuck through a cork, and this was pressed into the neck of the retort in which water was boiling over a lamp. The steam was emitted through this small aperture in a visible jet upwards of a foot in length. But when a candle was held with its flame immediately beneath the end of the tube, the jet became invisible. To determine whether the water might be decomposed, or the steam simply expanded so far as to be absorbed by the air, or if condensed to form a vapour too thin to be perceived, he suffered the hot invisible current which had passed through the candle to pass through a larger glass tube: in this case visible steam issued plentifully from the farther end. Hence (says Mr. N.) I am disposed to judge that the large tube having kept the very hot steam together, and cooled it so as to render it visible again, there was little if any decomposition of the water.—But at the same time, when we consider the disappearance of the dense smoke in Mr. Giddy's experiment, there seems to be great reason to think that the charcoal was oxygenated and gasified. If so, the products must have been expanded into invisible steam, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. By collecting the products in an experiment of this kind, these conjectures will either be verified or refuted. If the former, we shall have the decomposition of water and oxygenation of carbon at a lower temperature than has hitherto been shewn or expected.

MUNGO PARKE, with his companions, who sailed from Portsmouth a few months ago, having touched at the islands of St. Jago and Goree, arrived at Kayay, on the river Gambia, on the 14th of April, whence they were to proceed in a few days into the interior of Africa. The heat was at that time so excessive, that the thermometer was in the middle of the day 100 degrees in the shade, and frequently three hours after sunset it continued from 82 to 92 degrees.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publish the Lectures on Theology of CHARLES NISBETT, D.D. late President of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania.

A letter recently transmitted by the French Captain-General ERNOUF at Guadaloupe to M. FAUJAS ST. FOND, communicates among various observations on natural history the following notice :—"Your son has undoubtedly informed you, on his arrival in France, of the excursion I have made in this island, and has told you that I have visited the celebrated *Côte du Mole*, where the remains of Caraibs are found enveloped in masses of petrified madrepore. I have held out encouragements to an active and intelligent person, with a view to procure some of these remarkable skeletons. Those that are in the best preservation I intend for the galleries of the Museum of Natural History. I have sent some Negro stonecutters to the person who superintends the work, the execution of which is attended with great difficulties ; in the first place, because these remains of Caraibs adhere to a bed of madrepore of excessive hardness, and which can only be attacked by the chissel ; and in the second, because the sea, at the tide of flood, covers the place where they are. These human relics are of large dimensions : the mass which it is necessary to extract with them is about eight feet in length and two and a half in breadth, and weighs about three thousand pounds ; but the sea facilitates their removal. Opinions are divided concerning their origin : some say that a bloody battle took place on this spot between the natives of this island and those of another. Some again assert that a fleet of canoes was wrecked there ; and others presume that the place was formerly a cemetery on which the sea had encroached.

A new Academy has been instituted at Paris, the object of which is to collect and explain Celtic monuments, and to extend researches into primitive languages. It has assumed the name of the Celtic Academy, will publish Memoirs periodically, and propose prize essays. A member of this Academy *is said to have discovered* a method by which two persons may correspond and converse without understanding each other's language.

M. CADET DE VAUX proposes as a remedy for the gout, that the patient should drink forty-eight glasses of warm water in twelve hours, a glass at the end of every quarter of an hour, taking nothing else during the time. This remedy, we are assured, has been tried with great success in France ; and it is thought that the profuse perspiration which this process occasions is the cause of the cure. The trial is easily made.

M. EICHHORN, well known among the German literati, has published a History of Literature from its Origin to the present Time, of which a Translation is preparing in London.

M. QUATREMERE-DE-QUINCY, dissatisfied with the Descriptions of Pausanias, the Abbé Barthelemy, and others, has written a long Memoir upon the statue and throne of the Olympian Jupiter, the celebrated work of Phidias. He has subjoined to this Memoir a figure of this monument of art, such as it was, in his opinion.

By a late decree of the French Government it is ordered that no church-book, psalm-book, church-music, catechism, or prayer-book, shall for the future be printed without the express permission of the bishop of the diocese, which permission is to be affixed to each copy. All books not licenced in this manner are liable to be seized, and the publishers and purchasers are subjected to very heavy fines !

Dr. LAFUENTE has published a Memoir, by command of the King of Spain, which contains a new method of curing the yellow-fever. According to the experiments of Dr. Lafuente, bark is the most powerful remedy for that dreadful disease. By taking from eight to ten ounces of that powerful antiseptic in the first forty-eight hours of the disorder, the fatal consequences of the yellow-fever, or any other fever, may be prevented.

The Jews at Hamburgh have resolved not to bury their dead before a lapse of three days, to prevent the dreadful consequence of premature burials, which are so generally prevalent among that people.

M. PRONY has lately been engaged in a series of new experiments to ascertain the initial velocity of projectiles discharged from fire-arms. The experiments were made with a soldier's firelock and a horseman's carbine, the lengths of which in the bore were 3 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 5 in. The balls weighed 382 grs. troy, and each was impelled by half its weight of powder. The mean velocity with the carbine was 1269 feet and a half in a second ; that with the musket 1397 feet.—These numbers being in the ratio of 11 to 10 nearly, it is inferred that the length of the soldier's firelock might be reduced without much diminishing its range.—With half charges of powder the mean velocities were 822½ feet and 829 in a second.

The EMPEROR of RUSSIA proposes forming an Institution at Petersburg for the purpose of improving the navy, which

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is to be called the Marine Museum. In this institution lessons in all the sciences necessary to be known by a sea-officer will be given. It will publish a sort of journal upon every subject that concerns the marine. There will be attached to the Museum a library and a collection of natural history, which will be constantly open to the students. The establishment is to be under the direction of the Minister of the Marine, and the members are to wear an uniform like that of the marines.

General ALEXANDER PALITZYN has translated into the Russian language the Voyage of Lord Macartney to China, which will be accompanied with very fine plates.

The University of Landshut has offered the degree of doctor of philosophy to any one of its pupils who should point out in the cleareſt manner, in the fragments still extant concerning the mystic sects of antiquity, such as the New Platonists, the Pythagoreans, the Gnostics, the Origenists, and in the more modern works of the Scholastics, the Theosophists, the Cabalists, and the school of Jacob Böhm, the materials of which Professor SCHELLING has composed his philosophy.

The celebrated aëronaut ROBERTSON has announced his intention of constructing a balloon 136 feet in diameter, and capable of raising the weight of 740 quintals (about 33 tons). Fifty persons will be able to embark in it with comfort, and will find in it all the conveniencies of animal and social life, and provisions for several months. The balloon may travel at all elevations and in all temperatures, and may be employed to make physical and astronomical experiments in all parts of the world. Geography will derive from it great advantages, because the aëronauts will not be checked either by mountains or by forests. Perhaps with the assistance of the trade-winds it may even make the circuit of the globe between the tropics. The globe for this apparatus will be made of taffeta manufactured on purpose at Lyons, and of a boat of deal, weighing 20,000 pounds. It will be furnished with cordage of silk and provisions, and will have its kitchen, two workshops, a wash-house, an observatory, a chapel, an academical saloon, a card-room, and a concert-room. It will likewise carry a smaller balloon and a parachute in case of accident. The honour of constructing such a balloon, which according to the ingenious projector will not cost more than a ship of the line, ought, he says, to belong to all the learned societies of Europe.—He therefore invites them to contribute to the expence, and ensures to each subscribing academy the right of furnishing two aëronauts for this scientific expedition.

His Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA has given orders, that as the mineral fumigations of GUYTON MORVEAU are proved to be the safeſt preventative against the yellow-fever, they shall be adopted in all the Prussian harbours, and in all vessels under quarantine, or coming from suspected places.

A German gentleman travelling through different places in Spain at the time when the yellow-fever made its ravages, observed, that of all kinds of birds, the sparrows only had some notion of the dangerous influence of this disease, so far that they left the houses when the infection had taken place, and by no allurement were to be induced to return, while other birds fell a victim of their ignorance. The inhabitants therefore considered the continuance of the sparrows in a dwelling-house as a certain proof of its being free from the contagion.

The very valuable library of the late Professor BALDINGER at the University of Marpurg is now offered for sale, either public or private, by his heirs. It would certainly be a great loss if such a treasure of rare works should be scattered by public sale. The library consists of more than 16,000 volumes. Among others there are nearly one hundred and thirty editions of the works of Hippocrates; and also all the different editions of the medical classics, and other rare works, besides 13,000 academical dissertations.

By a ten years comparison of the bills of mortality of Vienna, the number of deaths upon an average amounted to 14,600, and among these 835 children fell a victim to the natural small-pox every year. But since the introduction of the cow-pox, no more than 161 children died of the small-pox in 1801; in the year 1802 only 60; in the year 1803 but 37; and in the year 1804 only two children, and of these one belonged to foreign travelling parents.

Dr. KOPP has made interesting inquiries on the spontaneous combustion of the human body. It was formerly an almost general opinion that the combustion only took place in drunkards, and it was believed that their whole frame was impregnated with the spirituous liquor. But on comparing the different cases which Dr. Kopp has had an opportunity to collect, it appears that the combustion chiefly

takes place in elderly people, and moſtly in women. In general in all theſe inſtances the victims were very fat or very lean, which proves a weak ſtate of the conſtitution, and they were accuſtomed to drink ſpirituous liquors. The combuſtion penetrated rapidly the whole body, but the trunk was the moſt injured. Almoſt in all caſes a fire was at hand. In ſeveral inſtances the patients complained that they perceived ſomething like an electrical ſtroke in ſome part of the body. The accident moſtly happened when the atmoſphere was dry and clear, and an empyreumatic ſmell ſurrounded the perſons.—It is therefore probable that an aſthenic ſtate of the lymphatic ſyſtem may be conſidered as a prediſpoſing cauſe, in conſequence of which inflammable air might be collected in the cellular membrane and other cavities of the body; and in the ſame manner as a watery fluid is collected in the cellular ſyſtem in the dropſy, it may contain, when ſuch an accident takes place, a collection of inflammable gas.—It is very probable that electricity has ſome influence, as in ſeveral inſtances the combuſtion began with an electrical phenomenon. The flame is like the inflammable gas, and ſpreads in general ſo rapidly, that it has been impoſſible to give aſſiſtance to the victims of this horrible diſeaſe.

A correſpondent of the "Decade Philophique" has lately communicated to the editors a diſcovery which he made by accident of a method of preſerving muſhrooms dry without deforming them. Botaniſts, he obſerves, know how to collect and preſerve plants; but he has never yet heard of their being able to preſerve muſhrooms. The author lives near the ſea-ſhore, in a country the ſoil of which is ſandy, and where downs are formed which frequently ſhift their place. In traverſing on foot one of theſe downs, he met with muſhrooms buried under the ſand, and which preſerved their form.—He made a collection of them, and found that they ſuffered no alteration afterwards; indeed they ſerved him for an hygrometer; but if they ſoften in moiſt weather, they recover their hardneſs in dry weather, and every principle of vegetation being deſtroyed, their form does not alter either by wrinkles or by rottenneſs. In imitating the proceſs of nature, he dries muſhrooms in a ſtove of ſand moderately heated.

Dr. Bolſchoi, who went out in the quality of phyſician with a Ruſſian and Bucharian caravan, gives the following account of the Kirgiſian Cozaks, by whom he was taken priſoner:—"When the Kirgiſians had divided by lot the booty which they obtained from this rich caravan,* they cut to pieces the mathematical inſtruments, watches, teleſcopes, &c. that each might take a portion. They did the ſame with the medicines. The roots, powders, pills, and mixtures, were all divided into equal parts. Each perſon then threw his portion into a veſſel, and this they conſidered as the moſt valuable part of the plunder. When the Kirgiſians found that their priſoner was a phyſician, and, according to their idea, a ſorcerer, they thronged in crowds around him, that he might feel their pulſe, in order to tell them, from the nature of it, whether the horſe they had loſt, the cow that had ſtrayed, or the camel that was miſſing, would be found again: nay, ſome of them even wiſhed him to tell, from the nature of their pulſe, whether their ſick mother, wife, ſiſter, &c. would recover. If his anſwer turned out to be true, the prophet was rewarded; but in a contrary caſe he was often ſubject to the diſcipline of the whip. A violent ſtorm having once taken place, the whole body began to murmur, and a general ſuſpicion fell on the captive Doctor. They threatened him with death; but the ſtorm ſubſided, and the ſuppoſed ſorcerer eſcaped with a ſlight correction. As Dr. B. was conſidered as a man of the higher order, he was not ſold in Bucharia with the other captives, but ſerved as a common domeſtic, expoſed to cold and hunger, and obliged to perform all thoſe menial ſervices which are allotted to the ſlaves of the Kirgiſians. He did not long remain under one maſter, but was conſidered as tranſferable property. He at length came into the hands of the Khan, who gave him a rich Kirgiſian dreſs, and in that ſtate he was ranſomed."

M. Demmenie, a Dutch artiſt, has given us an improved method of making varniſh of copal, which conſiſts merely in placing the copal in contact with alkohol in the ſtate of gas. "Put rectified alkohol into a glaſs veſſel, ſuſpend at a certain diſtance above it a piece of copal, and place the whole in a *balneum mariæ*. When the alkohol is ſufficiently heated to raiſe the gas, it touches the copal, and diſſolves ſmall portions of it which drop into the liquor. Continue this operation till the drops that fall have ſaturated the alkohol; then withdraw the apparatus

* Dr. Bolſchoi was eſtimated at the value of a camel.

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from the *balneum mariæ*, and let the liquor cool; decant it, and you will have a perfect solution, without mixture of foreign matter. The varnish may be prepared in the same manner with oil of turpentine, by substituting the essence instead of alkohol."

M. LENORMAND gives the following as a new and easy method of instantly removing spots of oil, grease, and tallow, from any kind of stuff, without changing its colour. "Take five or six pieces of lighted charcoal, about the size of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of linen which has been previously dipped in water, and squeezed in the hand to press out the superabundant moisture; extend the stuff that is spotted on a table on which a clean napkin has been spread, then take the cloth containing the charcoal by the four corners and lay it on the spot; lift it up and put it down on the spot ten or twelve times successively, pressing lightly upon it, and the spot will disappear.

The Count of HOFFMANSEGG has, with the permission of the Prince Regent of Portugal, sent M. SIEBER, a very able naturalist, to travel in Brasil. This gentleman, in a letter to his patron, gives an account of the various observations he has had occasion to make on the properties ascribed to the ayapana, said to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of all kinds of venemous animals. From these it results, that the juice of that plant, when applied without delay, effects an instantaneous cure, but that when it is not immediately applied, it does not always prevent the suppuration, though it abates the inflammation and the swelling.—Among the three examples mentioned by M. Sieber, one of the wounds was given without the person injured being able to discover by what animal it was inflicted: the two others were only stings of scolopendras. This observation must somewhat diminish the hopes entertained of curing, by means of the ayapana, even the bites of mad animals.

M. CANOVA, the sculptor of Rome, has made designs of the celebrated horses at Monte Cavallo. He thinks, that, to produce all the effect of which they are susceptible, they ought to be placed in a different point of view from that in which they have hitherto been exhibited.

The ELECTOR of BAVARIA manifests increased zeal for the arts and literature. Not content with having suppressed a multitude of monasteries and established public-schools in their stead, he has recently founded three universities in his new dominions in Suabia. Latin schools already existed in those provinces, but they were not sufficient to the formation of a man of letters, and too learned for the simple artisan. The Elector, therefore, ordered these schools to be suppressed, and public-schools to be established for the people, and three universities at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kempten. These universities will be opened on the first of November, and pupils of the various Christian denominations admitted. The general inspection, composed of learned Protestants and Catholics, is immediately under the direction of public instruction established at Munich.

A society has been established at Berlin whose object is to send missionaries every year to Africa, and especially to that part of it inhabited by the Negroes, that with the light of Christianity they may diffuse some tincture of our arts and sow seeds of a more refined civilization.—Two missionaries have already set out for Guinea.

The Russian nobles continue to distinguish themselves by their donations to the schools and universities. Lieutenant-Gen. URUSOFF has presented the University of Moscow with a very considerable cabinet of minerals and a beautiful collection of Mosaics. The same officer has given his own library and a rich collection of Russian minerals to the Gymnasium of the Government at Porchow. M. de SUDJENKOFF, nephew of the late Count BESBORODKO, has deposited in the hands of the minister who superintends the arts and sciences the sum of 40,000 roubles for the establishment of schools in his native province Little Russia.

The Chevalier CALCAGNI of Naples has found a medal belonging to the city of Petra in Sicily, with the inscription ΠΕΤΡΕΙΝων. This medal represents on one side the head of Hercules, and on the other a female standing and resting her elbow on a small column. Calcagni is at present engaged on a large work concerning the coins of the ancient sovereigns of Sicily, which will throw new light on that interesting subject.

By letters from Corfu it is said that the English Vice-Consul, with the aid of two celebrated divers from Calimno, and after a labour of two years, has recovered from the bottom of the sea the precious collection of works of art of ancient Greece formed by Lord Elgin during his residence at Constantinople, and which was lost with the vessel in 1802 near Cerigo.

M. ALIBERT

M. ALIBERT has received from M. LAMEYRAN, chief phyſician to the hoſpital of Verſailles the foot of a woman ſixty years of age, the nails of which are of extraordinary length. That of the great toe is particularly remarkable: it is bent back, extends over the whole ſurface of the foot, and perfectly reſembles a ram's horn, having both the form and the hardneſs of one. M. Alibert has had a drawing made of this extraordinary foot, and intends to introduce it into his great work on the diſeaſes of the ſkin, to which the nails are conſidered as an appendage.

A piece of artificial anatomy in wax has been exhibited before the Society of Medicine of Paris, where it excited great intereſt. It was executed for the collection of the ſchool by M. LAUMONIER, one of the non-reſident aſſociates, and repreſents all the details of the human ear, both internal and external, nine times the natural ſize. It is eaſy to conceive how highly uſeful both for ſtudy and for public lectures ſuch works, executed by ſuch an able artiſt and ſkilful anatomiſt, muſt be.

The Medical Board of Health at Berlin has offered a prize of two hundred ducats for the beſt diſſertation on the yellow-fever.

Profeſſor BERNHARDI of Erfurt has undertaken a botanical tour in the Tyrol. The happieſt reſults may be expected from the zeal and intelligence of the Profeſſor, who has before deſerved well of natural hiſtory.

The famous Dr. GALL has been reading lectures on craniology at Berlin. The King and Queen have honoured him with their attendance, and preſented to him a valuable ring ſet with brilliants.

During the POPE's late reſidence at Paris the moſt conſtant homage was paid him by numerous exhibitions to explain the progreſs of the uſeful arts in that country. One circumſtance, however, but little known, though unparalleled in the annals of printing, deſerves to be recorded. On the 1ſt of February His Holineſs viſited the Imperial printing-office. As he paſſed along the galleries, 150 preſſes furniſhed him as he paſſed with a ſheet each, upon which was given the Lord's Prayer in ſome different language or dialect. In Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabinical, ancient and vulgar Arabic, Armenian, Perſian, and alſo in the languages and letters of the Crimea, of the Malay, of Java, of Indoſtan, of the Mogul Empire, of China, and of Tartary; in all 46 dialects of Aſia. We cannot enumerate all the European languages and dialects, but they amounted to 75. Africa furniſhed 12, and America the remaining 17.—The reputation of the French preſs is well known; and the conſtant attention paid by that nation to the art of printing, even amidſt their revolutionary horrors, enabled them to paſs before the eyes of the Roman Pontiff whatever has been employed to improve or enrich the nobleſt and moſt uſeful art known to man.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been diſcovered in Theſſaly. Among them are the buſts of Ariſtotle and Anacreon, a large ſtatue of Ceres, with a coin of Lyſimachus, and ſome remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients, and the ancient Greek church, was diſcovered at the ſame time.

The reſearches at Pompeii are continued with great ſucceſs The Queen of Naples has been with the Royal Family to inſpect them, and in her preſence was diſcovered an ancient edifice, in which were found vaſes of the greateſt beauty, medals, muſical inſtruments, and what is of more value than all the reſt, a beautiful bronze ſtatue repreſenting Hercules killing the celebrated hind on Mount Mænalus. The compoſition and deſign of this group are perfect. In the ſame building have likewiſe been found ſome extremely beautiful paintings, among which one repreſenting Diana ſurprized by Acteon is particularly diſtinguiſhed. The colouring of Diana is equal to any thing that Titian ever produced. The Queen, it is ſaid, intends to have this ſtructure repaired. She has likewiſe ordered the Chevalier VENUTI to ſuperintend at Rome the execution of a work in marble, alabaſter, and metal, repreſenting Pompeii in miniature. The Chevalier has already executed a ſimilar performance repreſenting the temples of Pæſtum, which is in the poſſeſſion of the Queen.

At the town of Fieſole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been diſcovered, and the greateſt part of it cleared from the rubbiſh. It is ſuppoſed that it would contain at leaſt 30,000 perſons.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

APOPLEXIA	1
Dyspepsia	11
Hypochondriasis	9
Anasarca	5
Hydrothorax	3
Dyspnœa ebriosa	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	10
Catarrhus	15
Cynanche	9
Morbi infantiles	22
Morbi cutanei	8
Diarrhœa et Cholera	13
Menorrhagia	5
Amenorrhœa et Chlorosis	12
Epilepsia	1
Asthenia	16

A few days since the Reporter was called to a patient that had been seized with an attack of apoplexy. Unfortunately, before his arrival, the patient had been bled. The disease was occasioned by an extraordinary degree of bodily exertion, which was followed almost immediately by an excessive and unseasonable exercise of the mind. From the cause that produced it, independently of the symptoms that it exhibited, the state of the person afflicted was evidently that of extreme debility and exhaustion.

There are few instances, one should imagine, in which a person whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice, or practice been enslaved by the trammels of a professional and hereditary routine, would think of removing debility by abstracting blood, or of restoring an enfeebled and exhausted frame, by evacuating any part of that fluid which conduces most essentially and immediately to its vigour and support.

The fatal result of apoplexy, perhaps too frequently arises from the manner in which it is treated.* Sometimes, even after the paroxysm has subsided, bleeding is had recourse to, from a vague and empirical notion of its indiscriminate utility in this disease.

Let it not, however, be misunderstood as the Reporter's opinion, that there are not many cases of this disease which do, but merely that there are many which do *not* require and admit the remedy of venesection—a remedy the immediate application of which is often essential to the salvation of the patient.

The former cases are, for the most part, characterized by a high degree of excitement, arising from the operation of violent stimuli, physical or mental, before their second effect of indirect debility has had time to take place; such as what originates from any agony or extacy, more especially from an impetus of anger, which, in a constitution predisposed, is more apt than any other to precipitate an attack of apoplexy.

A person, therefore, inclined to this disease should be particularly assiduous in studying the science of self-government; and those who are connected with him ought to be anxiously afraid of giving rise to any unnecessary cause of fretfulness or irritation.†

The mode of dress is not sufficiently attended to by persons liable to the complaint of which we have been treating. All tight ligatures, more especially any about the neck, should be fearfully avoided. Dress,

* An example from Dr. Whytt might have been introduced in the text, as illustrating the danger attendant upon blood-letting, in every case of real or imaginary apoplexy.

"A delicate or nervous girl having chilled herself at the return of a critical period, was next morning, at four o'clock, seized with stupor, and difficulty of speaking or moving. She was soon after blooded and blistered. At eight o'clock she could neither speak nor swallow, had a hiccup, and was pale and cold, though her pulse and breathing were natural. About half after ten she began to breathe hard, and with a snorting noise. Besides taking medicines, she was now blooded again, and a third time in the afternoon, and died at ten o'clock, eighteen hours after her first seizure." This is a fair instance of mere nervous debility, and deficient excitement, being converted, by means employed for its removal, into a case of genuine and fatal apoplexy.

† A pampered and podagric Nabob, in one of the modern comedies, upon some provoking opposition, exclaims, "the Doctors order I should never be contradicted!" Ludicrous as this peevish exclamation may appear in the play, such advice might be seriously and judiciously given to the friends or attendants of a gouty, or what is nearly akin, an apoplectic patient.

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in the prevention of diſeaſe in general, or in relief of morbid habits already eſtabliſhed, has not, perhaps, been ſufficiently attended to. Remarks with regard to this ſubject may now appear leſs important and appropriate, as the ſtraight and diſtorting habiliments of the male, and more eſpecially of the female ſex, have apparently been laid aſide. But, in the latter, "the old plan of ſevere conſtriction, much oftener than is ſuſpected, lurks below the free Grecian flow of the external habit." And it ought likewiſe to be remarked, that the recent paſſion for almoſt ſeminakedneſs, in this age of exquiſite poliſh and refinement, is much more inconſiſtent with health, and ſcarcely leſs ſo with delicacy and decorum, than that nearly entire expoſure which, according to the report of hiſtory, characterized the original and indigenous barbarians of our iſland.

J. REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, September 24, 1805.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Auguſt and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ANGELL Henry Hanſom, New Bond ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Bury, Walbrook

Abudeim, Calcutta, merchant. (Roſs and Hall, New Boſwell court

Arnold Thomas, Canterbury, grocer, (Bugg, Addle ſtreet

Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte ſtreet, merchant. (French and Williams, Caſtle ſtreet

Brown John, Wintringham, baker. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber

Brewer William, Weſt Monkton, miller. (Blake and ſon, Cook's court

Bury Richard, Manchester, dry ſalter. (Kearſley and Cardwell, Manchester

Blinkinſop John, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, tobacconiſt. (Bicket, Bond court, Walbrook

Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdaſher. (Brumell, Aldermanbury

Dodgſon George, Kendal, grocer. (Rigby, New city Chambers

Duffy Peter, Newman ſtreet, wine merchant. (Paſmore, Old Broad ſtreet

Driver, Joſeph, Kighly, cotton ſpinner. (Bowman, Broad ſtreet

Edgar John, New Sarum, ſurgeon. (Millet and Son, Grays-inn lane

Etches Richard, Leek, wine merchant. (Townſend, Staples inn

Fernely Thomas and George Fernely, Hulme, cotton ſpinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

Fanar Thomas, Halifax, cotton ſpinner. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Geary Henry, Warrington, linen draper. (Johnſon and Bailey, Manchester

Hughes Mark, bury court, wool merchant. (Pullen, Fore ſtreet

Huddleſton James, Leiceſter, victualler. (Forbes, Ely place

Headland William, Stanſted, Mountfitchet, tanner. (Meridith and Robbins, Gray's inn

Hall William, Silver ſtreet, watchmaker. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare,

Hutchings Henry, Blackfriars road, tallow chandler. (Charter, Painter's ſtreet, Blackfriars

Hayes George, John ſtreet, merchant. (Highmoor, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

Harding Solomon, Cripplegate, baker. (Dyne, ſergeant's inn

Heyes John, Charlton row, dyer. (Duckworth and Chippindale, Manchester

Hodgſon William, Strand, ſtationer. (Street, Philpot lane

Iſaac John, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Johnſon Thomas, Fleet market, cabinet maker. (Fitzgerald, Leman ſtreet

Jefferſon Anthony William, Rathbone place, dealer and chapman. (Tucker, Staple's inn

Lambert, George, Holborn, victualler. (Ellis, James's ſtreet, Buckingham gate

Mercer Henry and Joſeph Fordhaw, Liverpool. (Manley and Howe, Temple

Moore James, Walworth, merchant. (Williams, Curſitor ſtreet

Palmer Henry, Magotsfield, victualler. (James, Gray's inn

Payne Edward, Taunton, druggiſt. (Netherſole and Portal, Elbex ſtreet, Strand

Petford William, Birmingham, maltſter. (Barker and Brown, Fetter lane

Roſe William, Great Pultney ſtreet, carver and gilder. (Dawſon, Henrietta ſtreet, Covent garden

Randall William, Tooley ſtreet. (Cuppage, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

Smith Richard, Lutterworth, mercer. (Kinderly, Long and Ince, Symond's inn

Sutcliffe William, Ovenden, merchant. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Sutherland Peter, Portſmouth, taylor. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn

Tripp Edward, Barton-upon-Humber, carpenter. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber

Taylor James, Newton Moor, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Williams John, Leigh, cabinetmaker. (Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple

Wood Thomas, York, dealer in ſpirituous liquors. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Wilcocke Samuel Hull, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Howe, Southampton buildings

Wetherill William, and William Wetherill the younger, Briſtol, merchants. (James, Gray's inn

Walker Richard, Leiceſter, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Southampton buildings

Willimott James Sebaſtian, Stamford, linen draper. (Wilde, Warwick ſquare

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen William, Manchester, banker, September 25, final

Allwood Thomas, Great Ruſſel ſtreet, carver and gilder, October 22, final

Berthoud Henry, Broad ſtreet, merchant, October 19, final

Bartlett William, Portpool lane, tallow chandler, October 26

Brook Samuel and Mark Webſter, Mosley, merchants, October 12, final

Bird William Wilberforce, Coventry, ſilk manufacturers, September 26

Brookbank John, Keſwick, dealer and chapman, October 2

Curry James, Manchester, merchant, September 24, final

Cole Thomas, Daggenham, baker, September 21

Coulthard Ann, Cumberland, innkeeper, October 10

Coulthard John, Shaws, dealer and chapman, October 10

Clerke, the Rev. Sir William Henry, bart. Bury, miller October 9

Curtiſs Thomas, Radford, bleacher, October 9

Campbell Barnabas, Prince's ſquare, inſurance broker, September 28

Duffy Thomas, Manchester, dealer, September 19

Dawſon Robert, Oxford ſtreet, October 19

Dale William, Petworth, miller, October 9, final

Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, September 21

Denniſon William, St. James's ſtreet, victualler, October 26

Dane John, William Williamſon and Robert Clay, hoſiers, October 9

Froſt William, Melford, maltſter, September 27

Francis George, Bridgend, dealer and chapman, October 14, final

Froſt William, Dover ſtreet, taylor, October 5 final

Greetham Simon, Bealey, grocer, October 14, final

Garforth Thomas, Bramhope, corn merchant, October 19

Howell James, Southampton, tanner, September 25

Haſſell Francis, Eaſtcheap, wine merchant, October 19, final

Hale John Henſtridge, Finsbury place, merchant, October 19, final

Jones

Jones Iſaac, Weſtbury-upon-Tryen, victualler, October 5, final
Jones Thomas, Auſt, victualler, October 15
Jackſon Robert, Weſt Wynch, butcher, October 12, final
Irvin Thomas and James Holdin, Halifax, dyers, September 26, final
Loſh George, William Loſh and John Robinſon, Newcaſtle, ironmongers, September 17
Lord John, Eyke, grocer, October 2
Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylſton, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final, on the co-partners eſtate, and alſo on the ſeparate eſtate of Thomas Boylſton
Lambert Thomas, Eaſt Witton, October 15, final
Lovell, William Henry, Fetter lane, leather ſeller, October 8, final
Mackie William, Tower hill, draper, Auguſt 10, final
Moore James, Mileinhall, cordwainer, September 26
Morley William, Shoe lane, baker, October 19, final
Mobbs James, Southampton, haberdaſher, October 22, final
Martin Henry, Creſcent, merchant, October 26
Medway John, Rawſon, dealer and chapman, October 12
Moorhouſe John, Adelphi, wine merchant, October 5
Moorman John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant, October 10
Neaves John, Seend, mealman, October 7
Nutteil James, Kingſton upon Hull, hatter, October 8
Newbold John, Manchester, draper, October 22
Parker John, Suffolk, tanner, September 28
Pickman William, Newport ſtreet, watchmaker, September 24
Plumleigh, Thomas, Briſtol, grocer, September 21, final
Phillips George Hote, Hammerſmith, merchant, October 22
Rowden John, Whiteſtiars, timber merchant, October 19
Roberts David, Cheſter, ironmonger, October 11
Rawleace Marmaduke, Whitehall, money ſcrivener, November 5
Spraggon Joſeph and William, Graveſend, ſlopſellers
Spraggon Joſeph, ſeparate, Graveſend, ſlopſeller
Spraggon William, ſeparate, Graveſend, ſlopſeller
Spencer Paul, Melford, dealer, September 26
Smith William, Durham, ſhipbuilder, October 3
Sheldrick William, Witham, coachmaker, October 26
Symons Edward Pare, and Peter William Crapp, Bromley, woollen-drapers, October 26
Syers Thomas, Manchester, ſtationer, October 14, final
Townſend John, Ludgate hill, laceman, October 29
Tankerly Robert, Kingſton-upon-Hull, ſlopſeller, October 8, final
Tapley Mary, Newton Abbot, dealer and chapwoman, October 1, final
Taylor Joſeph, and Henry Cowley, Gainsburgh, merchants, October 23
Veſey David, Woodbridge, dealer and chapman, October 2, final
Whitaker William, Manchester, merchant, September 25, final
Young William Weſton, Cadoxtan, miller, September 23

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE expectation and dread of a continental war has induced Bonaparte to withdraw his troops from the coaſt, with which he threatened an invaſion of this country. In the beginning of the preſent month, the ſoldiers embarked at Boulogne and at the Helder received ſudden orders to land. They were immediately marched up into the interior, to be in a ſtate of preparation againſt the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies. Every humane perſon will feel regret at the horrors of an impending and widely-extended war; it may, however, be hoped, that the union that is now formed, if diſcord and jealouſies can be guarded againſt, may check the ambition and limit the deſires of the Emperor of the French. From our own navy we may expect all that human efforts can achieve; it is, however, but too certain, that we have not, during the late wars, been generally ſucceſsful in our continental expeditions againſt the enemy.

During the preſent month, Miniſters have publiſhed the Declaration of this country reſpecting the detention of our countrymen in a ſtate of captivity in France, on the commencement of hoſtilities. This Declaration, which will prove to the captured and their friends that their cauſe has not been forgotten, goes back to the origin of the war, when a conſiderable number of Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in France, by permiſſion of the French Government, and under protection of duly authorized paſſports, were induced to remain there, on a promiſe that the laws of nations, and the aſſurances given to individuals, would be preſerved. After this view of the ſubject, the Declaration proceeds to contraſt the reſpective conduct of the two governments. The garriſons of St. Lucie and Tobago ſurrendered on the moſt favourable terms, and were ſent to France, on the preſumption that they ſhould be exchanged as priſoners of war. In Pondicherry the ſame ſyſtem was obſerved, even under circumſtances when the French garriſon was reduced to abſolute ſubjection. The port of Morlaix was at length appointed by the French Government, as the only place where cartels were to land. One cartel ſhip appearing off that port, ſhe was ordered to make for Fecamp, and was there fired on, and forced back to the Downs. After ſtating theſe inſtances of want of faith on the part of the French Government, the Declaration refers to ſeveral caſes in which every principle connected with the exchange of priſoners has been totally diſregarded. The caſe of Captain Wright, the treatment which he and Lieutenant Dillon have experienced, is referred to in terms of becoming indignation; and ſatisfaction on theſe points is made the baſis of any general cartel for the exchange of priſoners.

The only news from the Britiſh army in India, ſince our laſt, is a letter from the

Governor General and Council, from which we extract the following paragraph:—

"On the 24th of February the Commander in Chief took up a new position, on the north-east side of Bhurtpore, and his Excellency is prepared to commence operations against that place as soon as he shall have received supplies of stores and ammunition, which are advancing towards the army from the stations with the Company's provinces at which they had been collected. The Commander in Chief expresses a confident hope of obtaining possession of Bhurtpore before the conclusion of the season for active military operations in that quarter of India."

We rejoice to announce the safe arrival of our East India fleet, and also of a great part of that from the West Indies.

The following instance of British valour deserves to be recorded:

Admiralty Office, August 24, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mudge, of his Majesty's late Ship Blanche, to William Marsden, Esq. dated on Board the French national Ship Topaze, 22d July, 1805.

SIR,

I am sorry to inform you of the loss of his Majesty's ship Blanche, which was captured by a French squadron, as per margin;* but, thank God, she was not destined to bear French colours, or to assist the fleet of the enemy.

On Friday morning, July 19, in lat. 20 deg. 20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 44 min. W. (weather hazy) at eight, four sail were seen off the weather cat-head, three ships, and a brig on the opposite tack, under easy sail. I kept to the wind until we were near enough to distinguish colours. I then made the necessary signals to ascertain whether they were enemies. At ten, when a-breast about three miles distant, they all bore up, and hoisted English ensigns; but, from the make of the Union, and colour of the bunting, with other circumstances, I concluded they were French, and therefore determined to sell the ship as dearly as possible (for sailing was out of the question, the Blanche having little or no copper on these last nine months, and sailed very heavy). Having brought to with the mainsail in the brails, at eleven the Commodore ranged up within two cables length, shifted his colours, and gave us his broadside. When within pistol shot she received our's: the action became warm and steady, the ships never out of hail of each other, running large, under easy sail—Le Departement des Landes on the starboard quarter, and the two corvettes close a-stern. At forty-five minutes past eleven the ship became ungovernable, and was reduced to a perfect wreck; the sails totally destroyed, ten shot in the foremast (expecting it to fall every minute), the mainmast and rigging cut to pieces, seven guns dismounted, and the crew reduced to one hundred and ninety, and the rest falling fast, with no probability of escape, I called a council of officers for their opinion, who deemed it only sacrificing the lives of the remainder of as brave a crew as ever fought, to ho'd out longer, as there was not the smallest prospect of success, I therefore, at twelve, ordered the colours to be struck, and was immediately hurried on board the Commodore. At six, the officers, who had charge of the Blanche, returned, and reported the ship to be sinking fast, on which she was fired; and in about an hour after she sunk, for the magazine had been some time under water.

Thus, Sir, fell the Blanche, and I trust, the defence made by her officers and gallant crew will meet their Lordships' approbation. I have the honour, to be, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

P. S. Including every individual when the ship went into action, there were but 215, 30 men being in prizes, and eight left on board one of the frigates at Jamaica. I cannot exactly ascertain those killed and wounded, as the crew were promiscuously distributed to the different ships of the squadron, but those that came immediately under my notice were, John Nichols, quarter-master, killed; Wm. Marshe, able, killed; Thomas Mullins, ditto, killed; James Forode, ditto, killed; Edward Marsh, ditto, killed; Nimrod Lunce, marine, killed; William Jones, ditto (drummer), killed; William Strutton, boy, killed; Mr. William Hewett, boatswain, with ten seamen and two marines, wounded.

HOLLAND.

Under existing circumstances, it cannot be expected that any thing should be said or done by the Government of Holland that is not conformable to the wishes of the Emperor of the French. The Grand Pensionary is but his organ, and neither he nor any of the High Mightinesses of the Batavian Commonwealth can act contrary to his will. An extraordinary meeting of them was held on the 3d of September, and the Pensionary opened the assembly with the following address:

"*High and Mighty Lords*,

"I have thought proper to summon your High Mightinesses, in an extraordinary manner, in order to propose to your Assembly some subjects, the expediting of which I conceive to be of urgent importance to the interest of the State.

"A number

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* La Topaze, of 44 guns, 28 18-pounders on the main-deck, 10 36-pound carronades and 6 12 pounders on the quarter deck and forecastle, Capt. Bourdin commander, 340 men, 10 officers, and 60 privates, Legion de Midi.—(410.)

Le Departement des Landes, of 20 guns, 9 pounders, and two 6-pounders on the forecastle, Capt. des Mantel, 200 men, 6 officers, and 30 privates, Legion de Midi.—(236)

La Torche, of 18 guns, long 12-pounders, Capt. Brunet, 190 men, 3 officers, and 20 privates, Legion de Midi.—(213.)

Le Faune, of 16 guns, 9-pounders, Capt. Delun, 120 men and 3 officers, Legion de Midi.—(123.)

" A number of ordinances, which are planned purſuant to the general taxation, decreed by your High Mightineſſes, will be propoſed, in this extraordinary ſitting, for the deliberation of your High Mightineſſes. In the planning of them, I have principally endeavoured to obtain this end, that, on the one hand, in the limitations contained therein, the force may be found which can inſure the execution of the laws decreed, and thereby the receipt of the taxes fixed by your High Mightineſſes; and, on the other hand, that care be taken at the ſame time to remove, as much as poſſible, all ſuperfluous impediments, and all vexations of the good inhabitants, that the raiſing of the money due to the State may be the leſs diſagreeable and oppreſſive. Your High Mightineſſes are ſenſible how cloſely thoſe ſubjects are connected with the finances of our country, and this notion is ſufficient for your High Mightineſſes to perceive the importance thereof. The wiſdom, zeal, and care for the welfare of the country, which, in the preceding ſeſſion, have characteriſed the deliberations of your High Mightineſſes, are my guarantee that the affairs on which your High Mightineſſes will have to deliberate in the preſent ſeſſion, will be likewiſe conſidered with a gravity proportioned to their tender concern.

" I was deſirous, High and Mighty Lords, to be able, on your preſent meeting, to make ſome communications to you, from which your High Mightineſſes might conceive ſome ſolid hope of a ſpeedy peace; yet, gloomy as is the political proſpect at this moment, we have no reaſon to deſpair of a more fortunate turn; and then, perhaps, a firmer peace may make an agreeable amends for its tardy approach. Such a peace we may promiſe to ourſelves, under the divine bleſſing of the genius of our powerful ally; and your High Mightineſſes will, no doubt, be glad to hear of me, at a period like the preſent, that I have received of him, during the courſe of my Adminiſtration, repeated proofs of eſteem and friendſhip, and the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of good-will towards the republic—a diſpoſition which I ſhall endeavour to preſerve and to foſter by a conſtant fidelity to our engagements.

" On the internal ſituation of the Republic, I conceive that we, in the preſent circumſtances, have every reaſon to be ſatisfied. The preſent order of things has, in a very ſhort time, aſſumed a degree of authority and permanency, which, in other human inſtitutions, is generally a conſequence of long habits. The Government experienced, in all diſtricts of the Republic, proofs of eſteem and co-operation, which are to it as honourable as encouraging in the difficulties it has to encounter, and our country at this moment preſents the picture of a wiſe and brave nation, which is able to conceive its difficult poſition, which is diſpoſed to ſubmit to inevitable ſacrifices to preſerve her conſequences among the nations of Europe, and which will unanimouſly ſupport the exertions of its Government for that object.

" I quit your Aſſembly, High and Mighty Lords, with a wiſh that the reſolutions which your High Mightineſſes will take for the good of our country may be crowned with the deareſt bleſſings of the Moſt High."

FRANCE, &c.

The French agent, M. Bacher, has delivered an important State Paper to the Miniſters of the Diet of Ratiſbon, in which Bonaparte complains of the armament of Auſtria. He affects ſurpriſe at the military preparations of Germany, and laments, or pretends to lament, that whilſt he was encouraging the moſt friendly wiſhes towards Auſtria, and intent only on the invaſion of this country, he ſhould be called off from this juſt object of his ambition, to watch the menacing movements of the Imperial army.

WEST INDIES.

The conſtitution of Hayti is no mean ſpecimen of the talents and liberality of the Emperor Deſſalines and his party:

CONSTITUTION OF HAYTI.

We, H. Chriſtophe, Clervaux, Vernet, Gobart, Petion, Geffrard, Touſſaint Brave, Romain, Lalondridie, Capoix, Magny, Daut, Conge, Magloire, Ambroiſe, Yayou, Jean Louis Francois, Gerin, Moreau, Fervu, Bavelais, Martial Beſſe—

As well in our own name as in that of the people of Hayti, who have legally conſtituted as faithful organs and interpreters of their will, in preſence of the Supreme Being, before whom all mankind are equal, and who has ſcattered ſo many ſpecies of creatures on the ſurface of the earth for the purpoſe of manifeſting his glory and his power by the diverſity of his works, in the preſence of all nature by whom we have been ſo unjuſtly, and for ſo long a time, conſidered as outcaſt children.

Do declare that the tenor of the preſent Conſtitution is the free, ſpontaneous, and invariable expreſſion of our hearts, and the general will of our conſtituents, and we ſubmit it to the ſanction of his Majeſty the Emperor Jaques Deſſalines, our deliverer, to receive its ſpeedy and entire execution.

PRELIMINARY DECLARATION.

The people inhabiting the Iſland formerly called St. Domingo, hereby agree to form themſelves into a free ſtate, ſovereign and independent of any other power in the univerſe, under the name of Empire of Hayti.

Slavery is for ever aboliſhed.

The citizens of Hayti are brothers at home; equality in the eye of the law is inconteſtably acknowledged, and there cannot exiſt any titles, advantages, or privileges, other than thoſe neceſſarily reſulting from the conſideration and reward of ſervices rendered to liberty and independence.

The quality of citizen of Hayti is loſt by emigration and naturalization in foreign countries, and condemnation to corporal or diſgraceful puniſhments. The firſt caſe carries with it the puniſhment of death and confiſcation of property.

No perſon is worthy of being a Haytian who

is not a good father, a good ſon, a good huſband, and eſpecially a good ſoldier.

Every citizen muſt poſſeſs a mechanic art.

No white man, of whatever nation he may be, ſhall put his foot on this territory with the title of maſter or proprietor, neither ſhall he in future acquire any property therein.

The preceding article cannot in the ſmalleſt degree affect white women who have been naturalized Haytians by Government, nor does it extend to children already born or that may be born of the ſaid women. The Germans and Polanders naturalized by Government are alſo comprifed in the diſpoſitions of the preſent article.

All acceptation of colour among the children of one and the ſame family, of whom the Chief Magiſtrate is the father, being neceſſarily to ceaſe, the Haytians ſhall henceforward be known only by the generic appellation of Blacks.

OF THE EMPIRE.

The Emperor of Hayti is one and indiviſible. Its territory is diſtributed into ſix military diviſions.

The following iſlands are integral parts of the empire, viz. Samana, La Tortu, La Gonave, Les Cayemites, La Saone, L'Iſle à Vache, and other adjacent iſlands.

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The government of Hayti is entruſted to a firſt Magiſtrate, who aſſumes the title of Emperor, and Commander in Chief of the Army.

The people acknowledge for Emperor and Commander in Chief of the Army Jacques Deſſalines, the avenger and deliverer of his fellow-citizens. The title of Majeſty is conferred upon him, as well as upon his auguſt ſpouſe the Empreſs.

The perſons of their Majeſties are ſacred and inviolable

The State will appropriate a fixed annual allowance to her Majeſty the Empreſs, which ſhe will continue to enjoy even after the deceaſe of the Emperor, as Princeſs Dowager.

The Crown is elective, not hereditary.

There ſhall be aſſigned by the State an annual income to the children acknowledged by his Majeſty the Emperor.

The male children acknowledged by the Emperor ſhall be obliged, in the ſame manner as other citizens, to paſs ſucceſſively from grade to grade, with this only difference, that their entrance into ſervice ſhall begin at the fourth demi-brigade, from the period of their birth.

The Emperor makes, ſeals, and promulgates the laws; appoints and révokes at will the Miniſters, the General in Chief of the Army, the Counſellors of State, the Generals and other agents of the Empire, the ſea officers, the members of the Local Adminiſtrations, the commiſſaries of Government near the tribunals, the judges, and other public functionaries.

To the Emperor alone is reſerved the power of making peace or war, to maintain political intercourſe, and to form treaties.

He provides for the interior ſafety and for the defence of the State, and diſtributes at pleaſure the ſea and land forces.

In caſe of conſpiracies manifeſting themſelves againſt the ſafety of the State, againſt the Conſtitution, or againſt his Majeſty's perſon, the Emperor ſhall cauſe the authors or accomplices to be arreſted and tried before a Special Council.

His Majeſty has alone the right to abſolve a criminal, or commute his puniſhment.

The Emperor ſhall never form any enterprize with the view of making conqueſts, nor to diſturb the peace and the interior adminiſtration of foreign colonies.

Every public act ſhall be made in theſe terms: "The Emperor J. of Hayti, and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitutional Law of the State."

OF WORSHIP.

The law admits of no predominant religion.

The freedom of worſhip is tolerated.

The State does not provide for the maintenance of any religious inſtitution, or of any miniſter.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

The crimes of high treaſon, the dilapidations of the Miniſters and Generals, ſhall be judged by a Special Council called and provided by the Emperor.

The houſe of every citizen is an inviolable aſylum.

All property which formerly belonged to any white Frenchman is inconteſtibly and of right confiſcated to the uſe of the State.

Every Haytian, who, having purchaſed property from a white Frenchman, may have paid part of the purchaſe-money ſtipulated in the act of ſale, ſhall be reſponſible to the domains of the State for the remainder of the ſum due.

Marriage is an act purely civil, and authoriſed by the Government.

The law authoriſes divorce in all caſes which ſhall have been previouſly provided for and determined.

Good faith and integrity in commercial operations ſhall be religiouſly maintained.

There ſhall be national feſtivals for celebrating independence, the birth-day of the Emperor and his auguſt ſpouſe; that of Agriculture and the Conſtitution.

At the firſt firing of the alarm gun, the cities will diſappear, and the nation riſe.

We, the underſigned, place under the ſafe-guard of the magiſtrates, fathers and mothers of families, the citizens, and the army, the explicit and ſolemn covenant of the ſacred rights of man and the duties of the citizen.

We recommend it to our ſucceſſors, and preſent it to the friends of liberty, to philanthropiſts of all countries, as a ſignal pledge of the Divine Bounty, who in the courſe of his immortal decrees, has given us an opportunity of breaking our fetters, and of conſtituting ourſelves a people, free, civilized, and independent.

(Signed) H. CHRISTOPHE, &c.

(as before)

Having ſeen the preſent Conſtitution:—

We,

We, Jacques Deſſalines, Emperor I. of Hayti, and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and conſtitutional law of the State,

Accept it wholly, and ſanction it, that it may receive, with the leaſt poſſible delay, its full and entire execution throughout the whole of the empire. And we ſwear to maintain it and to cauſe it to be obſerved in its integrity to the laſt breath of our life.

At the Imperial Palace of Deſſalines, the 20th of May, 1805, ſecond year of the Independence of Hayti, and of our reign the firſt

By the Emperor, DESSALINES.
JUSTE CHANLATTE, Sec. Gen.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

APPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament, next ſeſſion, for Acts for the following purpoſes. For inclosing the commons or waſte lands in the pariſh of Acton. For making and maintaining reſervoirs and other neceſſary works in the pariſh of St. Luke, Cheliea, for ſupplying with water from the river Thames, ſuch part of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, as lies within the town of Kenſington, and the ſeveral pariſhes and townſhips of Chelſea, Kenſington, Hammerſmith, Fulham, Chiſwick, Ealing, Hanwell, Old Brentford, New Brentford, Heſton, Hounſlow, and Iſleworth, in Middleſex; and the pariſhes of Battierſea, Wandſworth, Putney, Barnes, Mortlake, Richmond, and Kew, in Surry. For making and maintaining water-works, aqueducts, and reſervoirs, and for ſupplying with water the pariſhes of Stratford, Bow, Hackney, Bethnal Green, St. Mary's, Whitechapel, St. George's in the Eaſt, St. John's, Wapping, St. Paul's, Shadwell, St. Dunſtan's, Stepney, St. Ann's, Limehouſe, Spitalfields, Aldgate, Biſhopsgate within and without, St. Luke's, Shoreditch, Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, and the hamlets and places of Ratcliffe, Mile End town, Poplar, Old Ford, Homerton, Upper and Lower Clapton, Stamford Hill, Dalſton, Kingsland, Shacklewell, Holloway, and parts adjacent. For altering, amending, and enlarging the powers of an Act paſſed in the 12th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign for lighting ſuch part of the town of Iſlington as lies in the pariſh of St. Mary, Iſlington, and for eſtabliſhing a nightly watch in it.

His Majeſty's manſion at Kew is proceeding with as faſt as poſſible. By the erection of a caſtellated range of buildings oppoſite the north front, with a Gothic gateway in the center, the diſagreeable appearance of Brentford is nearly hidden from the entrance of the houſe. Great alterations are making in the gardens, and ſeveral new plantations and walks have been formed, with a view to the future diſpoſition of the grounds, in conſequence of the ſituation of the new reſidence.

The very noble ſtatue which is about to be erected in Ruſſel-ſquare, in honour of the late Duke of Bedford, will be nearly twenty-five feet in height, including the pedeſtal. The ſcite is marked out on the ſouth ſide of Ruſſell-ſquare. The principal figure, namely, that of the Duke, which ſurmounts the pedeſtal, is to be nine feet in height; great ſimplicity will mark the general outline. His Grace will be repreſented by appropriate emblems, as the patron of agriculture; he will be cloathed in his ſenatorial robes, with his right arm leaning on a plough, to make the principal deſign of the ſtatue; at his feet will appear groupes of the ſeaſons perſonified by four genii, or children, and at the angles of the pedeſtal will be placed the heads of various oxen. The intervening ſpaces will be filled with groupes of cattle, to mark the uniform attention his Grace has paid to the improvement of their breed. On each ſide of the pedeſtal are to be placed *alto relievos* of agricultural ſubjects, repreſenting reapers, &c. In the front will be a very ſimple inſcription.

The new edifice erecting in the garden of the Britiſh Muſeum, for the reception of the antiquities from Egypt, is nearly completed.

MARRIED.

William Lewis, eſq. of Thanet place, Temple Bar, to Miſs Ann Roper, daughter of John R. eſq. of Snow Hill.

At Lambeth, George Roofs, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Sarah Price, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain Thomas P. of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen ſquare, Amos Strettell, eſq of Bagian houſe, Glamorgan, to Miſs Harriet Utterſon, ſecond daughter of the late John U. eſq. of Marwell Hall, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover ſquare, C. Arnold, eſq. of Ruſhington, Hants. to Miſs Bayard, of Green ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare.

The Rev. Dr. Hawley, to Miſs Belli, eldeſt daughter of the late George B. eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Su-an Carpenter, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrconnel.

William Payne, eſq. of Kenſington-ſquare, to Miſs Verrall, only daughter of Henry V. eſq. of Potton, Bedfordſhire.

At Kennington, Colonel George Mence, late of the Bengal military eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. Jane Watſon, of Bergies, North Britain.

At Hampſtead, Colin Douglas, eſq. to Miſs Boydell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

At Hackney, Mr. James Saner, ſurgeon, of Sun ſtreet, Biſhopsgate ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Shallis, ſecond daughter of John S. eſq of Clerkenwell.

At Mary-le-bone, G. Evans, eſq. of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, to Miſs Parnell, only daughter of the late Sir John P. bart.

At Hackney, James Hicklin, eſq. to Miſs Willington, daughter of the late John W. eſq. of Tamworth, Staffordſhire.

Sir

Sir J. B. Riddel, bart. to Lady Frances Maxsham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney.

Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Rivers, eldest daughter of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

At Limehouse, James Clemitson, esq. of Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate, to Miss Glass, of Highgate.

R. James, esq. of Lamb's-conduit-street, to Miss Spence, of Hanover-square.

DIED.

Thomas Pugh, esq. aged 55, late clerk of the papers for the Poultry Compter, and several years deputy secondary for the same. He was sworn into the former office in July 1775.

Mrs. Tryphena Birch, widow of Mr. Lucas B. of Cornhill, 77.

At Richmond, the *Hon. Mrs. Lowther*, sister to the Duchess of Bolton,

At Twickenham, *Thomas Amyand, esq.* one of the directors of the bank, 42.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, *Captain John Stukeley Somerset*, of the royal navy.

In Chelsea College, *Robert Swifield*, a pensioner, 105, and *Abraham Moss*, 106; both of whom retained their faculties to the last.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, *James Shaw, esq.*

In Arundel-street, Strand, *Mrs. Warren*, wife of Mr. W. tailor. Seizing the opportunity when her servant and children where up stairs, she bolted herself in the kitchen, and nearly severed her head from her body with a razor. The servant soon returning alarmed her master, who broke open the door, and found his wife weltering in her blood without any appearance of life. Two surgeons were sent for, but they could be of no service. Mrs. W. always appeared to live on the happiest terms with her family, and seldom evinced the least symptoms of insanity.

At Wydford, Herts, the *Rev. Peter Hamond*, rector of Wydford and South Mimms, and one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the house of John Robley, esq. Russell-square, *Joseph Robley, esq.* late of the island of Tobago.

At Finchley, *Robert Jennings, esq.* chief clerk to Lord Grenville, and auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

At her mother's house at Wandsworth, *Miss Miller*, late of Drury-lane Theatre.

D. Gibson, A.M. 22 years afternoon preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, several years curate of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and chaplain to the Southwark Volunteers, 50.

At Kentish-town, *T. Bray, esq.* late of Percy-street.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, *E. Fitzgerald, esq.* of New Park, in the county of Wexford.

In South-street, South-Audley-street, *Hugh Fraser, esq.*

At her mother's house in Paternoster-row, *Mrs. Moore*, wife of Mr. M. of Apothecary's-hall.

Mr. Halliban, schoolmaster to the charity children of St. George's, Hanover-square. He retired to rest at night in perfect health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

At Islington, *Robert Careless, esq.* 67.

On the 8th of May last, at her house at Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 65, *Mary Magdalen Blaquiere*, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Guyon, esq. and widow of John Peter Blaquiere, esq. both of that place. And on the evening of the same day, at the same house, aged 60, *Ann Rebecca Grant*, sister to the above, and widow of Captain Lodovick Grant, of Knockandow, in the county of Murray, North Britain. Mrs. Blaquiere had been for sixteen years afflicted with a palsy, which had impaired her speech, and deprived her of the perfect use of her limbs. Her dissolution was therefore gradual, and had been long expected. At the time of her death, Mrs. Grant, who for the last two years, had resided with her, was apparently in good health; but she was shortly after attacked with an apoplexy, which in a few hours terminated her existence. The remains of the two sisters were deposited at the same time in the parish church. Mrs. Blaquiere died possessed of a large fortune, of which twenty one thousand pounds devolve by her death, upon the issue of Lord de Blaquiere, agreeably to the will of her late husband, who was related to his lordship. She had about as much more at her own disposal; which, having no children, she has equally divided among the different branches of her family. Towards the close of her life, an unprincipled plan was concerted to get possession of her property, by taking advantage of the imbecility of mind, consequent upon her disease, to inveigle her into a marriage: but it was happily frustrated by her relatives, when on the eve of execution. The calamity under which she had so long laboured, was sensibly felt by the whole circle of her friends and neighbours; for she had been the promoter of every thing that was gay and festive, in the social village in which she resided. In the younger part of her life, her extreme vivacity was considered by the graver part of her acquaintance, as partaking of levity, and subjected her to much undeserved censure. So far was her temper from being soured by her misfortune, that she had no higher gratification, than seeing the young and the healthy enjoy those pleasures, in which she had once taken the lead, but in which she could no longer participate. In her manners, there was a degree of politeness and urbanity, which, in the midst of her infirmities, never entirely forsook her; for, when her utterance was scarcely intelligible, and her whole frame nearly helpless, the well-bred woman was still discoverable. The prominent feature in the character of Mrs. Grant, was a blunt sincerity, incompatible with the more polished manners that distinguished her sister, and carried to an extent, not always consistent with discretion; for whether her sentiments of others were favourable or adverse, she was equally in the habit of betraying them. Open and unsuspecting, as well as generous in her nature, she was too indiscriminate in her friendships, and had sometimes cause to repent the precipitate confidence she placed in persons with whose principles and conduct she was not sufficiently

ciently acquainted. Her predominant foible was the desire of exacting a more than ordinary share of deference and attention, which made her too apt to construe the omission of superfluous forms, into disrespect. But though her displeasure was soon excited, it was not long retained. The slightest apology would subdue her resentment for a real, as well as for an imaginary offence. To those for whom she professed attachment, she was ever anxious to evince her cordiality, by her services; but, in no instance more, than by her affectionate and assiduous endeavours, to alleviate their sufferings when on a bed of sickness. In the regulation of her domestic expences, no woman better understood, nor more rigidly practised, the virtue of economy; but, it was practised, not with a view to increase her store, but to enable her the more freely to indulge the hospitality and benevolence of her disposition, in furnishing entertainments to her friends, and in relieving the necessities of the indigent. The numerous French emigrants, who, during the revolution, took up their residence in her neighbourhood, were peculiarly the objects of her kindness and commiseration. For those amongst them, who had lost their all, and were suffering under the united miseries, of poverty and disease; her humanity was actively employed in providing such necessaries and comforts, as they were unable to procure for themselves. For those who had preserved from the wreck of their property, enough to secure them from want, but, who felt in common with their less fortunate countrymen, the bitterness of a separation from their families and their home, she was studious to devise such amusement, as would divert their minds from ruminating upon their misfortunes. Her house was their constant rendezvous; and they will seldom look back to the period of their abode at Hampstead, without recollecting how much the interval of their exile was beguiled, by the friendly attentions they received, and the chearful conversation they enjoyed under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Grant. She has left two daughters, to whom she was a most indulgent and affectionate mother.

On the 6th of May last, at his house in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, *William Dinwoody*, *esq.* of Tuy Dee, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. He was the son of Robert Dinwoody, M. D, who studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. He was born at Tuy Dee, on the 27th of September, 1740; and received his education at the Crypt School at Gloucester. At an early period of his life, he came to London, and obtained an appointment in the Excise Office, which he held till the year 1783, when acquiring a considerable addition to his fortune, by his marriage with Mrs. Cobb, formerly of Highgate, he resigned it, and for the remainder of his life, employed himself during the greater part of the year in agricultural pursuits, at his paternal estate of Tuy Dee. In the year 1790, he served the office of high sheriff of the county of Monmouth; for which county, he was for several years in the commission of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants. He was also a fellow of the Antiquarian Society of London. He had been educated in the presbyterian religion, but he afterwards became a member of the established church, in which he continued to his death. He died of a mortification, occasioned by the cutting of a corn. In conformity to his will, his remains were interred in the Crypt church, at Gloucester. Few men were better qualified to please in general society. His manners were easy and conciliating, and seldom failed to produce a favourable impression, at the first interview. He selected anecdotes with judgment, and communicated them with pleasantry. On those subjects with which he was well acquainted, he had an agreeable and intelligent mode of conveying information; and, on those with which he was less conversant, he had a happy facility of making the most of a little knowledge; so that conversation was seldom at a stand in any company of which he formed a part. If there were any exception to his companionable qualities, it was an irritability of temper, that made him rather impatient of contradiction; an imperfection, which was particularly apparent when politics were the topic of discussion. His political opinions, which, to describe them in his own words, were uniformly those of a decided tory, he was apt to carry with a high hand, and would scarcely tolerate the sentiments of those, who ventured to question the wisdom of the justice of such measures as his own principles led him to approve. But it is at the same time, due to his memory to acknowledge, that he had too much candour and good sense, to let a difference of opinion warp his judgment of the character of individuals; for among those who partook of his esteem, were persons whose political as well as religious tenets, were essentially at variance with his own. The activity of his mind, and the warmth of his friendship, prompted him to devote a large portion of his time and his exertions, to the service of others, and throughout his life, he incurred much trouble and inconvenience, and sometimes enmity, by his voluntary endeavours to adjust differences, or to redress injuries. He was too fond of attaching importance to inconsiderable objects, and was exceedingly tenacious of external respect, the least deviation from which, he was not disposed to overlook. He was ever willing to contribute his assistance to plans of public utility, and especially to such as were calculated to promote the ends of charity and benevolence. He was a kind master, and a considerate landlord, and he took every means of rendering himself useful to the labouring classes in the vicinity of his residence. He lived respected, by an extensive circle of friends, who have lost by his death, a very pleasant and rational companion.

At his house, at Greenland Dock, near Deptford, *Mr. Isaac Blight*, merchant. The circumstances attending the death of this gentleman were very extraordinary. His house is the first below Greenland Dock, and fronts the river Thames: the back part

is surrounded by a strong paling. On the night of Thursday the 19th of September, (at which time Mr. Blight, with his lady, were at Margate,) a friend of their's, a Mr. Spatch, was sitting alone in a front parlour in Mr. Blight's house; about half-past eight o'clock, he was alarmed by a pistol or gun, loaded with ball, being fired through the window; the ball lodged in a part of the room not far from where he sat; every search was immediately made, but no person that could be suspected was to be found. The next day Mr. Spatch wrote to Mr. Blight, to inform him of the circumstance, when the latter instantly came to town, but neither he nor Mr. Spatch could attach suspicion upon any one. On the night of Monday the 23d, these gentlemen were sitting together in a back parlour in Mr. B's house; and, about the same hour (half past eight), Mr. S. having occasion to go out for a few minutes, took a candle, and left his friend alone. He had not been gone more than two or three minutes, when he heard the report of a gun, on which he immediately returned, and found Mr. B. lying shot through the body; the ball had entered a little below his ribs, passed through his back, and lodged in the wainscoting behind where he sat. The only person in the house when the murder was committed, was a female servant, who also heard the report of the piece, but was in a kitchen, at some distance; neither Mr. Scripps, the servant, nor those who were called in, could find any traces whatever of the murderer: he got clear off; neither gun nor pistol was left behind, nor any thing that could tend in the least to discover him. The unfortunate gentleman was instantly put to bed, and the assistance of a surgeon immediately procured, who soon pronounced the wound to be mortal. Mr. Blight, during the night and the following morning, was sufficiently collected to be able to answer every question relative to the horrid transaction. The whole account, however, that he could give, was extremely short: he stated, that, after Mr. Spatch left him, he sat alone, and neither heard nor suspected any one; at last, however, he saw the door of the room open slowly (but this did not alarm him), and, almost at the same instant, he was shot: he neither saw nor heard the person who fired at him. The above particulars Mr. Blight repeated distinctly, several times before he died; and declared, that he was not conscious of having an enemy in the world. He expired at three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 24th. The deceased was on the point of retiring from business.

In the eleventh year of his age, *Sir James Tylney Long, bart.* The Tylney property, which by his death devolves to the distant branches of the Long family, amounts to 25,000l. per annum, and nearly 500,000l. in the funds.

In Tylney street, May Fair, *Mrs. Munster*, the eldest of three surviving sisters of the late Earl Camden, and relict of Herbert M. lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, 90. Among the amiable qualities which graced her character, the liberality of her nature was pre-eminent. She was never so happy as in doing good actions; her friendship never changed; to caprice she was a stranger; and she was rewarded by the affection of all who had any intercourse with her. Her manners were engaging, her spirits lively, and her principle of honour noble and elevated.

At Brompton, *Mr. Charles Fairfield*, a painter of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profession, but of such a modest and diffident disposition, that, notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint from the impulse of his own mind, and would not do it at all, unless urged by the importunity of his friends. He has, however, left behind him some original pictures, the merit of which cannot fail to transmit his name to posterity: and the many excellent copies of the finest pictures of the Flemish, French, and English schools, produced by his pencil, will extend the fame of the masters he has imitated; while his own merits will be lost in the admirable success of his copies, which can scarcely be discriminated from the originals. Most of these copies have found their way into the first collections both at home and abroad, and the proprietors of them have no other idea than that they possess the original pictures, having paid for them as such, although the artist himself sold them at a very low rate, and never represented them otherwise than as copies by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Fairfield's merit, he was never easy in his circumstances, and for a great part of his laborious life was under the clutches of the griping and unconscientious picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours by practising deceits upon the world. The character of Mr. F. was honourable, generous, and good. He lived in retirement and seclusion; and was little known to the world. Had he been more known, he would, undoubtedly have been less unhappy and more successful. He died at about the age of 45 years.

In Glocester place, New Road, *Philip Rogers Beaver, esq.* late Commander-general of the Leeward islands, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.

At Fladong's Hotel, Oxford street, *the Hon. Colonel Lardley*, second son of Lord E. 31. This inestimable young man, doomed to an untimely grave at the most interesting period of life, when the graces of youth and person were combined with virtue and accomplishments, possessed every requisite to satisfy the fondest wishes of the fondest parent, the pride of the most ambitious relative. In personal qualification, he was equalled by few, in mental endowments he was excelled by none; yet so little did he value himself on the accidental possession of such a bountiful share of the gifts of nature, that he mixed but little in those pursuits which fill up the measure of the ambition of the generality of young men of his rank. Such a frivolous waste of time was ill-suited to his inquisitive mind; yet few were so well qualified to adorn the most

splendid scenes of fashionable life. Though in the opinion of some of his friends he might perhaps have sacrificed too much to the natural bent of his disposition, by withdrawing, at such an early period of life, from those scenes of gaiety, he possessed too much dignity of mind to suffer himself to sink into a sottish retirement, too great a love for the opinion of those he esteemed to allow the rust of abstraction to tarnish the polish of his manners. His understanding was naturally excellent; and during the period of his too limited life, he took unceasing pains in its cultivation. He was educated at Göttingen; and, though summoned when very young to enter upon the duties of the profession assigned him, his proficiency evinced that his time had not been misapplied. He was a good classical scholar, and was conversant with most of the modern languages, the practice of which he kept up, with the aid of the best masters, till the period of his last illness. In short, the improvement of his mind was the darling object of his ambition; and to this pursuit all others were subservient. In proportion to the greatness of his mind, his enemies were very few; and those most probably would not have existed had he lived in other times: but his political opinions, opposite to those of the majority of his contemporaries, similarly situated with himself, exposed him to the jealousy of the enlightened among his opponents, and to the rancorous petulance of the ignorant. The native dignity of his soul, spurning at the restraint which a mean policy would have imposed on a colder heart, might occasionally break forth in a display of his sentiments when topics of this nature were discussed in his society; but he never obtruded his opinions uninvited; and such was the controul in which his passions were held by the distinguished urbanity of his manners, that he never failed to conciliate when he could not convince. To sum up his character in a few words, he possessed generosity without ostentation; a pride the most dignified untinged by vanity; excessive modesty unshackled by childish timidity. He was the best of sons, the kindest relation, the most sincere of friends.

[*Additions and corrections to the account of Christopher Anstey, esq. whose death is noticed at p. 165, of the last number.* Mr. A. distinguished himself both at Eton and Cambridge, as a very elegant scholar. A speech which he made in the public schools, upon some offence that had been given him, beginning "Doctores sine doctrinâ, magistri artium fine artibus, & baccalaurei baculo potius quam laurodigni," was the cause of his rustication from the University. After this he went into the army, and married Miss Calvert, a near relation of the celebrated brewer, by whom he had several children. He was a frequent resident in the city of Bath, and was distinguished by the notice of the late celebrated Lady Miller, at the Bath-Easton villa, of whose poetical coterie he became a frequent member. The Bath Guide first appeared in the year 1766, while he was still in the army, and his poem on the death of the Marquis of Tavistock was published the following year. Some years afterwards Mr. A. published "An Election Ball, in Poetical Letters, from Mr. Inkle at Bath, to his Wife at Gloucester; with a poetical Address to John Miller, esq. at Bath-Easton Villa;" which, though inferior to the former poem, abounds with a considerable degree of wit and humour. He likewise published "A poetical Paraphrase upon the Thirteenth Chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, 1779," folio, which served to evince his due estimation of his prominent talent in the first instance, and that he succeeded best, when he took in hand subjects of a fanciful and ludicrous cast. He was also author of "The Priest Dissected, a Poem addressed to the Reverend Author of Regulus, Toby, Cæsar, and other Pieces in the Papers, Canto I. 1774;" a satire, intituled, "Ad C. W. Bamfylde, Epistola poetica familiaris in quâ continentur Tabulæ V. ab eo excogitatæ quæ Personas representant Poematis cujusdem Anglicani cui Titulus, An Election Ball, 1776," 4to. This poem was written to introduce to the public some designs by Mr. B. of Hestercombe, in Somersetshire, for several of the persons and incidents in the Election Ball. It has been very indifferently translated into English by another hand. He, with another gentleman, wrote a very beautiful translation of Gray's Elegy. "Speculation; or, a Defence of Mankind, 1780," 4to, complaining that the poet had been treated by the world in a manner which his inoffensive reprehension of its vices did not entitle him to. "Liberality; or, Memoirs of a decayed Macaroni, 1788;" 4to; cautioning against the mendicants of Bath, who have lived very genteelly above their incomes, and some still more genteelly without any incomes at all. "The Farmer's Daughter, a poetical Tale, founded on Fact," published in 1795, with a laudable view "to set Innocence on its guard, and to promote the cause of Virtue." This unfortunate damsel had been seduced by a military officer, and was afterwards deserted by him. Filled with anguish, shame, and remorse, not without some remains of love for the destroyer of her innocence, she left her father's house in search of her perfidious lover, and perished through fatigue and cold in one of the inclement nights of the severe winter of 1795. To the elegant pen of this gentleman were attributed some beautiful verses which appeared in the Bath Herald about 1796 or 1797. His latest publication was an elegant Latin Ode to Dr. Jenner, written a very short time previous to his decease. The following lines from a translation of this performance by Mr. Ring, evince that the venerable author's talents still flourished unimpaired at this advanced period of his life.

"Oh! blest by Phœbus, at thy natal hour,
The happy presage of thy healing power!
'Tis thine to study Nature's hidden laws,
Trace all her wonders to their secret cause;
Prevent disease with thy Pæonian art,
Encounter Death, and blunt his fatal dart.
While thus I rove through Chelia's flow'ry plain,

And some faint embers of my youth remain,
Shall not the Muse her tuneful accents raise,
And wake the slumb'ring lyre to sing thy praise?
Here, plung'd in grief, and pensive, and forlorn,
The long-lost objects of my love I mourn;
My dear associates, ravish'd from my breast
By the foul venom of that baneful pest;
While many a blemish cover'd ev'ry face,
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and rifled ev'ry grace.
When the dire fiend, which thus, in early bloom,
His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,
In all his horrors rises to my view,
How shall I tell what thanks to Heaven are due?
And due to thee, whose godlike arm repress'd
The lawless rage of that malignant pest;
To thee, whose genius, and well-cultur'd mind,
Found out a healing balm for human kind?
Thy skilful hand inserts with wondrous art
The crystal drop the lowing kine impart,
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to tame,
And flow meand'ring through the vital frame.
Ere long, a pustule, rising in the wound,
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambush round
With all his host; and from our fleeting breath
Averts the perils of impending death.
What thanks shall British gratitude decree,
What thanks, what honours, what rewards to thee?
What annual off'rings at thy hallow'd shrine,
O Jenner! equal to desert like thine?
For, lo! Machaon is thy frequent guest,
Pleas'd with thy converse, with thy friendship blest:
The poor, the rich, consult without a fee
The sacred oracle of health in thee.
The mother sues thee, fill'd with just alarms,
To shield her boy, and to protect his charms,
The virgin sues, lest blemishes invade,
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.
The Gaul himself, though envious of our name,
Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;
The grateful nations one loud pæan raise,
And all the wond'ring world resounds thy praise."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with some spirited lines respecting the great national contest with our gigantic adversary; and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewel!--nor shall the bard detain
From nobler studies by too long a strain,
Nor from its object alienate a mind
Intent on labours useful to mankind.
May Heaven, to whom my suppliant voice I raise,
Prosper thy labours, and prolong thy days!
While deathless heroes, who maintain our fame,
And add new glories to the British name,
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,
The Civic Crown, O Jenner! shall be thine."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, held at Harlow Hill on the 4th of September, the following premiums were determined upon to be adjudged at the enſuing fair at Ovingham on the 26th of October next:—For the beſt crop of turnips not leſs than ſix acres lying together on one plot of ground, ten guineas; for the beſt cow with calf or breeding heifer under three years old, bred by the ſubſcriber, and his property at the time of ſhowing, five guineas; for the next beſt, two guineas; for the beſt pair of two year old ſteers, bred, &c. as above, five guineas; for the beſt brood mare for the purpoſe of breeding chapman horſes, three guineas; for the beſt two years old chapman colt, three guineas; for the beſt two years old chapman filly, two guineas; for the beſt pen of five one ſhear wethers, five guineas; to the labourer in huſbandry who has brought up in habits of honeſt induſtry to at leaſt ſeven years of age the greateſt number of legitimate children without aſſiſtance from the pariſh, five guineas.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for Acts for making a turnpike road from the town of Wooler in Northumberland to Chatton, and thence to North Sunderland harbour; and alſo a branch from the ſaid road to Belford;—and for improving the navigation of ſuch part of the river Tees as is ſituated between Stockton in Durham and the ſea, by making a cut through the neck of land on the ſouth ſide of Holme Houſe in the pariſh of Stockton upon Tees.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Henry Ranſon, clerk in the bank of Meſſrs. Lambton

ton & Co. to Miss Ann Ireland, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Ireland.—Mr. Rees, of the Theatre Royal, to Miss Ann Robson.

At Bishop Middleham, Henry Fearon, esq. son of the late William Fearon, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Taylor.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Jackson, surgeon, to Miss Watson, niece of John Bird, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Hylton, land steward to Simon Temple, esq. to Miss D. Stoddart, of Jarrow Redhouse.

At Berwick, Mr. William Logan, jun. to Miss Ford, sister to William F. esq

At Kelloe, Durham, Mr. Anthony Darling, of Sedgefield, to Miss Isabella Burrison, of Coxhoe.

At Morpeth, Mr. William Young, to Miss Mary Swan.

At Haltwhistle, Robert Dixon, esq. son of Captain D. of Ingoe-hall, to Miss Dixon, of Glenwhelt.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Margaret Bees, widow of Mr. Matthew B. innkeeper, 75.—Mr. William Shotton, sen. 91.—Mr. Edward Lofthouse.

At Winlaton, Mr. George Bourn, 45 years cashier to Messrs. Crowley, Millington and Co. at that place. He has left 20l. to the Infirmary of Newcastle, and numerous legacies to his relations and friends.

At Harton-house, near South Shields, Richard Scott, esq.

At Hexham, John Heron, esq. 90.

At Billingham, Durham, the Rev. Mr. Aspinwall, curate of Wolviston.

At Widrington, near Morpeth, Mr. Forster, 31.

At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Coats.—Mr. Roper, tallow chandler.—Mrs. Ann Forster, widow of Mr. Ralph F. 76.—Mrs. Rennoldson, wife of Mr. R. ship-builder, 83.—Mr. Sylvester Steward, master mariner, 34.—Mr. John Walker, clock and watchmaker. As a workman his mechanical abilities were allowed to surpass those of most others of his profession; and the trade in general are indebted to him for many new inventions.

At the Leazes, near Newcastle, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. Alexander R. tobacco manufacturer, 58.

At Walsingham, Mrs. Ann Harrison, wife of Mr. John H. 85.

At Berwick, Mr. William Wood, 69.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Bolam, 81.—Mr. James Wood, ship-owner, 81.

At Monkwearmouth, Miss Lowes, daughter of Mr. Francis L. coal-fitter.

At Newton by the Sea, Dr. Forster, many years an eminent physician at Alnwick, 86.

At South Shields, Miss Thompson, daughter of the late John T. esq. 62.

At North Shields, Mrs. Liddell, relict of the late John L. esq.—Mrs. Theodosia Cook, relict of the late Mr. John C. ship-owner.—Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. Thomas F. ship-owner, 32.

Near the village of Westoe, South Shields, William Cuzen, a private in the royal artillery, 28. He blew out his brains with a horse-pistol. His head from the lower jaw upward was blown to atoms, some pieces being found many yards distant from the body. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of lunacy. A short time before he committed the rash act he called at a public-house in Westoe, and wrote a letter addressed to Mr. Chadwick, of Burgh-hall, Lancashire, which is subjoined. Part of it is a quotation from Blair's Poem on the Grave. The words in italics in that passage he did not write; they are inserted to make up the quotation; but in the prosaic part the words *if possible* were underlined by him.

" Mr. Edward Chadwick, } Burgh-hall,
" ____ Thomas Chadwick, } Lancashire.
" Ab hoc momento pendet æternitas!
" Dreadful attempt!
" Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage
" To rush into the presence of our Judge;
" As if we *challeng'd him to do his worst*,
" And matter'd not his wrath! Unheard of tortures
" Must be reserved for such: these herd together:
" The common damn'd shun their society,
" And look upon themselves as fiends less foul.
" Wm. Cuzen.

" Sir Edmund Head.
" Sir John Honeywood.
" Mrs. Eliza Vincent.
" Captain Thomas Cuzen.
" Sir Ralph Abercrombie, dead.
" Mrs. Caubrune, } London.
" Sir Thos. Levingston, }
" William Lee, esq. }
" R. F. Lee, esq. Warrant of Attorney Office.
" ____ Popplewell, merchant, London.

" I once had thousands, and was once philosophic enough to brave misfortunes; but I have been neglected, therefore I have done this.

" I am gone a long journey, but, *if possible*, will return to torment ingratitude.

" I was ever grateful—the world has lost an ornament, a diamond in the rough."

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for repairing, widening, and improving, the roads leading from Calder Bridge through Ravenglass, Bootle, Broughton, and Ulverston, to Lancaster and Liverpool, and for diverting part of it; likewise for an Act to enable the trustees of the turnpike roads to build bridges across the Mite and the Esk near Ravenglass; and for another for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish and manor of Abbey Holme.

Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, has contracted with two nurſerymen at Keſwick to plant for him at Windermere this ſeaſon four hundred acres with twelve hundred thouſand trees.

Married.] At Walney, Mr. Alderman Berry, of Kendal, to Mrs. Wilkinſon.

At Gretna Green, Mr. R. Bunyan, to Miſs Nicholſon, both of Carliſle.

At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Lindow, of Cleator, rector of Conniſtone, to Miſs Grayſon, of Wood End.

At Penrith, Mr. John Pearſon, to Miſs Mary Edenall.

At Kirklinton, Mr. Henry Dodd, 60, to Miſs Eleanor Irving, 17 The inequality of ſtature in this couple is not leſs remarkable than that of their ages, the bridegroom being nearly ſix feet high and the bride only four feet three inches.

At Carliſle, Mr. Joſeph Thompſon, banker, of London, to Miſs Hannah Parkins, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P.

At Keſwick, John Bree, eſq. nephew of Sir Martin Stapylton, of Mytons, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Eliza Barcroft, ſecond daughter of Joſeph B. eſq. of Caſtlerigg.

Died.] At Sebergham, Mrs. Grace Ellwood, wife of James E. eſq. 71.

At Workington, Mr. Kay, comptroller of the cuſtoms of that port.—Mr. Joſeph Thompſon, mate of the ſhip Lively.—Mrs. Tye, wife of Mr. John T. 70.

At Skelſmergh, near Kendal, Mr. Iſaac Coulthwaite, 94.

At Newton, near Kirby Lonſdale, the Rev. Thomas Holden, who is ſuppoſed to have drowned himſelf in the river Lune, in which his body was found. He had recently come from Hallfall, near Ormſkirk, when about a year ago he had a living and a ſchool, to Kirby Lonſdale, where he took lodgings. He had been in a deſponding way for ſome time. The coroner's inqueſt brought in a verdict of lunacy.

At Aſhley Grove, near Egremont, Mr. Chriſtopher Williamſon, of Whitehaven, 70.

At Egremont, Mr. William Bateman.

At Nethertown, Mr. Joſeph Noble, 23.

At Clifton, near Penrith, Mr. William Richardſon, formerly an ironmonger at the latter place.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Joſeph Smith, 95. He had officiated as clerk of Bolton church upwards of 60 years.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Woodburn, formerly a ſhipwright, 93.

At Underbarrow, near Kendal, Mrs. Ann Hervey, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. 62.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Mr. H. clothier. She had returned in the evening from a viſit in remarkably good ſpirits, ſoon afterwards complained of a ſlight indiſpoſition, went to bed, and in a very ſhort time expired.—Mrs. Mary Blaylock, 89.—Mrs. Waſdale, wife of Mr. W. partner in Meſſrs. Forſter and Co.'s print field.

At Rigg, in the pariſh of Kirklinton, Mrs. Margaret Graham, a maiden lady, 61.

At Longtown, Thomas Murris, 90. He entered early in life into the army, and was preſent at many pitched battles in Flanders and Germany, and at that of Culloden during the Scotch rebellion.

At Unthank, near Penrith, Mrs. Cowper, wife of Mr. C. agent to Sir Frederic Vane, Bart. 52.

At Corby, near Carliſle, Mr. Philip Robinſon, one of the ableſt mathematicians in this part of the country.

At Brampton, Mrs. Wallace, formerly a draper and midwife of that place, 76.

At Everton, Mrs. Tarlton, wife of John T. eſq. 74.

At Middletown, near St. Bees, Mr. Wm. Borrowdale.

At Kendal, Mr. Benjamin Hurd, ſhearman.—Mrs. Webſter, wife of Mr. Francis W. architect.

At Grange, near Kendal, the Rev. James Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

[*Further Particulars relative to the late Mr. James Lickbarrow, whoſe death was noticed in our Magazine for Auguſt.* Mr. James Lickbarrow was a man not more diſtinguiſhed by ingenuity than by probity and induſtry. He was a native of the pariſh of Sedbergh, a ſmall town in Yorkſhire, on the confines of Weſtmoreland. By birth a Quaker, he was prevented from receiving a ſuitable education by the poverty of his parents and the diſtance of his reſidence from any ſeminary belonging to his friends. Theſe diſadvantages, however, did not hinder him from acquiring a fund of uſeful and general knowledge, comparatively at an early period; for at the age of twenty he became a ſelf-taught aſſiſtant in an academy at Kendal, eſtabliſhed by the ſociety of which he was a member. In this ſituation, beſides diſcharging the duties of his office with exemplary care, he ſtudied different branches of the mathematics with ſucceſs, and cultivated a taſte for Engliſh literature, particularly poetry and ſpeculative philoſophy. But his leiſure was not devoted entirely to intellectual pleaſures and literary purſuits; for the narrowneſs of his fortune compelled him to think ſeriouſly of improving his condition by productive labour. His mornings and evenings therefore were dedicated in a great meaſure to mechanical employments. But his attention was principally turned to engraving cyphers on ſteel ſeals; and his proficiency in this art ſoon placed him, in the opinion of good judges, on at leaſt an equality with the beſt artiſts of the kind out of the metropolis. Were virtuous exertions always crowned with ſucceſs, Mr. Lickbarrow would ſoon have realized a competency ſufficient to anſwer his moderate demands; but after he became maſter of a family, domeſtic calamities of the moſt afflicting nature quickly conſumed the fruits of his diligence and frugality, ſtripping him of every

every thing beſides the reſpect due to his merit, and the pleaſures of a mind early habituated to reflection and the improvement of its ideas. This happy talent proved the ſolace of his numerous troubles; for complying with neceſſity and the bent of his genius, he learned to arrange his thoughts and exerciſe his underſtanding, while his hands were employed. It muſt be confeſſed, however, that a love for philoſophical contemplation ſeems to have aggravated his misfortunes at an eventful period of his life; for an accidental peruſal of the theological writings of Dr. Prieſtley led him to examine his own religious principles, though ſurrounded by a diſtreſſed family; and the alteration produced in his opinions compelled him, after many reluctant ſtruggles, to ſeparate from that ſociety in the boſom of which he had been educated. That in this painful act of duty (according to his judgment) he gave a deciſive proof of integrity and ſincerity in religious profeſſion, will be acknowledged even by thoſe who regard his convictions as ill founded; and it is a pleaſure to add, that his ſeparation ultimately redounded to his honor and to the credit of his former friends; for during the ſickneſs which preceded his death the members of that ſociety were the firſt to open a ſubſcription for his relief, thereby teſtifying their reſpect for his virtues, and ſhewing to the world an example of candour deſerving the imitation of every Chriſtian ſect. A few days after the death of this eſtimable man a diſcourſe was delivered before the ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters in the Market-place, Kendal, of which during ſeveral years he had been a highly reſpected member. The diſcourſe concluded as follows:—"In thus ſtating to you the foundation upon which ſhould reſt our ſubmiſſion to the divine will in the near proſpect of death, I have had in view the ſentiments and feelings of that perſon whoſe departure from amongſt us has occaſioned this diſcourſe. Often has it been my lot, in the diſcharge of profeſſional duty, or in compliance with the calls of friendſhip, to viſit the ſick and dying bed; but never did I witneſs greater ſerenity of mind than he was enabled to diſplay in the moſt trying circumſtances Under the feebleneſs of a gradual incurable decline, even in the immediate proſpect of diſſolution, he was calm and tranquil. He was enabled to reaſon with compoſure upon the nature of his future proſpects in life, had life been continued, and to conclude with reſignation, that though his worldly proſpects were improving, all things conſidered, it was better for him to depart.—This compoſure and reſignation were not more owing to a philoſophical than to a religious turn of mind. With him, indeed, philoſophy and religion were firmly united. Of the truth, excellence, and importance, of the latter, he always appeared to have ſtrong impreſſions; impreſſions not tinctured with enthuſiaſm nor derived from ſuperſtition, but ſpringing from mature deliberation, from rational conviction, and regulated by a ſober judgment. His natural endowments, which were conſiderable, he had cultivated and improved by cloſe application, and amidſt numerous and neceſſary employments of a different nature, had acquired a ſtock of uſeful learning, and a fund of knowledge not always ſurpaſſed by men of greater leiſure and more liberal education. Truth he loved with ſincerity and defended with ardour; nor was he ever diſpoſed to ſacrifice it in compliance with the prejudices or to flatter the paſſions of others. To the integrity and uſefulneſs of his conduct, and the high degree of eſtimation in which his reſpectable character was generally held, many teſtimonials might be adduced; but delicacy forbids me to do more than hint at one, which was equally honourable to him who received and to them who gave it. The benevolence of his friends aided the piety of his reſignation, and he parted from life without a ſigh of regret. In an age of frivolity and vice, the contemplation of ſuch a character (if we make every allowance for the foibles and imperfection to which human nature is liable in all ſtations) is cheering and edifying. May it prove a bleſſing to thoſe whom he has left behind, whilſt they are diſpatching that journey through life, which he has now finiſhed; and may it incite them to merit the ſame teſtimony of reſpect and honour which he has received.—In ſaying ſo much upon character, I have deviated from my uſual practice upon theſe occaſions, under the conviction that the deceaſed, conſidering his ſtation and ſphere of action, was far beyond what may be called a common character, and becauſe I think, if thoſe particular virtues for which he was diſtinguiſhed were more prized and aimed at, we ſhould in general be more uſeful than we are. To thoſe who are left to paſs through the world without the guide and protector of their early youth, it is to be hoped that the character he ſuſtained will prove a benefit; ſo that the favour and patronage which was ſhewn to him may in ſome meaſure be extended to them. One dependence indeed they have in common with all the deſtitute and afflicted. In the way of duty they may with confidence rely upon that Being who is the God of their fathers, and has declared himſelf to be the friend and the protector of the orphan. Upon all occaſions he is able to aſſiſt and comfort them: the virtuous he will guide through life; nor will even death itſelf ſeparate them from his favour. To His will may they, may all of us, ſubmit, and in obedience to it be trained up for happineſs in a future and immortal ſtate."]

YORKSHIRE.

The half-yearly meeting of the York Agricultural Society, was held at the York Tavern, on the 12th of Auguſt; when the following premiums were adjudged: To James Ward, for the beſt ſhearling tup, five guineas;

guineas; to Peter Legat, for the second-best ditto, three guineas; to James Ward, for the best two shear tup, four guineas; to George Hardwick, for the second-best two shear tup, two guineas; to W. B. Lund, for the best cow in milk, three guineas: to the Rev. Mr. Percival, for the best yearling heifer, three guineas; to Christopher Wand, for the best boar, two guineas. A premium of two guineas, and the thanks of the meeting, were given to Mr. Baines, for an implement which he exhibited for the purpose of levelling land, which premium he has since generously returned to the society. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Plumer, for his attention to the society in exhibiting several specimens of wools, produced from his Spanish and from his Ryland sheep, and also from his cross between the Spanish and Yorkshire sheep, which latter seemed to be a great improvement to the Wool of the country.

From a report of the state of the York Lunatic Asylum, it appears that the total amount of receipts from July 1, 1804, to July 1, 1805, was 4136l. 16s. 5d½. and that of monies expended during the same period including the purchase of 950l. in the 3 per cent consols, was 3746l. 4s. 5d½. leaving a balance of 390l. 12s. The number of patients admitted from the first establishment in 1777, to August 1, 1804, was 1712; from August 1, 1804, to August 1, 1805, 77, making a total of 1789; of whom 759 have been discharged cured, 432 relieved, 262 incurable and removed by desire of their friends, 194 have died, and there are remaining in the house 87 men, and 55 women, among whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a considerable sum, annually arising from the enlarged payments of a few patients in easy circumstances.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for an act for making a new cut or canal, from Hedon to Paul in Holderness; an act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road, to branch off from the present road between Wakefield and Halifax at Millbridge, and to communicate with that leading from Leeds, to Elland, at or near the town of Cleck-heaton; an act to make a railway from Botton-boat in the parish of Wakefield, to Hullet-hall colliery, with a branch to be made from the road beginning near Hooley Lower Mill, in Batley, to Birstall and Smithies bridge; and an act for making the proposed turnpike-road, which is to break off from the great North-road at Bathsdale, and to pass through Pontefract to Leeds. It has been demonstrated, that in the event of this plan being executed, the saving to coach passengers alone from and to Leeds, will be upwards of 3000l. per annum. To some of the other places through which the new road is to pass, the proportion of advantage, according to the size, will be still greater, and to speak within bounds, its benefits will within two years, be more than equivalent to the whole expence of making the road. To Lord Galway and the other noblemen and gentlemen who have contributed or may aid in the execution of the plan, the landed and commercial interest of the west-riding will be deeply indebted; and the more so as it has the singular recommendation of essentially benefiting one part of the county, while to any other part very little loss or inconvenience can possibly arise.

The following is the number of hides and and skins inspected and stamped at Leeds, from the 1st of September, 1804, to the 1st of September, 1805:

Hides, - - - - - -	3242
Calf Skins, - - - -	5322
Lamb and Sheep Skins -	44,263

Married.] At York, Mr. James Skelton, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Dinsley, daughter of William D. esq. of Leeds.

At Otley, the Rev. Mr. Rye, to Miss Foster.

Mr. Maurice Phillips, a dissenting minister, of Rotherham, to Miss Esther Deakin, daughter of Mr. Wm. D. of Attercliff, near Sheffield.

At Hull, Lieutenant Lennon, of the 15th foot, to Miss Varley, daughter of Mr. V.—Mr. Wm. Oldfield, ironmonger, to Miss Mary Outram, daughter of Mr. Benjamin O.

The Rev. Jos. Johnson, of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Crawshaw, eldest daughter of John C. esq. of Bierley-hall, near Bradford.

At Ackworth, Mr. Nathaniel Pryer, proprietor of the Bridge-foundry in Leeds, to Miss Eliz. Gregory.

At Leeds, Mr. John Anderson, saddler and serjeant in the Leeds volunteer infantry, to Mrs. Stancliffe, of the Nag's-head-inn.

N. B. Hodgson, esq. of Brasserton-hall, to Miss Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngest daughter of Major General S. of Doncaster.

At Felkirk, Thomas Belk, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Cuttle, daughter of the late Benjamin C. of South Helmley, near Wakefield.

At Halifax, Wm. Elwell, esq. of Shelf iron-works, near Bradford, to Miss Sutcliffe, daughter of Richard S. of Washer-lane, near Halifax.—Mr. Peter Woodhead, corn-dealer, of North Owram, to Miss Susannah Hemingway of Wibsey, near Bradford.

Died.] At Hull, Charles Shipman, esq. merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity-house of that port, and twice warden of the corporation, 64.—Mrs. Priscilla Green, 65.—Mrs. Thackray, relict of Mr. Wm. T.—Lieutenant Thomas Lane, of the royal navy, and late of the Charles armed ship.—George Roberts, esq. formerly of Beverley, brother to Abraham R. esq. M.P.—Mr. Frederic Wilkinson, a well-known performer on the slack wire, and brother to Mrs. Mountain of Drury-lane, theatre, 55.

At

At York, Joseph Walker, esq.—Mrs. Longston, wife of Captain George L. of Keldhead, near Pickering, 28.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. John B. toyman.—Mr. Henry Meadley, of the Globe public-house in the Shambles, 47.

At Leeds, Mr. A. Bothamley, liquor-merchant, and formerly a bookseller, 28.—Mrs. E. Shillito, formerly of Pontefract, 79.—Mr. I. Clayton, butter-factor.—Miss Wood, only daughter of Mr. Joseph W.—Mr. Hodgson, many years master of an Academy in Park-row.

At Wakefield, the Rev. Michael Bacon, nearly 41 years vicar of that place, 76. In him the poor have lost a valuable friend, whose heart and hand were ever open to relieve their distresses.—Mr. B. Wilson, cloth-drawer.—Miss Sarah Stead, daughter of Mr. S. 18.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Faber, late of Leeds, 78.—Mr. Edward Wilson, father to Mr. Thomas W. of Leeds, brandy-merchant.

At Redcar, Miss Anne Dundas, second daughter of the Hon. C. L. D. 5.

At Easingwold, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Charles J. 35.

At Bridlington-quay, Mr. John Williamson, 74.

At Whitby, Mr. Anthony Buck, master mariner, 58.—Mr. Isaac Chapman, master mariner.

At Crosland-hill, near Huddersfield, suddenly, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Ridsdale, of Leeds, relict of Francis R. esq. 73.

At Farnley-hall, near Leeds, Miss Jane Armitage, second daughter of Edward A. esq.

At Hedon, Mr. Carrick Watson, brewer, 46.

At Sheffield, Mrs Jane Loy.—Mr. Wm. Hall, 24.—Mr. Joseph Owen, joiner.

At Woodseats, near Sheffield, Mrs. Bingham, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 77.

At East Burnham, Mrs. Stephenson, relict of Henry S. esq. and mother to the Countess of Mexborough.

At Cottingham, Mr. Rielley, at the advanced age of 88

At Halifax, Mr. Wm. Taylor, tin-plate worker.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. H. of the Old George-inn.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Nelson, woolstapler.

At Whitby, Joseph Tindall, esq. son of Jas. T. esq. of Scarborough, banker, and Colonel of the Scarborough volunteers. He was bathing just below the west battery, when he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned. A young gentleman, of Whitby, named Barker, who went into the water with him, narrowly escaped the same fate, by his exertions to save his drowning friend. A drummer boy belonging to the 51st regiment of infantry, gallantly plunged into the sea with an intention to rescue Mr. T. but the tide ran so strong that he was quite spent before he could render him any assistance, tho' the boy was sufficiently near to hear him say, "If I have not assistance I'm a lost Man." The fate of the deceased was peculiarly lamentable, as he had gone to Whitby with an intention of being married, the morning following, to Miss Mellor, of that place, an accomplished and beautiful young lady. A large reward being offered, the most diligent search was made for the body during the whole of the day, but it was not found till the next morning on the sands, about a mile from the place where he was drowned. Mr. Tindall was 22 years of age.

LANCASHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, for acts for the following purposes: For inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the manor of Caton, in the parish of Lancaster; for inclosing the tracts called Extwistle-moor and Worsthorne-moor, in the townships of the same name, in the parish of Whalley; for improving the navigation of the River Ribble, within the port of Preston, beginning at Penwortham-bridge, and continuing to the sea; by placing buoys, perches, beacons, land and other marks, works, &c. on the banks of the river, on the sea-shore, and the lands adjoining the same; for making a turnpike road, from and through the township of Clithero, in the parish of Whalley, through the township of Mitton with Crook, in the West-riding of the county of York, and thence through the respective hamlets of Leighton, Bailey, Ribchester with Delworth, Alston with Hothersall, Grimsargh, Brockholes, Ribbleton, and Preston; for better supplying the inhabitants of the town, and township of Colne with water, and for making pipes, drains, aqueducts, reservoirs, and other works for that purpose; for inclosing Siddal-moor, in the parish of Middleton; for making a turnpike-road from Huddersfield in Yorkshire, to New Hey, near Milchron, in the parish of Rochdale, with a branch to communicate with the turnpike-road from Leeds to Elland, at the bottom of Toothill-lane, and another branch from or near Ogden Edge, in the township of Butterworth, to Denshaw Culvert, in the parish of Saddleworth.

In addition to the literary and scientific establishments already existing in Liverpool, a society has just been instituted, which, if actively supported, cannot fail to advance the progress of some of the most important branches of human knowledge. The principal subjects to which the society proposes to direct its investigations, are medicine, anatomy and chemistry, as well as physics in general, and occasionally every branch of natural philosophy. The establishment will be

be conducted on nearly the ſame plan as the literary and philoſophical ſociety of Manchester, and other inſtitutions of a ſimilar nature. The members propoſe to aſſemble once a fortnight, and at each meeting the ſubject of the ſucceeding night's diſcuſſion is to be propoſed and approved. The queſtion is to be opened by a written memoir, to be produced and read by any of the members, after which, the inveſtigation is to be continued by the oral communications of ſuch perſons as chuſe to deliver their opinions. Moſt of the principal gentlemen of the faculty in town, and ſome others of diſtinguiſhed talents, have already offered their ſupport, and there can be no doubt, but that the ſociety will become in a ſhort time eminently uſeful in the increaſe and diffuſion of valuable ſcience.

Mr. M. Gregſon, of Liverpool, has lately publiſhed the reſult of ſome intereſting inveſtigations relative to the uſes of articles conſumed by public fires. He collected from the ruins of the warehouſes deſtroyed by the great fire of Liverpool, in 1802, a quantity of wheat, burnt ſugar, rice, flour, and cotton; the ſugar he reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water colour paint; it alſo anſwered as a varniſh ground, an oil colour, and a printing ink. The burnt wheat anſwered the ſame purpoſes; and the fine American flour he made into excellent paſte. Thus, though the articles damaged by the above fire ſold for little more than 13,000l. Mr. G. expreſſes his conviction, that had his method been adopted, a ſaving of 44,000l. might have been made upon the grain alone. The ſociety of arts have voted him their gold medal for his obſervations.

Married.] At Manchester, Henry Potts, eſq. of Cheſter, to Miſs Ann Taylor, youngeſt daughter of the late Samuel T. eſq. of Moſton.—John Moſs, eſq. merchant of Liverpool, to Miſs Taylor.—Mr. W. Lazonby, to Miſs Hutchinſon.—Mr. Thomas Tatterſall, of Chetham, to Miſs Nancy Ridge.—Mr. John Harriſon, to Miſs Gregſon.—Mr. Wm. Turner, merchant, to Miſs Yates, daughter of Mr. Richard Y.

At Blackburne, Mr. T. Ratcliff, partner in the calico-printing works at Lowe Clough, near Haſlingden, to Miſs Lomax, daughter of Mr. L. of Haſlingden.

At Liverpool, Mr. Mott, to Miſs E. Burrows.—Mr. Quin, to Miſs Jones, only daughter of Wm. J. eſq.—Mr. Thomas Hodgſon, of London, merchant, to Miſs Martha Hodgſon.—Mr. David Dockray, merchant of Manchester, to Miſs Benſon, daughter of the late Mr. Robert B.

At Ulverſtone, Mr. Thomas Park, tobacconiſt, to Mrs. Foulkes, widow of the late Captain John F. of Liverpool.

At Garſtang, Mr. Wm. Rich, merchant of Liverpool, to Miſs Betty Wilding, daughter of Mr. Cuthbert W. of Roa.

Mr. James Higgin, to Miſs Maria Strickland, daughter of John S. eſq. of Ulverſtone.

At Leyland, Mr. John Dewhurſt, of that place, innkeeper, aged 24, to Miſs Hannah Derbyſhire, of Blackrod, aged 21: being his third wife in ſeventeen months! What is remarkable, the bride came upon a viſit about a week before with another young lady her acquaintance, to a reſident in Leyland, and, by way of a frolic, they caſt lots which muſt be the happy partner, when fortune favoured the former; the unfortunate rival flew to inform the bridegroom of the other's ſucceſs, and the match was inſtantly concluded.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Andrews.—Mr. Joſeph Syers, carver and gilder.—Mr. Thomas Shaw.—Mrs. Hampſon, wife of Mr. Robert H.—Mr. Samuel Cooper, ſlater.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Navigation-inn.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Thomas, printer.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. jun. miller.—Mrs. Fairclough, wife of Mr. Giles F.—Mr. John Wordſworth, clockmaker, 58.—Mr. Robert Tatterſall, cotton broker.—Mr. Thomas Bradley, late maſter of the Queen's dock.—Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. Wm. O.—Mrs. Brettargh, wife of Mr. B. of Manchester.—Miſs Ellen Harvey, 22.

At his ſeat at Clerk-hill, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardner, bart.

At Heyſham, near Lancaſter, Mr. Samuel Hodgſon, 86.

At Newton, Mr. John Shearſon, landſurveyor and agent for the late Col. Leigh.

At Preſcot, Mr. John Poſtlethwaite, formerly an eminent merchant of Liverpool, 80.

At St. Michaels, near Garſtang, Mr. John Nickſon, 74.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. Richard L.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, Mr. George Hunter, late of the iſland of St. Martins, merchant.

At Manchester, where he had reſided about 18 years, Mr. Theophilus Lewis Rupp, of Speyer, in Germany. This ingenious foreigner improved our manufactures by his ſkill in mechanics, and contributed to the advancement of ſcience by his chemical reſearches. Under the ſignature of "Mercator," he publiſhed in three ſeparate pamphlets, "Letters to the Inhabitants of Manchester," in which he very ſucceſsfully conciliated the prejudices of the manufacturers, againſt the exportation of cotton-yarn, and pointed out the narrow and miſtaken policy, on which he perceived them to be founded. In the memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester, Mr. Rupp ſuggeſted ſome improvements in the method of bleaching by acids;

acids; which, though since superseded by more recent discoveries, were held of considerable importance, when they were first made public. In the same truly respectable memoirs, he also published "An Examination of Dr. Priestly's Defence of the Theory of Phlogiston," which the monthly reviewers, justly described as a 'triumphant answer' to the Doctor's objections and remarks. But the intellectual powers of Mr. Rupp, distinguished as they were by superior excellence, were yet thrown into shade, by his moral qualities. For he possessed a mind in which the proud feelings of honour, and the strictest sentiments of probity, were held in intimate union with the most unbounded generosity. Quick in perception, decisive in action, he was endowed with abilities, and not less with inclination to assist the unfortunate; and his heart and his purse, were always open to console the sufferings of poor humanity.

"Multis ille flebilis occidit."

CHESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Harding, of Church Stretton, to Miss M. Shaw, of Congleton.

At Neston, Mr. Joseph Edmonson, of Bridge Trafford, to Miss Cooper, late of Pickton.—Mr. John Richards, of Liverpool, to Miss Wilding, of All-Stretton, Shropshire.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Withington, of Manchester, to Miss Bancroft, of Cheadle.

At Chester, Mr. Edward Jones, of Warrington, to Miss Eliz. Mellor.

Died.] At Macclesfield, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. tin-plate worker.

Near Macclesfield, John Orme, collier. This man was under sentence of death, twenty-one years ago, in Chester Castle, on a charge of coining silver, at the time one Oakes was executed for the same offence. Orme was twice respited, the last time within a few hours of the moment appointed for his execution. Little or no doubt was finally entertained of his innocence.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Jackson, merchant, 62.

At Overton, by Frodsham, the Rev. Joseph Harrison, vicar of Ince, and fifty five years master of the grammar school, Frodsham, 78. This arduous situation he filled with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to the many pupils who, during such a long period, came under his care; several of whom are, at this moment, learned and respectable divines of the established church, many more eminent in trade, and in the different branches of literature. His thirst after knowledge was unbounded, his application unexampled, and his acquirements excited universal admiration. His manners were polite, affable, and cheerful; his heart melted at the tale of woe, and his purse was always open to relieve distress.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Edward Moore Noble, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Allsop.

At Horseley Woodhouse, Mr. John Barber, to Miss Mary Radford.

At Worksworth, Peter Arkwright, esq. third son of Richard A. esq. of Willersley, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Charles Hurt, esq.

Died.] At Worksworth, Mrs. Ellen Higeton, 56.

At Totley, in the parish of Dronfield, Mr. Thomas Broomhead, 23.

At Derby, Mrs. Gawthorn, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. minister of the Independent meeting-house, and daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookseller, 22.—Mrs. Archdall, wife of Richard A. esq. M. P. for Dundalk, 46.—Mrs. Vickors, daughter of Mr. Moore, of the Rose and Crown, 24.

At Little Eaton, Miss Elizabeth Frances Radford, third daughter of the late Mr. R.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Thrumpton, Mr. Edward Massey, of Swarkeston, near Derby, to Mrs. Hemsley.

At Colwick, John Musters, jun. esq. of Colwick Hall, to Miss Chaworth, daughter of the late George C. esq. of Annesley Park.

At Southwell, George Hodgkinson Barrow, esq. attorney at law, to Mrs. E. Lowe.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Fowkes, currier, to Miss Sarah Welley.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Chesslyn, the last of six maiden sisters, daughter of the late Robert C. esq. of Langley Hall, in Leicestershire, on whose decease, in 1750, they all went to reside at Nottingham.—Mrs. Simpson, relict of Mr. S. formerly of the Artichoke public-house.—Mr. Marth, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. W. gardener.

At Carlton, Mrs. Parr, a widow lady, 85.

At Normanton, in the Wolds, Miss Sarah Welch, 18.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Large works of drainage are now going forward in the vicinity of Lincoln, which will, most assuredly, be of great benefit to the public. Many other improvements might be attempted; but none has more claim to attention than that fine basin of water, adjoining the town, known by the name of Brayford. The principal wharfs of Lincoln are at Brayford, but erected in such manner as to be of no credit to the place.—If this body of water was improved to the utmost, with uniform wharfs, &c. it would be an ornament to the city, and might produce an annual revenue proportionate to every expence.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for acts for dividing and inclosing the open fields, common pastures; and waste grounds, in the several parishes of Cumberworth, East Kirkby, Waith, and Witham

on the Hill, the latter including the hamlets of Manthorpe, Toft and Sound. It is likewise in contemplation to make a navigable canal from Alford to Wainfleet Haven, to pass through the parishes of Alford, Bilsby, Farlesthorpe, Well, Cumberworth, Willoughby, Orby, Burgh, Croft, and Wainfleet.

Married.] At Frieston, Mr. John Lawis, to Miss Elizabeth Jessup, only daughter of Mr. Smith J.

Mr. Henry Holgate, of High Risby, to Miss Holgate, daughter of Robert H. esq. of Sawcliffe.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. G. Shaw, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Rollett, daughter of Mr. R. sail-maker.

Mr. John Hand, of Duddington, to Miss Close, of Collyweston.

Died.] At Carlby, near Stamford, Miss Andrews, 25.

At Frieston, near Boston, Mr. Osborne, of Collyweston, 45. About a month before he had his leg broken by a kick from his horse in the bathing machine, which accident occasioned his death.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Slater, farmer.

At Waddington Heath, near Lincoln, Miss Jane Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S.

At Stamford, Mrs. Davidson, 73.—Mr. Thomas Venimore, 41.—Miss Bowling, sister to Mr. Amos Jackson.

At Louth, Mr. Edward Kime, 29.—Mrs. Bratley, 93.

At Muckton, near Louth, Mr. Thomas Orby, 73.

At Grantham, Mr. John Cartier, of the White Lion inn, 66.

At Sleaford, Mr. Thomas Ball, many years a respectable ironmonger and grocer, 57.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Kitchen, tailor, 40.—Mr. Slater, schoolmaster, 64.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, lately convened by the chief magistrate of that town, it was resolved, that, in consideration of the many lives which have been annually lost in and near that place, by drowning and other causes of suspended animation, an institution, on the principle of the Royal Humane Society in London, should be established there.

Married.] At Castle Donington, Mr. Bakewell, of Derby, to Miss Ashworth.

At Normanton-upon-Soar, Mr. John Barrowcliff, farmer and grazier, to Mrs. Tacy, widow of the late John T. gent.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Ayscough, 79.

At Diseworth, Mr. Spefrey. The cause that produced his death presents an afflicting instance of the venomous power of wasps, which are represented to be uncommonly numerous this season. One of these insects stung Mr. S. on a vein, on the back of one of his hands, and the venom, intermingling with the blood, put a period to his life the following day.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbromwich, Mr. William Whitehouse, nail ironmonger and merchant, to Miss Hately, daughter of Mr. James H. of Ettingshall, coal-master.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Cofeley, to Mrs. Ann Farmer, of Willenhall, whose united ages amount to one hundred and forty years.—Mr. John Proffit, to Miss Ann Smith, of Willenhall.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Bibby, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Mellard, of Newcastle-under-Line.

At Colwich, James Macdonald, esq. M. P. only son of the Lord Chief Baron, to Miss Eliz. Sparrow, second daughter of John S. esq. of Bilston.

Died.] At Almington, near Market Drayton, Mrs. Ann Lingham, late of Worcester, 73.

At Newcastle-under-line, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Alexander D.

At Garston, Mr. Thomas Harvey, son of the late Rev. J. Harvey, of Caldon, 20.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Parker.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Francis Andrews, ironmonger.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Davis, late of Northampton, and relict of Alderman William D. of that place, 83.—Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Derby, horse-dealer. He was thrown from his horse during the races: by the fall his skull was so much fractured, that he expired in a few hours.

At Stafford, J. Collins, esq. 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgbaston, Mr. Wm. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miss Dickenson, of Aston Road.

At Tipton, Mr. Richard Harper, of Deep Fields, Cofeley, to Miss Ann Porter, of Little London, Walsall.

At Radford Semeley, near Warwick, Mr. William Franklin, to Miss Stanley.

At Birmingham, Mr. James Alltree, to Miss Ann Netchell.—Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Hannah Harvey.—Mr. John Burton, to Miss Rebecca Martin.—Mr. Simmons, chemist and druggist, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Ford, daughter of Mr. Joseph F. of Coventry.

Died.] At Rea Hall, Great Barr, Miss Charlotte Osborne, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward O.

At Bilston, Mr. Samuel Hanson, japanner.

At Studley Castle, Philip Lyttelton, esq. 77.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joseph H. 53.—Mr. Wm. Schofield.—Miss Eliza Nicklin, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward N.—Mrs. Sarah Humphreys.—Mr. George Hands, 77.—Mr. John Houlton, baker.—Mr. Thomas Allen, 75.

At Water Orton, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lupworth, 73.

At Foleshill, Miss Ault, daughter of Mr. A. schoolmaster, of Coventry.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Henry the third son of Walter Stubbs, esq.

At Coventry, Mr Samuel Whitwell, son of Alderman W. 18.—Suddenly, Mr. Joseph West, clerk to the head-distributors of stamps for that district.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Hurst.

At Wootton Wawen, the Rev. Daniel Gaches, an active magistrate of this county, 74. He was formerly fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. He was also rector of Long Compton for many years; but with the consent of the provost and fellows of Eton, he resigned that living in favour of his nephew. He possessed considerable learning, uncommon vigour of intellect, and never sacrificed his integrity at the shrine of popularity.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Broomfield, Mr. Wellings, of Shelderton, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. C. Hughes, of Halford, to Miss Titley, of Cookeridge.

At Chetwynd, John Stone, esq. of Longdon, Worcestershire, to Miss Thorley, sister to Major T. of the 96th regt.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward Bayley.—Mr. Francis Hand, locksmith and bell hanger, a truly ingenious man, 66.—Mr. Wm. Price, youngest son of Mrs. P. glazier, 23.

At Market Drayton, Mr. John Griffith.

At Kingsland, Mrs. James, wife of John J esq.

At Ludlow, Thomas Cooke, esq.—Mr. Richards, brazier.—Mrs. Mary Graham.

At Yourton, Mr. Richard Micklewright, a private in Captain Corbit's troop of North Shropshire yeomanry cavalry.

At Ketley, Miss Hannah Holtham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. H.

At Marlow, Rowland Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury, 76.

At Oswestry, Miss Edwards, dressmaker.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

From a report of the state of the Worcester General Infirmary, from midsummer, 1804, to midsummer, 1805, it appears that the number of patients admitted during that period was 944; out of which fifty in-patients remain in the house, and 76 out-patients on the books: 450 have been discharged cured, fifty-nine relieved, and thirty have died. The receipts of the hospital in the same interval were 1660l. 6s. 7½d. and the disbursements 1414l. 11s. 6½d. leaving a balance of 245l. 15s. 1d. in hand. The funded stock belonging to the institution is 6800l. in the three per cent. consols. and 200l. in the three per cent. reduced, arising from the balance of the Worcester Bread Charity, in 1802. The total number of patients admitted since the establishment of this infirmary, in 1745, is 52,162.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Chambers, of the Theatre Royal, to Mrs. Walcot.—Mr. T. Gardner, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Richard Jones, brazier, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. C.—Mr. Davis, of Broseley, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Mr. W. of Bernard's Green, near Malvern.

At Droitwich, Mr. Trehearn, currier, to Miss Wagstaff.

At Kidderminster, Wm. Turton, esq. eldest son of John T. esq. of Russel-square, London, to Miss Parsons, daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

At Evesham, Mr. T. Caddick, druggist and grocer, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Pearce, daughter of Mr. P. grocer, of the former place.

Died.] At Little London, near Worcester, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Samuel R. glover.

At Hunt End, Feckenham, Mr. Chattaway.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Mrs. Judith Elcox, widow of the late Mr. John E. 73.

At Lemington, the Rev. Mr. Raynsford, of Powick.—Mr. Charles Trunstall, formerly of Bockleton House, and Dean Park, near Tenbury, 88.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Mrs. Smith, wife of Ferdinando S. esq. of Barbourne Place, near Worcester, and daughter of the late General St. George Knudson.

At Ombersley, Mrs. Burrow, wife of Mr. B. 70.

At King's Norton, Mr. W. Cartwright, eldest son of Mr. C. engineer.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Hobday, widow of Mr. H. needle-manufacturer.

At Worcester, Mr. J. Malpas, son of Mrs. M. whitesmith.—Mrs. Fieldhouse mother to Mr. F. of the Crown, and Star and Garter inns.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woolhope, Mr. W. H. Gwillim, of the Brainge, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. of the Hazle.

At Brimfield, John Edmunds, esq. of the Moor-abbey, to Miss Pitt, eldest daughter of Mr. P. of Non-upton.

At Hereford, Mr. J. B. Price, timber-merchant, to Miss Butts.

Died.] At Llanrothal, aged nearly 100 years and in the full possession of his faculties the Rev Martin Barry, vicar of that parish, which living he held 65 years; an instance which can scarcely be paralleled.

At Brierly, Mrs. Davies.

At Ross, Mr. T. Tristram, builder and auctioneer, 57.

At Weobley, Mrs. Probert, wife of Mr. P. banker, 53.

At Hereford, Edmund Cox, esq. 84.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session for acts for taking down Westgate bridge, in the city of Gloucester, and for building a new bridge

acrofs the Severn, at, or near the ſpot where Weſtgate bridge now ſtands; and for altering and improving the Bath river navigation between Hanham-mills, in this county and the quay, Bath; and for making a horſe-towing path for the convenience of veſſels navigating that river.

Married.] At Siſton, P. T. Wykham, eſq. of Thame-park, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs H. L. Trotman, daughter of Fiennes T. eſq. of Siſton-court.

Mr. Chappell of Didmarton, to Miſs Ralph, daughter of Mr. R. of Minchinhampton.

At Hempſted, near Glouceſter, Ralph Price, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir Charles P. bart. M. P. to Miſs Charlotte Savery Hardy, youngeſt daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel H.

At Stroud, Mr. Sugars, ſupervifor of exciſe, to Miſs Jones.

Mr. Dee, formerly ſerjeant major in the Tewkeſbury cavalry, to Miſs Farmer of Twining Fleet, near Tewkeſbury.

Died.] At Tewkeſbury, Mrs. Hope, tallow chandler and ſoap boiler.—Mrs. Collett, wife of Mr. H. Collett.

At Tethury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Wm. S. joiner.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Hankins, relict of D'Avenant, H. eſq.

At Glouceſter, Mrs. Hoare.—Mrs. Hatch, mother of Mr. H. of the New-inn.

At Breadſtone, near Berkeley, Mr. Johnſtone, farmer.

At Twining, Miſs Orme, daughter of Mr. O. of Upton-upon Severn, 20.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, the Rev. Edward Vanſittart, ſecond ſon of George V. eſq. M. P. to Miſs Gardiner, eldeſt daughter of Samuel G. eſq. of Coombe-lodge.

At Oxford, Mr. John Sherratt, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mary Hall.—Mr. Richard Spiers, hair-dreſſer and perfumer, to Miſs Sirman, daughter of Mr. James S.

Died.] At Wytham, Miſs Eleanor Bertie, daughter of the Rev. J. Bertie, uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Stockford, wife of Mr. Samuel S. and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of St. Aldate's, 67.—Suddenly, Mrs. Eliz. Toner, wife of Mr. William T. 60.—Mr. Joſeph Munday, ſen. 71.—Suddenly in the houſe of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. Mrs. Jane Mainwaring, nurſe, 67. This faithful and valuable ſervant lived in the family upwards of 40 years.—Wm. Bricknell, Eſq. of Evenload, Worceſterſhire.—Mr. Richard Budd, maſter of the Waggon and Horſes public-houſe, 59.

At Elsfield, Mrs. Rachael Butler, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 82.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Wm. Brooks, a reſpectable farmer at Aylesbury, lately undertook to plough an acre and a half of clover ley, chain meaſure, in eight hours. Conſiderable wagers were depending, which were decided in favour of Mr. Brooks, who performed it in ſix hours and ten minutes with the old Buckinghamſhire foot-plough, drawn by four horſes at length. Mr. B. continued for an hour and eight minutes longer, in which time he ploughed a rood and ſeven poles more. The ploughing was done to the entire ſatisfaction of the judges, amidſt a numerous concourſe of ſpectators.

Married.] At Buckingham, Mr. John Joſeph Stockdale, ſon of Mr. John S. bookſeller of London, to Miſs Sophia Millagan.

Mr. Charles Boſworth, of Brampton, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Ratcliff of Wolverton.

Died.] At Radnage, the Rev. C. W. Tonyn, brother to the late general T. 75.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Joſhua Cramond.

At Abbots Ripton, Elizabeth Crawley, wife of John C. 47. She had been tapped eighteen times during the laſt year of her life, in which ſeventy-ſix gallons of water were taken from her.

At Ramſay, Mr. G. Wilkinſon, attorney at law, and one of the maſters extraordinary in Chancery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Nearly all the great works on the important and extenſive line of inland navigation, the Grand Junction Canal are now completed. The ſtupendous embankment between Woolverton and Coſgrove, near Stoney Stratford, is now opened for the uſe of the trade; by this great work nine locks by its ſide, four down and five up, are avoided, and one level ſheet of water is formed, from Stoke-Bruern, to ſome miles ſouth of Fenny Stratford, as well as on the Buckingham branch, extending to within a mile of that town. The arches under this embankment for the paſſage of the Ouſe river, which were ſaid to be ſinking ſoon after the centres were ſtruck, have happily proved ſufficient, and the embankment ſeems to poſſeſs great ſtability. The branch and iron railway, that is to connect the Grand Junction Canal with the New River at the town of Northampton, as alſo with the Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire Union Canal, are proceeding with great ſpirit. This new junction is expected to prove of great importance to Northamptonſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and all the adjoining counties, as well as to the Company, who now, under new and happier auſpices, ſeem to be rapidly retrieving their affairs.

At the late anniverſary meeting of the governors and ſubſcribers to the General Infirmary at Northampton, for the relief of the ſick and lame poor of all counties, the report of the preſent ſtate of the patients admitted and diſcharged, and of the monies received and paid within the laſt year was read and laid before them; when they expreſſed great ſatisfaction in the management of that noble charity,

charity, by which 37,490 persons have been cured and 5402 relieved since the foundation of the Old County Hospital, in 1744.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to enable the bailiff, burgesses, &c. of Daventry to purchase and rebuild the Moot-hall, and to make such regulations, erections and buildings as may be thought necessary for improving the market of that town, and for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and improving its streets.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Mark Wheeler, coal-merchant, to Miss Eliza Roberts, sister of Mr. R. wine-merchant.—Mr. John Bromley, plumber and glazier, to Miss Ann Stacey, daughter of Mr. S.

At Oundle, Mr. Oliver Cox, of Ringstead, to Miss Catherine Webster.

At Wellingborough, Mr. James Sergeant, to Miss Martha Sutton.—R. N. Stanton, M.D. to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Andrew Wr esq.

At Ecton, Harry Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Whalley, only daughter of the late Rev. Palmer W. rector of that parish.

The Rev. T. H. H. Needham, of Harpole, to Miss Jephcott, eldest daughter of the Rev. John J. late rector of Kislingbury.

Died.] At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, shoe-maker, 75.

At Long Buckley, Mr. John Perkins, 71.

At Peterborough, Miss Katherine Wilkerson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W.

At Northampton, Mrs. J. Broad, eleven years matron to the General Infirmary.—Mrs. Hankey, relict of J. C. Hankey, esq. formerly of East Bergholt, Suffolk.—Suddenly, Mr. Kennedy Gaudern, stone-mason.—Mr. Wm. Pilmuir, carpenter and joiner.—F. Hayes, esq. mayor, 56. The mayor's choice ball had just begun at the George Inn, and the mayor, who was in apparently good health and high spirits, going down a country dance, suddenly dropped down, and instantly expired, without either moving a limb or uttering a groan.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Wise, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Joseph Hobday, plumber and glazier.

At Highgate-house, Mrs. Elizabeth Bosworth, 79.

At Castle Ashby, Miss Ann Seagrave, fourth daughter of the Rev. Edward S. rector of that place, 25.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for inclosing the fens and commons called Sedge Fen, Sedge Fen Plains, Sedge Fen Pooles, the Middle Fen Parts and the Washes, in the parish of Witchford and Isle of Ely. For the further improvement of Sutton and Mepal level, and the lands adjoining: and for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish of Cherry Hinton.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following order in the Downing college cause, viz. that buildings should be erected for the accommodation of twenty independent members, in addition to the members specified in the charter and statutes; that 28col. should be set apart annually as a fund for the buildings, out of the rents and profits of the estates; and that the salaries of the present members should be paid out of the residue; that the collegiate body should have leave to borrow 12,000l. for the acceleration of the buildings, and should have liberty to apply, when necessary, for further directions.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Robert Gee, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Gee.

Died.] At Pampisford, Mr. Richard Wallis Nash, 62.

At Exning-hall, near Newmarket, Mr. Charles Harwood, only son of John H. esq. 22.

At Drayton, Sarah Hawkes, wife of Luke H. 31. She had been tapped nine times during the last year of her life, and eighty-seven gallons of water drawn off.

At March, Mrs. Goodman, wife of Mr. Nathaniel G.

At Waterbeach, Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. W. H. 85.

At Wisbech, Mr. Jonathan Friend, blacksmith.

NORFOLK.

From a statement published by the subscribers, to the Norwich Dispensary, it appears, that since the first establishment of that charity in March 1804, the receipts have amounted to 470l. 14s. 6d., and the disbursements to 445l. 7s. 10d. leaving a balance of 35l. 6s. 8d. in hand. The number of patients admitted, up to the 1st of July, 1805 is 816: of these 447 have been discharged cured; 80 relieved; 25 not likely to receive benefit; 25 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, to the workhouse and into the country; 54 for non-attendance; 1 for irregularity; 5at their own request; 42 have died, and 127 remain on the books. Of this number 116 were attended at their respective houses. At the last general meeting of the subscribers, it was resolved that in future, each of them should have the power of recommending three patients in the year for every guinea subscribed.

At the last meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Repton, of Oxnead, for his Letter upon the preservation of turnips, and the Letter was ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to every member. After transacting the general business, judges were appointed to decide the claims of candidates for the premiums, when the following were allowed. To Mr. Beck, of West Lexham, the two premiums for water meadows. To Mr. Salter, of Whinberg, the premium for Underdraining. To Mr. Johnson, of Kempston, the premium for the Leicester ram without competition. To Mr. Moseley, of Tofts, the premiums for the best bull,

bull, cow, boar, and sow. The premiums for Shepherds were adjudged thus: six guineas to Mr. Styleman's Shepherd; five guineas to Mr. Coke's; two guineas to Mr. Bell's; and three guineas to Mr. Sepping's, of Creak. Mr. Salter's Norfolk ram was deemed not meritorious, and Mr. Moseley's stallion, having been used in Suffolk as well as Norfolk this season, could not receive the prize. Mr. Hardy's Model of a Dray was exhibited and much approved. The thanks of the society were voted to him. Mr. Butler's Model of an ingenious dibbler was shewn, and a premium was recommended to be given to him for it.

Married.] At Ormesby, Charles Symonds, esq. to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. vicar of Runham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.

At South Lynn, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Tatterford, Mrs. Norris, wife of the Rev Robert N. 34.

At Penthorpe, near Fakenham, Mr. Hamond Gwyn, 62.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Hurry, widow of the late Mr. John H. grocer, 78.—Mrs. S. Fowler, a maiden lady, 73.

On her passage from Bengal, Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. chaplain to the Presidency, and vice-provost of the college there, and daughter of the Rev. R. Whish, of Northwold, in this county.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Brett, relict of Mr. John B. farmer, at Fordham, 79.

At his seat at Hoveton St. John, John Blofield, esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and more than forty-six years an acting magistrate for this county, 79. If ever there was a man to whose memory a marked respect was due, to such respect his memory is unquestionably entitled. It is not to his professional abilities, though the privation of them is felt and regretted by all such as can properly estimate their value, but it is to the virtues which distinguished him, as a man and a Christian, that this tribute of regard is paid. The affection with which he discharged the several duties of domestic life, the ready bounty with which he assisted necessity, and the honest warmth by which he shewed the sincerity of his friendship, were virtues which so eminently adorned his character, that the remembrance of them will be a lasting monument of departed worth.

At Norwich, Mr. Drake, master of the Great Hospital, 61.—Augustine Noverre, esq. 77. He was a native of Switzerland, and was invited to this country by Garrick, whose protection and friendship he enjoyed during the life of that eminent man. He was considered to be the most finished and gentlemanly minuet dancer of his time, and in the exercise of his profession as a master, has done more to advance his art than any other. He was esteemed by his pupils, among whom were most of the nobility of the kingdom, respected by his acquaintance, and beloved by his family and friends.—Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, 82.—Mrs. Waites, wife of Mr. W. oatmeal-maker, 55.—Mrs. Page, widow of Mr. P. carpenter, 79.

At Catfield, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Nicholas W. 82.

At Litcham, Mr. Raven, surgeon.

At Mattishall, Mr. Wm. Edwards, farmer, 74.

At Watton, Mr. Thomas Younge, 40.

At Testerton House, Mrs. Case, mother of Philip Mallet C. esq.

At Upwell, Mr. Wm. Wilton.

At Parston Hall, Mr. Thomas Gage, 80.

At Wymondham, Miss Wells, only daughter of Mrs. W. of the King's Head inn.

At Ryston House, where she lived seventy-five years in the family of Edward Roger Pratt, esq. Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, 93.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Lowestoft, Mrs. Ebbs, wife of Mr. T. Ebbs, baker, 21.—Master Whitaker, 13, from having eaten too great a quantity of gooseberries, many of which he had swallowed whole.

At Mellor, in the prime of life, the Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Hacheston, a gentleman deservedly respected as a divine, a husband, a parent, and a friend.

At Marlesford, Mr. Francis Hale, sen. a respectable farmer.

At Beccles, Mr. James Algar, farmer, late of the White Lion-inn, 59.

At Needham-market, Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Needham, Mr. Wasp, late of Barking, farmer, 74.

At Bury, Mrs. Read, widow of the late Mr. R. fishmonger.—Mrs. Davers, a maiden lady, sister of Sir Charles D. bart. and aunt to the Earl of Bristol, 76.—Mrs. Willis, widow of Mr. Harrington W. 93.

At Welton, Mr. Francis Platt, many years a baker at Norwich, 50.

At Chadacre-hall, John Plampin, esq. 79.

At Brandon, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. Field W. banker, and daughter of the late Francis Eagle, esq. of Wangford.

At Walpole, the Rev. Mr. Walker, dissenting minister, 86.

At Saxmundham, G. Baker, gent. uncle to the Rev. Charles Johnson, rector of Bildeston, 65.

At Langham-hall, Mr. Hall, gamekeeper, to George Gould, esq. 32.

At Languard Fort, Captain Law, an old and distinguished officer. He served under Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Townshend, in America, and acted with reputation as assistant engineer at Belleisle and Martinico. At the memorable assault at Quebec, he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulsed General Montgomery; in General Carleton's dispatch, he is particularly and honourably mentioned. His social qualities, gaiety, pleasantry, and enlivening

enlivening inoffensive humour, endeared him to all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His zeal and exertions in the service of his friends was singularly disinterested. His merit alone recommended him to Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him storekeeper at Languard Fort, in the year 1795, where he lived universally beloved and esteemed. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the officers of the garrison, who evinced their regard to his memory by paying this last mark of respect to an old and gallant soldier, whose military talents and services early distinguished and ranked him in the first line of his profession.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. John Digby, son of Mr. D. miller, of Castle Hedingham, to Miss Eliza King, daughter of Mr. K. of Sible Hedingham.

At Rochford, Mr. Henry Mattocks, coachmaster, to Mrs. Warner.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Lay, of Hackney, late commander of the Admiral Rainier East Indiaman, to Miss Pitt, of Chelmsford.

Died.] Dr. Miller, of Wakering, near South End. He was returning from a visit to a patient in the island of Foulness, when he was overtaken by the tide, and drowned.

At Springfield-lane, near Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Dixon, currier and leather-cutter.

The Rev. William Stevenson, rector of Borley and Lagenhoe.

At Great Coggeshall, Mr. William Dixon, many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

At Colchester, Humphrey Carlton, esq. 80.—Mrs. Guinand—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Wm. P. esq. one of the justices of peace for the borough.

At the White Hart, Chadwell, Mrs. Clark.

At Billericay, Mr. Joseph Race, officer of excise.—Mrs. Jenner, wife of the Rev. Dr. J.

At Great Totham Hall, Mr. Poole.

At Roxwell, Mrs. Jolling, wife of Mr. George J. miller.

At Brentwood, Mr. Thomas Offen, sen.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Mayhew, widow of Mr. Wm. M. 78.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Timothy Adams, 71.

At Rochford, Mr. William Carter, bricklayer.

KENT.

Married.] At Hythe, Mr. John Nearne, late of the East Kent regiment of militia, to Miss Clarke.

At Rochester, the Rev. John Griffiths, master of the King's school there, to Miss Susannah Jones, eldest daughter of the Rev. James J. one of the minor-canons of the cathedral.

At Chiselhurst, the Rev. Weeden Buller, jun. of Chelsea, to Miss Annabella Dundas Oswald, of Little Ryder-street, St. James's, London.—Brigadier-Major Ferrand to Miss Twiss, only daughter of Brigadier-General T. of the royal engineers.

At East Farleigh, Mr. Tresse, of London, to Miss Eliza Whittle, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas W. of East Farleigh parsonage.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Carter, sen. upholsterer and auctioneer, of Maidstone, to Mrs. Prior.—Mr. John Olive, purser in his majesty's navy, to Miss Esther Wibley, of Brompton.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Warren, silversmith, to Miss Elizabeth Homersham.

At Tunstall, Henry Dickinson, esq. of the East India Buildings, London, to Miss Bradley, daughter of Andrew Hawes, B. esq. of Gore Court, Sittingbourne.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Blogg. While purchasing some goods in a shop, a bloodvessel suddenly burst in her leg, and occasioned her death within the space of five minutes, before any surgical assistance could be procured. Being far advanced in pregnancy, the Cæsarean operation was performed, but without effect.—Mr. T. March, baker, whose premature death was occasioned by a most deplorable accident. He climbed, one evening, upon a part of the ruinous wall of St. Augustine's monastery, to view an exhibition of fire-works in the inclosure, when a loose stone giving way, he was precipitated upon the jagged end of a piece of timber, which entered the lower portion of the back, and penetrated upwards into his body more than six inches. From this dreadful situation, however, he alone extricated himself, at the same time withdrawing his clothes, which had been forced into the wound, and walked more than a quarter of a mile to his own house; but the most skilful assistance could not prevent a mortification.—William L. Hodges, second son of Mr. John H. solicitor, 12.—At the house of Mr. Fea, Mrs. Wilkes, who was for many years a nurse in several respectable families in this county, 63.—Mrs. Body, 61.—Mrs. Parren, wife of Mr. P. tailor.

At Rochester, Mr. William Cooper, surgeon.—Of a cancer in his mouth, Mr. R. Pordige, coal-meter.

At Hoath, Mrs. Vandepur, 67.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Henry Mainwaring, late of Glassenbury, in Cranbrook.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Mr. Samuel Thompson, 72.

At Faversham, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. George C. 43.

At Folkstone, Miss Charlotte Gill, daughter of Mr. John G. surgeon.

At Deal, Mrs. M'Lean, wife of Mr. Lachlan M'L. accountant of the chest at Greenwich.

At Sandgate, Mrs. Fisher, of the Flower-de-luce public-house.

At Ramsgate, Mr. G. Sayer, builder, 60.

At Elham, Mrs. Young, widow, 81.

At

At Dumpton, near Ramſgate, Miſs Hodgman, 18.

At Wye, Mrs. Warner, of the Flying Horſe inn, 58.

At Mottingham, Robert Dyneley, eſq.

SURRY.

Married.] At Dorking, Hugh Boyd, eſq. of Ballycaſtle, Ireland, to Miſs Lowry, daughter of W. Lowry, eſq. of Tichfield-ſtreet, London.

At Camberwell, John Fellows, eſq. of Eynsford, Kent, to Miſs Woodbridge.

At Croydon, A. Markett, eſq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miſs Manley.

At Farnham, J. Louis Couchet, eſq. to Lady Fleming, widow of Sir R. Worſley, bart. Lady F. took her father's name in conſequence of a grant from his Majeſty.

Died.] At Weybridge, Sir Henry Tuite, bart. of Sonagh, near Mullingar, Ireland.—Sir Henry married Miſs Elizabeth Cobbe, grand-daughter to a former Archbiſhop of Dublin, and niece to the late Marquis of Waterford. Her Ladyſhip is remarkable for being a moſt excellent horſewoman, and is in that reſpect ſecond perhaps to no female in this country. Her attention to this favourite amuſement has not however led her to neglect female accompliſhments, for ſhe is an amateur in painting, muſic, and all the polite arts.

At Richmond, J. Thornton, eſq. formerly of his Majeſty's navy. He reſigned his commiſſion in conſequence of the effects of the yellow fever and a liver complaint contracted in the Weſt Indies. He died broken-hearted from diſappointed expectations, and reliance on the violated promiſes of a pretended friend.

At Burford Bridge, Miſs Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir W. G. F. bart. 18.

At Friern Court Farm, Peckham Rye, H. T. Jones, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Nonſuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of Samuel F. eſq

At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Brown, wife of Edward B. eſq. jun.

SUSSEX.

A painting, which had been for ſome years at a broker's ſhop in Lewes for ſale, was lately purchaſed by Mr. Dunn; of the Star-inn, who paid a guinea for it, and caused it to be hung up to cover a blank ſpace on one of his ſtaircases. In this ſituation the picture was ſeen by a connoiſſeur, who purchaſed it of the landlord for 15 guineas; and he is ſaid to have ſince diſpoſed of it for 700! This picture, which is accounted one of the beſt productions of the pencil of Rubens, or of his equally eminent diſciple, Vandyke, is the portrait of a lady of a noble Engliſh family, and her two children, in the coſtume of the middle of the 17th century; and, although it has of late years been through a variety of hands, and ſold by ſome at ſo low a price as four or five ſhillings, it is in a good ſtate of preſervation.

The annual Fair for the ſale of Wool was lately held at Lewes, and was well attended by numbers of the moſt reſpectable wool-ſtaplers from London, and by the principal farmers of the eaſtern diviſion of the county. At dinner, Lord Sheffield, the worthy founder of this fair, preſided. After the cloth was withdrawn, Lord Sheffield roſe, and ſtated that he had been at conſiderable pains, to collect moſt recent and authentic information on the preſent ſupply, demand, and prices of wool in different parts of the kingdom, and recommended a deputation of twelve wool-growers preſent to be named by the company; who ſhould retire to inſpect and conſider the information above alluded to, and report their opinion of what ought in fairneſs to be the prices that day aſked by the wool-growers for their wool. Soon after the deputation had retired, Lord Sheffield proceeded to make ſeveral communications to the company reſpecting the growth of fine wool in England; he obſerved, that it was now well known, that the fleeces of Spaniſh or Merino ſheep were not debaſed in quality by the Engliſh climate, as had been ſatisfactorily proved by Dr. Parry, and Mr. Tollett; that the importation of Spaniſh wool was become uncertain, and the price greatly enhanced; that the quantity imported in 1800 was upwards of 8,030,000lb; in 1803 it had declined to 4,700,000lb. but had again riſen in 1804 to upwards of 7,000,000lb.; and in the courſe of the preſent year the importation had been conſiderably ſhort of the laſt in the correſponding months. It might, therefore, his Lordſhip obſerved, anſwer to the wool-growers to croſs their South-Down ewes with Spaniſh rams, eſpecially as the ſhape of thoſe introduced by his Majeſty from Spain, was ſo ſuperior to the Merinos which had been brought by individuals into this country about twenty years ago. That Mr. Tollett, who had ſheep from his Majeſty's flock, had ſold their wool at 6s. 4d per lb. when brought to the ſtate of imported Spaniſh wool, and that he had ſold his fleeces entire at 4s. 3d. per lb. His Lordſhip added, that, in a political point of view, it was highly deſirable to ſave the large ſums which were paid to foreigners for wool; the value of Spaniſh wool, rated at the cuſtom-houſe price of 3s. 6d. per lb. amounted to upwards of 620,000l. per ann. He concluded by obſerving, that the increaſed price within a few years had promoted the improvements of the quality of the Engliſh wool, and ſaid, "that nothing but a good price could make it worth the while of the grower to attend to the quality rather than to the quantity of the wool." Lord Sheffield read the report of the deputation, which ſtated the prices at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. and remarked, that the greater part of theſe prices were below what South-down wool had ſold for out of the county. The ſelling then commenced, and much buſineſs was done at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.

The annual ſhew of cattle and ſheep for

for the prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, took place at Lewes, on the 31st of July. It was as usual, numerously attended, by distinguished breeders and amateurs. After the company, among whom was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had sufficiently gratified their curiosity in the fields, they retired to the Star Inn, where about 200 sat down to dinner. The chair was filled by Lord Sheffield. After the usual toasts, the chairman gave 'the noblemen and gentlemen visitors,' for which the Earl of Bridgewater returned thanks. 'Mr. Coke, and the county of Norfolk,' having been drank, Mr. Coke rose and after thanking the meeting, expressed his gratitude to many of the gentlemen present, and all those who had concurred in paying him, some years since, so high a compliment, by a valuable present which he had received from the South Down farmers; alluding, to a small flock of sheep, which were collected from the principal breeders, and transmitted to him as a tribute of respect for his very liberal support of the introduction of the breed of South Down Sheep in the county of Norfolk. The Reports of the Judges were then read, and the prizes were presented to the successful candidates: after which, Mr. Ellman rose and explained to the meeting the great advantage which would arise to the public, from attention being paid by all breeders to the pedigree of animals; this he thought the best means that could be adopted to promote the general introduction of that kind of stock most calculated to produce the greatest possible quantity of food for human sustenance. He was followed by Sir J. Seabright, who supported very strongly the proposition, and took the opportunity of praising Mr. Ellman's breed of sheep, from which he said he had obtained his ram to which the prize had been adjudged, he being out of an ewe, purchased by the Earl of Bridgewater, of Mr. Ellman, by a ram belonging to the Duke of Bedford. The pedigrees of the animals which had gained prizes, were then called for and minuted upon the Judges' reports. The names mentioned by the breeders of the sires or dams of the prize animals, were the Earl of Egremont, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Mess. Scrase, Mr. Als, and the late Mr. Allrey for the cattle; the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Messrs. Hampshar, Mr. Ellman, (of Shoreham); Mess. Davies, and Mr. Saxby, for the sheep. The boar was declared to be from a Suffolk sow, by a Leicester boar. Some further conversation concluded the business of the day; and the thanks of the meeting having been given to the Judges, and the stewards, the company returned to the shew fields, to inspect those animals to which the prizes had been adjudged, which were retained for that purpose. Mr. Lester, of Piccadilly, exhibited his new portable hand threshing machine, which is so great an improvement on the one he exhibited here last year, that compared with it, one man will do as much work as a horse, which was verified by the following trial against time. One man working the machine threshed five sheaves of wheat, in five minutes; the straw of which weighed thirty-one pounds, yielding one gallon and three quarts of wheat. This machine which is the first that has been made of the kind (and for which a patent has been enrolled) will do nearly double the above work when driven by a horse. The machine was purchased by Mr. Stanford of Preston, on the Downs, near Brighton.

Married.] At Beaufort, Lieutenant William Fowler, of the 11th light dragoons, son of William F. esq. of Chichester, to Miss Alicia Juliana Byam, youngest daughter of William Byam esq. of the island of Antigua.

At Hastings, Captain Edwards, of the royal navy, to Miss Thomas, daughter of Rice T. esq.

Died.] At Falmer, Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. H.

At Brighton, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. F. of the King's Arms.

Off the island of Goree, of a fever peculiar to the climate, Mr. William Long, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Lark, son of Mr. William Long, surgeon, of Hailsham, 19. He was a young man of great promise, much lamented by his brother officers and ship's company, and very highly applauded in his professional duty.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Wood, to Miss S. Matthews, daughter of the late clerk of survey of ordnance.—Mr. Webb, late master of his Majesty's ship Blanche, to Miss Ranwell, of Portsea.

At Havant, Mr. Brown, to Miss Hopwood.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Perren, grocer, to Miss Ann Amelia Adams.

Died.] At Elson, near Gosport, Captain Sir Frederic Thesiger, of the navy, agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth.

At Havant, Mrs. Elizabeth Ventham.—Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. F. tanner.

At Southampton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of Captain W. of the Rose cutter, and mother-in-law to Captain Yeates, now commander of the same vessel, 84.—Mr. Usher, 76.

At Emsworth, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Captain L. of the West India trade, and daughter of the late Mr. Lear, of Portsmouth.

At Lumley Cabin, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of George D'A. esq.

At Woodmancot, Mrs. Hooper, relict of Mr. H. 75.

At Portsmouth, Miss Bayly, only daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard, 21.

At Hurstborne Priors, Mrs. Purver, relict of Mr. P. 66.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Poole, to Miss Woodman.

At Shorncot, Mr. John Pollard, jun. of South Cerney, to Mrs. Alloway.

At Devizes, Thomas Tylee, esq. son of John T. esq. banker, to Mrs. Coham, daughter of William Salmon, esq.

At Wiltall, William Wroughton Salmon, esq. only son of William S. esq. of Devizes, to Miss Clutterbuck, daughter of Daniel C. esq. of Braufort Lodge.

Died.] At Chute, Mr. Edward Hutchins, 94; he was the father of twenty children.

At Calne, Mr. Perkin, an eminent corn-factor.

At Salisbury, Mr. Isaac Horlock, 87.—At the house of her son, the Rev. Canon Hume, in the Close, the Right Honourable Lady Mary Hume, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1782. Her Ladyship was in her 82d year, and was the sixth and youngest daughter of George Henry, fourth Earl of Kinnoul, and aunt to the present Earl.

At Garsdon, Mr. J. Obens.

BERKSHIRE.

The following letter has been received by the Editor of the Reading Mercury, from Mr. T. H. Shrimpton, governor of the House of Industry at Faringdon, dated August 30, 1805:—"In your paper a few weeks since I observed that Bohea tea, and the leaves to be eaten, was recommended as a cure for the dropsy; and as I had a pauper in the house at that time who was given over by the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief.—I repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to haymaking, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin, and her age is 62 years." The recipe alluded to above is as follows:—Infuse two large teacupfulls of the tea in about a quart of water: let the decoction be drunk during the day, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish of Wantage.

Married.] At Cheltenham Chapel, Mr. J. C. Townsend, of Newbury, to Miss Argill, of Bridgewater.

At Broughton, Mr Herbert, jun. of North Newton, to Miss Potter, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of Bloxham.

Died.] At Reading, Sir Charles Marsh, baronet, late a colonel in the army. He was the survivor of the officers who served in the 84th regiment with Sir Eyre Coote during his brilliant successes in India.—At Mr. J. Lamb's, in whose family he had lived 45 years, John Richardson, 75.—Miss Benwell, sister of Mr. B. auctioneer.—Mr. Knight, who had been keeper of the county gaol twenty years, during which time he was a faithful servant of the public, and ever attentive to the duties of his situation.

At West Woodhay, near Newbury, Mr. James Webb, of New Windsor.

At Wantage, Mrs. Butler, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Streatley, Mrs. Pearson, mother of William P. esq.

At Shinfield, Mr. John Mearing, farmer, 90. Till within a fortnight of his death he constantly attended Reading market, and overlooked his farming business.

At Sonning, Mrs. Bellasis, wife of George Bridges B. esq.

At Wargrave, Mr. Samuel Sewell, surgeon, youngest son of Mr S. 20; a youth of much promise from his natural abilities, steady conduct, and diligent application to study, in the prosecution of which he resided some time in London, where he was attacked with a pulmonary affection, which soon baffled the power of medicine.

At Ferris Farm, near Aldermaston, Mr. Richard Ferris, a member of the Aldermaston volunteer cavalry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Bristol Mercury suggests to the opulent inhabitants of Clifton the elegance and utility of forming a public promenade, by making, by subscription, a handsome gravel walk, to commence opposite Mr. Miles's, and to be extended to the verge of the rocks; and at the same time hints to the citizens of Bristol, the great conveniency of extending the gravel walk on Brandon-hill round the hill, to communicate with Berkeley square. He presumes, that leave might be obtained from the proprietors to make these walks, which would certainly unite the *utile dulci*, and be a most pleasant and ornamental improvement to the environs of the city.

At the beginning of September an apple-tree was to be seen in the garden of S. Rossiter, esq. clothier, Shepton-Mallet, bearing ripe fruit, blossoms formed to new fruit, and fresh blossoms, in the greatest state of perfection.

Married.] The Rev. John Rees, of Trowbridge, to Miss Woodbridge, of Chelwell.

John Hayne Rowe, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Gardiner, second daughter of the late Wm. G. esq. of King's Brompton.

The Rev. Thomas Todd, vicar of Brompton Regis, to Miss Louisa Lucas, daughter of Stukely L. esq. of Barondown House.—Mr. Thomas Follett, chemist and druggist, of Bridgewater, to Miss Callen, of Taunton.

At Bath, Mr Charles H. Marshal, to Miss Purdon, daughter of the late Charles P. esq. of Limerick, county of Westmeath, Ireland.—Mr. Langdon, miniature-painter, to Miss Smith.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wood, surgeon, of Cheltenham,

tenham, to Miss Pike, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. James T. merchant —Mrs. Furston, mother of Mr. F. grocer.—Mr. Darby, baker.—Mrs. Jones, brush-maker.—Mr. Perry, 78.—Mrs. Court, wife of Mr. C. sen —Mr. Peter Holland —Mr. Wm. Morle, attorney at law.

At Bath, Mr. Samuel Bryant, senior beadle.—On his birth-day, Mr. George Hardelcee, gardener, 71.—Mr. Charles Davis, sen. one of the commissioners for lighting and watching the city, 64.—Samuel Nibbs, esq. —Mrs. Merrick, 99.

At East Hayes, Mrs. Payne, wife of Hugh P. esq.

At Philip's Norton, of a putrid fever, Mrs. Pryor, of the George inn, and a few days afterwards, her first cousin, Mr. William Biggs, butcher.

At Southill, Mrs. Strode, wife of Colonel S. of the Bath Forum Volunteers, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Parker, bart.

At Minehead, Mr. Francis Bastone, sen. He was for many years an eminent practitioner of the law, till age rendered it necessary to resign his business to his only son, and a truly honest man.

At Bridgewater, Mr. John Reed, 83.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Symondsbury, the Rev. T. Fox, jun. of Codford St. Peter, Wilts, to Miss Syndercombe, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. esq.

At Poole, Joseph Pike, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Mary Manning, late of Exeter.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs Carter, of the Antelope inn.

At Poole, Mr. Street, merchant. He was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and expired almost immediately.

At Holwell, Mr. Wm. Cabell, while employed in churning in his dairy.

At Sherborne, Miss Charlotte Millar, daughter of the late Mr Wm. M.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Partridge, woollen-manufacturer to Miss Frances T. Tuman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. T. printer.—Mr. George Westlake, son of Mr. Alderman W. to Miss Cuming, daughter of Thomas C. esq —Mr Hake, music-master, to Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Captain G.

At Luppitt, near Honiton, Mr. H. Blake, to Miss S Domatt.

At Plymouth, Captain Haviland, to Miss Allport.

At Alphington, near Exeter, Mr. George Pritchard, attorney of London, to Miss Mary Berry, second daughter of the late Mr. B. tanner.

At Honiton, Daniel Gould, gent. to Miss Domett, daughter of Mr. John D. Colyton.

Died.] At Drewsteignton, near Exeter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet, widow of the Rev. John B. of Trefillian-house, Cornwall.

At Plymouth Jonathan Baron, esq. 68. He was formerly an eminent army accoutrement maker, but had retired from business for many years, on a fortune acquired by perfevering, honeft induftry and integrity in all his dealings —Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. H. mercer and draper.

At Exeter, Mr. Richard Coffin, formerly an engraver, but who had for many years retired from bufinefs.

At Coombe Florey, the only daughter of Captain Bruton, of the North Devon militia.

At Montego Bay, in the Weft Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. Henry Ellard, of Exeter, an officer belonging to the Princefs Charlotte frigate. He had arrived there a fhort time, as prize-maftter, with a valuable prize, captured by the frigate off the Havannah, before he was feized with this dreadful malady. He was a fine, fpirited, enterprizing, young man, of amiable manners, and is univerfally lamented.

At Barnftaple, the Hon. Henry Turnour, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and fifth fon of the late Earl of Winterton.

At Sidmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, James Currie, M.D. F.R.S. formerly of Liverpool, but late of Bath: *For a particular account, fee page 240, of this Number.*

CORNWALL.

Application will be made to parliament, next feffion, for an act authorizing the improvement of the haven of Botreaux-caftle in this county.

Two new and neatly finifhed churches have been erected at Kea, and Perranzabulo, the former of which reflects much credit on the judgment and liberality of R. L. Gwatkin, efq. of Killiow, and the latter on the perfevering induftry and beneficence of John Thomas, efq. of Chiverton. The altar-piece of the church at Kea is painted by Mrs. Gwatkin, the niece of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is completed in fuch a ftyle of excellence, as to delight the eye of the experienced artift

Married.] Mr. Simon Slade, of St. Michael Carhays, to Miss Parnell, of St. Ewe.

Mr. Joseph Hennah, of Tregony, to Miss Trethewy, of Ruan-Lanyhorne.

Mr. W. Hugo, of Veryan, to Miss Swindle, of Falmouth.

Died.] At St. Minver, Miss Mably, daughter of Mr. M. farmer.

In the Weft Indies, Captain Wm. Stevens, of St. Ives.

At St. Auftell, Mr. Jonathan Ifbell, 75.

At Falmouth, lieutenant G. Fennel, late commander of the Nile lugger, a moft indefatigable and zealous officer, very much refpected by every admiral and captain he ferved under, and beloved by all the fhips' companies. In private life no one ever poffeffed more virtues; his lofs is fincerely regretted by all his relations and friends.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Inverness, John Lachlan M'Gillivray, esq. of Dunmaelass, to Miss Walcott, daughter of Captain W. late of the 12th regiment of foot.

At Hamilton, Captain John Smith, of the 14th regiment of foot, to Miss Newman, daughter of Richard N. Newman, esq of Thornbury Park Gloucestershire.

At Leith, John Ainslie, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Archibald G. esq.

At Manse, of Kinellar, John Robert Smith, esq. of Coneraig, to Miss Margaret Anne Mitchell, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gavin Mitchell, minister of Kinellar.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant John Haddaway, late of his Majesty's ship Bellerophon in the action of the Nile.

At Leith, Andrew M'Kerras, esq. late a merchant of that place.

At Aberdeen, Captain Wm. Byers, of the 103d regiment, and late adjutant of the Aberdeen volunteers, 72.

At Perth, Peter Duff, esq. one of the magistrates of that city.

At Glasgow, Miss Jane Reed, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. R.

At Morningside, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Rollo, relict of Alex. Houstoun, esq. banker.

At Dunkeld, Ensign Walter Cargill, of the 69th regiment.

At Dumfries, Mr. John Gordon, writer.

At Errboll, Major Mackay, universally lamented, being a gentleman eminently useful in the country where he lived, 57. By his unbounded benevolence and seasonably charitable exertions, the poor were fed, the needy relieved, the widow and fatherless supported, and comforted in their afflictions. In him shone the social and relative virtues, adorned with the profession and practice of pure and undefiled religion.

At Gunnie, in the parish of Old Monkland, Jane Mair, in the 106th year of her age. She kept her recollection and senses to the last, and was maintained by the industry of a dutiful son.

At Dreghorn Manse, to which he had he had retired from his ministerial labours at an advanced age, the Rev. Bernard Haldan. He had been minister of the parish of Glenholm for upwards of fifty-two years, during which time he discharged the duties of his pastoral office with much zeal and fidelity.

At Blegbie, East Lothian, Mrs. Marion Carbiae, spouse of Andrew Pringle, esq. of Blegbie.

At Gatehouse of Fleet, Captain John Davitts, of the 42d regiment.

At Abernethy, the Rev. Colier Brown, minister of the Associate Congregation there, in the 58th year of his age, and thirty-eighth of his ministry.

At Banff, John Lister, esq. late merchant at Berbice.

At Invercau'd, James Farquharson, esq.

At Barholm House, John M'Culbert, esq. elder, of Barholm.

At Castle Menzies, Archibald Butter, esq. of Pitlochry, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Royal Athol Volunteers.

At Kelso, Mrs. Helen Turnbull, widow of Captain John Stenhouse, in the service of the states general, 93.

IRELAND.

The corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, have offered the following premiums for plans and estimates for building a bridge over the river Liffey, to supply the place of Ormond bridge, lately carried away. For the plan most approved of, one hundred guineas. For the second, sixty guineas; and for the third, forty guineas. Each plan must be accompanied with such an estimate of the expence of executing the work of the best materials, and in the most permanent manner, as the proposers will, if required, undertake and give security to execute it at.

From an Essay on Population recently published, by the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, which the author affirms to be the result of an actual survey, taken in 1798, with great care and precision; and comprehending the general return of the district committees in 1804, it appears, that in 1798, the total population of the city of Dublin including the garrison was 182,370, and that in 1804, it amounted exclusive of the garrison to 167,899. At the former period the number of inhabited houses was 16401, and at the latter 15645; consequently the return of 1798, exceeds that of 1804 by 756 houses. From Mr. Whitelaw's lists it likewise appears that there is a majority of 20,247 females.

Married.] At Lottus-hill, near Dublin, Sir E. B. Littlehales, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady E. Fitzgerald, daughter of his Grace the late Duke of Leinster.

At Dublin, Robert Denny, esq. son of the late Lieut. Col. of the 7th dragoon guards, to Miss Helena Lyster, third daughter of the late Anthony L. Esq. of Grange, county of Roscommon.

At Castlecoote, the seat of the Earl of Belmont near Enniskillen, Charles Watson, Esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Landaff and major in the third regiment of dragoons, to Miss Maria Lowry Corry.

Died.] At his house at Fortfield near Rathfarnham, the Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, and Registrar of the High court of Chancery in Ireland. His Lordship was called to the bar in 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782; from which office on the death of the lamented Walter Hussey Burgh, he was advanced to the chief seat on the Exchequer Bench in 1783. It was to his talents and abilities alone, that Lord Avonmore was indebted for his high rank and station; he is universally allowed to have been one of the most accomplished scholars, profound lawyers, and

and eloquent orators, that ever adorned the Irish bar or the Irish Senate. His Lordship was about 70 years of age, and is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. Wm. Yelverton, who married Mary the eldest daughter of John Read, esq. of Fareham.

In Dublin, Arthur Browne, esq. L.L.D. his Majesty's Prime Serjeant, and Senior Fellow of the University of Dublin.—Dr. Browne was a native of America, which country he left at an early age. He was gifted with powerful mental talents, which he improved by almoft inceffant ftudy, and an intercourfe with the moft virtuous and moft able patriot fcholars and patriot politicians of his day. From every field where information or improvement might be had, he reaped a noble portion; and as he reaped as much for the advantage of others as himfelf, a number of the Irifh youth are at this moment in poffeffion of a confiderable fhare of his vaft induftry. For many years no perfon in the Univerfity was more beloved than Dr. Browne—he was the idol of the ftudents—they loved him with the affection of fond children, for he ftrove to retain their affections by a fuavity of temper peculiarly his own. They gave him in return their beft and moft honourable gift—they appointed him their reprefentative in the national legiflature, and the Irifh Houfe of Commons for many years liftened with furprife and admiration to his virtuous and adorned language. *Virtutis amor* feemed to be his leading ftar, and at one period of his life whoever denied this would have appeared abfurd and heretical in the eyes of his applauding conftituents. On queftions of great national importance, Dr. Browne could fpeak with furprifing effect; with little fubjects he feldom interfered. When Attachments were the order of the day, he brought all his talents into action, and ufed the moft vigorous intellectual efforts to protect the liberty of the fubject againft the encroachments of power and oppreffion. His countrymen will not readily forget the zeal with which he protected the freedom of the prefs, that grand bulwark of our liberties. His mind appeared bent on accomplifhing every thing that might tend to fupport that effential privilege, and his efforts were not always unfuccefsful. On the Place and Penfion Bills, Catholic Emancipation, and the Sufpenfion of the Habeas Corpus, he exerted himfelf to the aftonifhment of every one who heard him. Nor were his principles confined within the walls of Parliament; he avowed them out of doors, and his ingenuous avowal foon roufed the fufpicions and petulant indignation of Lord Chancellor Clare, who, when he vifited the Univerfity in 1798, thought proper to direct infinuations againft the character of Doctor Browne. But the fair fame of a juft fenator was not tarnifhed by the afperfions of a ftatefman who libelled every one that chanced to hold an opinion different from his own; it was too ftrong to break at the feeble blaft of a black inquifitor, and it happily furvived his utmoft malevolence. With the Oppofition, it was either the defire or chance of Dr. Browne to aflociate; he fupported their leading meafures; he fhared his advocacy with theirs in behalf of parliamentary reform, and in the Whig Club, thofe fentiments he proclaimed as a legiflator, he repeated as a freeman. He was a profeffed enemy to the abufe of power, and always ftood forward the champion of the people, when meafures were propofed in the Houfe of Commons which he conceived injurious to their rights or prejudicial to their intereffs. He detefted bigotry as a monfter incompatible with civil or religious liberty, and he defpifed all who worfhipped it. When a number of the adherents of the anti-miniflerial party were induced to abandon their old attachment, Dr. Browne was foremoft in condemning their apoftacy; his language at that time, was forcible and brilliant; he amazed and fhook the Senate; according to a celebrated Greek author, "He was the writer or interpreter, dipping his pen into *Mind*." He afked, "To what purpofes are fame, wealth, and honour now directed?", and he followed the queftion by this memorable reply:—"To the love of pelf, to the love of power, to the love of proftitution!" but—

"Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis!"

The fubject of this article is a ftriking proof of the truth of this ftanding maxim. He changed his politics at the clofe of the difcuffion of the grand queftion which went to change the conftitution of the country, and thus, like Edmund Burke, terminated his career by a deviation from thofe fentiments of independence, which he confeffed, for the preceding twenty years, to be the pride and glory of his heart. Shortly after the Union, Dr. Browne was appointed Prime Serjeant, and it is fuppofed, had he furvived much longer, he would have obtained a fituation on the Bench. He was one of the Senior Fellows and Senior Proctor of Trinity College, a Doctor of Civil Laws, King's Profeffor of Greek, &c. &c. For a length of time he held the Vicar Generalfhip of the diocefe of Kildare, and alfo practifed in the Courts as an eminent, though not a leading barrifter. He was unanimoufly elected to the command of the College Corps when it was formed in 1797, and about a month before his death appeared for the laft time on the parade. From his fituations in the College, and his exertions as a lawyer, it is fuppofed that Dr. B. died poffeffed of confiderable property.

DEATHS

DEATHS ABROAD.

Schiller, the celebrated German dramatic poet, author of the Robbers, &c. died at Weimar, on the 10th November, 1804, in the 45th year of his age.

At Montreal, in the province of Canada, on the 15th of June, 1805, Bryce M'Cumming, esq. seignior of Grand Valley, and late a captain in the 5th West India regiment. He commenced his military career in the allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; served his king and country faithfully and honourably, forty-five years, and was actively engaged in every war in which Great Britain was involved, during his life. He was cool and collected in the greatest danger; never actuated by momentary impulse; he was a steady, active, enterprising, good soldier, and literally a brave man, and without any ostentatious display of his zeal, was an enthusiast in his desire to support the character of the British army. Endowed with strength and a robust constitution, he was patient of hardship; with chearfulness encouraged others to exertion in their duty, and universally gained the esteem and respect of all with whom he ever served. Generous and hospitable in the field, his door was thrown open to relieve the wants and fatigues of his brother officers, and Bryce M'Cumming's hospitality was proverbial. With a constitution at last worn out with severe service (particularly in the West Indies, where he was taken prisoner by the Caribs, and only escaped death in cold blood to suffer what was worse, six months close confinement in a contracted dungeon, in a tropical climate), he retired to Canada to join his children, and pass the remainder of his days in peace! But all human hopes are fallacious; the loss of his wife (whom he survived only eleven months), who had forty years been his faithful companion through all his vicissitudes of fortune, the misfortunes of his family (in his old age), whom he had brought up with credit to himself, in strict principles of honour, rectitude, and as faithful and loyal subjects, added to his own services either forgotten or neglected, bore heavy on him, and his strength was not equal to a sea voyage, which he only survived to die on the 9th day after his arrival at Montreal, in the 66th year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relatives, and all who knew him. His remains were conducted to the ferry by a respectable body of his friends and citizens, and from thence to the banks of Lake Champlain for interment.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WITH great pleasure we have now to announce the arrival of the East and West India Fleets. It is matter of proud congratulation that these Fleets, about which so much fear and alarm has prevailed, should have eluded the vigilance of the Combined Squadrons, and arrived in safety. Their value is so immense, that their loss would have inflicted a deep and lasting wound on the commerce of this country. The value of the cargoes of the East India Fleet alone is estimated at fourteen millions and a half; the addition to the revenues at five millions and a half; and is the largest and richest fleet that ever came to England from the East Indies since the Company has been incorporated. Thus, in this instance, is our good fortune strikingly conspicuous; but it seems to baffle all conjecture to determine the views of the French Government in the expedition of the Combined Squadron. If the capture of these Fleets had been part of their object, it has been completely defeated by their unconquerable timidity; for though it is almost impossible to rate too high the achievements of British skill and courage, yet it would be presumptuously vain-glorious to imagine, that against the force of the Combined Squadrons, however masterly their dispositions, there could have been any hope of escape.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued a Proclamation, extending the time for the importation of grain, live stock, and lumber, in neutral vessels, for three months from the date of the last notice; but the insertion of the usual declaration of forfeiture attaching to the introduction of any other articles but those enumerated, seems to have excited considerable disgust in the United States of America; and it is reported that the Americans have entered into several strong resolutions, not only to remonstrate with our Government on the subject, but to prohibit the exportation of these articles to any of the British Colonies till some arrangement is adopted. It is very natural that the Americans should feel jealous of this exclusion; but they should recollect, that it is perfectly consistent with the Navigation Laws; and though various opinions may now be entertained of the policy of these measures, and of the operation of those principles upon which they are founded, relatively to America, during the continuance of war, still the right cannot be denied: care, however, should be taken to render the exercise of these regulations as agreeable as possible. Upon a subject so interesting and important, we regret that our limits do not allow us to indulge in detail, particularly as the speech of Lord Holland in the last session of Parliament, containing a most able and elaborate examination of the matter, is not in print; but we doubt not that the question will again be discussed.

Every

Every thing appears to indicate approaching hoſtilities on the Continent; the exchange between Hamburg, &c. and London has already declined three per cent and ſilver has advanced between twopence and threepence per ounce, from the conſequent exportation of ſubſidiary remittances. Saltpetre and other articles depending upon the war have all riſen conſiderably, ſtill there is nothing doing. Although our importations have been large, our exportations (which give life to the activity of buſineſs) have been ſo checked and narrowed by the unſettled ſtate of the Continent, that our manufacturing trade is almoſt ſtagnated.

The Eaſt India Fleet, of ſeventeen ſhips, which arrived in the current month, were laden, beſides miſcellaneous articles, with Bengal piece goods, viz.

Muſlins,	86,984 Pieces.
Calicoes,	528,631 Ditto.
Prohibited Goods,	120,991 Ditto.

Of Coaſt Piece Goods, viz.

Muſlins,	160 Pieces.
Calicoes,	332,394 Ditto.
Prohibited Goods,	84,581 Ditto.

Company's Drugs.

Saltpetre,	61,628 Cwt.
Raw Silk,	414,806 lb.
Sugar,	42,818 Cwt.
Pepper,	1,143,487 lb.
Cinnamon,	8,003 lb.

The Cargoes of the ſeventeen China Ships conſiſted of

	Cheſts large.	Half.	Quarter.	Total.	lbs.
Tea Bohea,	3,380	1,650	3,300	8,330	1,678,450
Beſt Bohea,				3,860	337,722
Congou,				104,570	16,1[illegible]45
Campoi,				4,810	404,936
Souchong,				8,626	677,807
Twankay,				47,559	3,755,200
Hyſon Skin,				5,225	3[illegible]0,151
Superior ditto,				339	21,913
Hyſon,				20,040	1,288,471
Total Cheſts,				283,339	24,657,495

Raw Silk,	Bales, 720	lbs. 72,447
Nankeens,		Pieces, 175,000

Beſides ſeveral Parcels of Goods, the Particulars whereof are not yet known.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon for reaping, mowing, and harveſting the grain, has ſtill continued unuſually fine and favourable, ſo much ſo, that in moſt of the midland counties, nearly all the corn has been carried and well ſecured. In the Iſle of Thanet, where the crops have this year been uncommonly fine, the whole has been carried, the Canary ſeed only excepted. In the Fens of Cambridge and Lincoln, where the crops are heavy and abundant, much corn has been cut and carried; and even in the Northern diſtricts, the harveſt is in a more advanced ſtate, than is uſual at this date. We have, indeed, the moſt pleaſing accounts of the goodneſs and abundance of moſt of the grain crops. Peas and Beans are particularly good every where; and the Red Clover now ſtanding for ſeed is well headed, and promiſes plenty. The new Wheats which have come to Mark-lane from Kent and Eſſex being generally good, and ſome of them of ſuperior quality, the fineſt ſamples have gone off briſkly at a ſmall advance for the purpoſe of mixing with the old. Wheat varies from 75s. to 80s. 85s. and 90s. In Barley and Malt there is not much alteration, and but little doing: Barley ſells from 33s. to 45s.; Malt from 76s. to 82s.; Oats 30s. to 35s.; and Pollard 37s.

Turnips, in general, prove a better crop than was at firſt expected; and in the Fens Coleſeed appears a very fine plant, and many acres are ſown.

The Paſtures appear unuſually fine, and afford a very full bite. Hay ſells from 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s. and 5l. per ton; and Straw from 2l. 2s. to 2l. 14s. and 2l. 16s.

The opinions reſpecting the improvement of the preſent crop of Hops have very much fluctuated ſince our laſt. Some perſons thought the improvements ſo conſiderable that the produce would be 40,000 bags or upwards, hence the market became very flat, and prices

prices fell from 4l. to 6l per bag, ſome ſorts more. Now, however, that picking is commenced, and nearly finiſhed, it is certainly known that the growth falls far ſhort of what was expected; and at 27,000l., old duty, there is no doubt it is much over-rated. The plant is in a very weakly ſtate from the two laſt crops, being large; and, though aided by fine weather, the effort at improvement has in moſt inſtances failed. The 25th inſtant is ſtiled the firſt Hop-market day for the ſeaſon at Canterbury; but not a ſample was offered for ſale; nor was there a pocket at market at the fair at Worceſter—a circumſtance ſcarcely ever remembered before!

Store Cattle have been brought in immenſe numbers to the late fairs, particularly at Barnet, where there was a great ſhew of Scotch and Welch Runts; alſo ſome Welch Sheep, and Horſes, all which were ſold at reduced prices, and were dull of ſale. Cows and Calves of the ſhort-horned breed ſold well; as did Horſes for the Cavalry and Artillery; of the more inferior kinds of which there were great numbers, but not ſaleable. Store Sheep are much lower; and Lambs at the late great fairs in Norfolk and Suffolk fell from 2s. to 5s. per head cheaper than they were at the great Lamb fairs laſt year. The South Downs ſtill continue the favourite, and are every where the prevailing breed. In Smithfield, Beef ſells from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Mutton 4s. to 5s.; Veal 5s. to 6s. 4d.; Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s 8d.; and Lamb 5s. to 6s. per ſtone of 8lb

Cheeſe has conſiderably fallen in price.

The Pig market is ſomewhat on the advance, particularly the large ſtores for winter feeding.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Auguſt, to the 24th of September, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.18. Auguſt 25. Wind W.

Loweſt 29.70. Auguſt 31. Wind S.W.

Greateſt Variation in 24 hours. 3-10ths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 30th and 31ſt of Auguſt the mercury fell from 30.10 to 29.80.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 74°. Auguſt 29 and 31. Wind S.W.

Loweſt 38°. September 20. Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 12°. The Mercury ſtood as high as 72° on the 19th inſt. but on the 20th it was never higher than 60°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.73 inches in depth.

The principal meteorological occurrence to be recorded this month is a moſt violent thunder-ſtorm which happened on the 6th inſt. in and near the metropolis, between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the morning. The oldeſt perſons declare they never heard thunder more loud or witneſſed lightning more vivid. This ſtorm extended to many other parts of the kingdom, though not with equal violence. At Portſmouth it happened an hour and a half earlier than in London. Another ſtorm, in which the lightning was very vivid, but the thunder not remarkably loud, was witneſſed in the evening of the 19th.

The wind during the month has been variable, and the weather upon the whole very fine and ſeaſonable. The average height of the thermometer is about 58°, ſomething leſs than the average height of the ſame month laſt year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces with the following ſignatures do not ſuit our Miſcellany:—P. V., M. Y., Lines by Th. W, ANHP., Lines by L. S. T., Eſſay by B., Senex, Philamoſa, Sonnet by W. Q, B. H. on Short-hand, Lines by Amicus, Aſiaticus, Themilitas, Ode by H., Eldſop, Ballades, Poems by J. A. G., Lines by J. F., Luthcates, Lines by L. S., Lines by A. P.

THE

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM glad to see the controversy respecting accent and quantity revived by your Correspondent Mr. Smith in the last Number of your valuable Magazine.—The truth of many of his remarks respecting our improper mode of reading Latin, &c., is too evident to be disputed. For though perhaps no nation upon earth understands the laws of prosody better than the English do, yet it must be acknowledged that most of our scholars, by not distinguishing the precise length of vowel-sounds, and by an improper use of accent, systematically err in their pronunciation of four sorts of words, viz.—1st. Words of two syllables having the first short, as *æques*; 2dly, Words of three syllables having the first long and the second short, as *fidera*; 3dly, Polysyllables accented on the antipenult, as *juvenilibus*, *interea*, &c.; and lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel and a single consonant, as *dominis*. These I believe are the only cases in which we are accustomed to violate quantity. All these errors arise in part from the want of distinguishing between the long and short powers of the vowels. For, as they are all of them by nature capable of being either long or short, and as every long vowel is equal to two short ones, this is a distinction of the greatest importance.—We are not certain in what manner the ancients pronounced their vowels, whether as we do, or (which is more probable) in a manner similar to that which prevails on the Continent; but of this we may be infallibly sure, that they did not allow a long sound to be given to a short vowel, or a short sound to a long one.—In whatever mode therefore we may sound the vowels, let us not fail to pay due attention to their quantity.

The principal source of our mistakes on this subject is the indistinct and confused notion which we have of accent.—For when it falls on a short syllable, we often make that syllable long; and when it falls on a long one we sometimes make it short. By accent is commonly meant an *ictus* or stress laid on one particular syllable of a word. In this sense accent is now and ever has been the same in all languages. It is that which connects two or more syllables together, and forms them into one word, and without which such a word cannot exist in any language. This idea was at least always included in the acute accent of the Romans, though perhaps it may not precisely answer to the Latin word *accentus*; for possibly that term might likewise include in it ideas of tone, &c., with which we are now unacquainted. The rules which Quinctilian laid down for the acute accent have been adopted by all grammarians in all succeeding ages: a convincing proof that they mean by accent the same thing which he meant. For if (according to the fancy of some modern grammarians) accent is now a thing totally different from what it formerly was, why have they not given us a different set of rules for the regulation of it, and informed us at what time the alteration took place?

Accent in some degree affects quantity, i. e. it makes the accented syllable a little longer than it would be without it. But its operation is never so great as to make a short syllable become long, nor does the privation of accent make a long syllable become short; for there are degrees of time both in long and short syllables. All short syllables are not equally short, nor are all long ones equally long. This remark is fully confirmed by a passage quoted by Dr. Warner from Quinctilian:—*Et longis longiores, & brevibus sunt breviores syllabæ.*

Quinctilian and all succeeding grammarians inform us that the Latin acute accent is never laid on the last syllable of a word; that in all dissyllables, and likewise in trissyllables, having the second syllable short, it invariably falls on the first syllable; and that in polysyllables having the penult short, it lies in the antipenult. In the English language dissyllables accented on the first syllable generally have that syllable long. We have therefore

very improperly applied this rule to all Latin diſſyllables, becauſe they are accented on the firſt ſyllable. Hence we ſay *ĕques, cŏmes, mĭſer, hĕmus, vĭgor, rĭgor, lĭquor, timor*, &c. making the firſt ſyllables long, or at leaſt nearly ſo. Why do we not pronounce the firſt ſyllables of *ĕques, cŏmes, mĭſer, nĕmus*, as we do the firſt ſyllables of their genitives, *ĕquitis, cŏmitis, mĭſeri, nĕmoris?* And why do we not pronounce ſuch words as *vĭgor, rĭgor, lĭquor*, as we do the Engliſh words *vigour, rigour, liquor?* And the firſt ſyllable in *timor* as we do the firſt ſyllable of the genitive *timōris*, and of the Engliſh word *timorous?* If we pronounced the firſt ſyllable of the adjective *mălus* as we do the firſt ſyllable of the Engliſh word *malice*, we ſhould properly diſtinguiſh it from *mālus*, an apple-tree. By an attention to this rule we ſhould eaſily diſtinguiſh between the preſent and preterperfect tenſes of many verbs, as *vĕnit* and *vēnit, fŭgit* and *fūgit, lĕgit* and *lēgit*, &c. Again, many Engliſh words of three ſyllables accented on the firſt have that ſyllable ſhort; we have therefore raſhly concluded that all Latin triſſyllables accented on the firſt muſt have that ſyllable ſhort, unleſs it be long by poſition, and therefore we very improperly ſay, *stădera, lĭmina, timite, fĕmine, vĭribus, dĭcere, ſcrĭbere*, &c.— Why do we not pronounce the firſt ſyllables of theſe words with a long vowel ſound, in the ſame manner in which we pronounce the firſt ſyllables of *sīdus, līmen, limes, sēmen, vīres, dīco, ſcrībo*, &c.; for all vowels long in themſelves, and not by poſition, ſhould certainly be uttered with a long vowel ſound. An attention to this remark would ſhew the difference between *pŏpulus*, people, and *pōpulus*, a poplar-tree. In polyſyllables accented on the antepenult we ſometimes err in a manner ſimilar to the laſt caſe, by giving a ſhort ſound to a vowel long by nature, as in *juvenĭlibus*, and at other times by giving a long ſound to a vowel naturally ſhort, as in *intĕrea*. But in words of this kind we do not univerſally err; for I do not remember that I ever heard a ſcholar pronounce ſuch words as *incŏlumis, depŏſitum, conſĭlium, exĭlium, excĭdium*, &c. improperly. Laſtly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel followed by a ſingle conſonant, ſuch as datives and ablatives of the firſt and ſecond declenſion, and genitives ſingular, nominatives, accuſatives, and vocatives plural of the fourth declenſion, as *dŏmĭnī, gradūs*, &c. ſhould always be uttered with a long vowel ſound, though the accent or ſtreſs can never fall on ſuch ſyllables, except by a very ſingular poetic licence. I therefore think Dr. Warner has made a miſtake in his remark on *Nil conſcire ſibi, nulla palleſcere culpa*; for he ſuppoſes the laſt ſyllable in *ſibi* to be not only the longeſt, but the ſtrongeſt ſyllable in the line. I admit that it is the longeſt ſyllable, becauſe it is followed by the cæſural pauſe; but as that is only a pauſe of ſuſpenſion, not neceſſarily attended by either elevation or depreſſion of voice, I cannot think we are warranted in giving ſtrength, i. e. laying a ſtreſs or accent on that ſyllable. Upon the whole, I conclude, that neither accent nor quantity are to be neglected; and that ſo long as we attend to the juſt rules of accent, and carefully retain the true natural ſound of the vowels, never making a ſhort one long or a long one ſhort, we cannot much err in our pronunciation.

I think your Correſpondent miſtakes in ſuppoſing that Dr. Carey approves of Dr. Warner's plan of paying little or no attention to accent in reading Latin. I have read his "Latin Proſody made Eaſy," with high approbation, but can ſee no ſymptoms of his having embraced ſuch an opinion. I am, Sir, &c.

J. PICKBOURN.

Hackney, Sept. 17, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PASS my time, thank Heaven, with many ſatisfactions which tend to nouriſh the benevolent principle. I do not wiſh to be drawn into captious and angry diſputation, a thing very ill accordant to the ſpirit of philoſophy. The Inquirer, however, has choſen to addreſs a Paper to me of ſuch a kind, that, notwithſtanding little appears neceſſary to be ſaid in reply to it, ſomething, I apprehend, ought to be ſaid; and that ſomething muſt carry me into more length than ſuch a poſitive and deſultory attack, from the very nature of it, would carry him.

That the term *ſimple* may be uſed with degrees of compariſon when it is applied in an indefinite popular ſenſe, is very readily admitted. In the ancient and modern languages it is ſo uſed. But when it is made the baſis of a metaphyſical propoſition, it ought to be uſed in its ſtrict and proper ſenſe. And in that ſenſe ſimplicity is abſolute and indiviſible: it admits of no degree of complexity whatever.

If therefore there be ſimple ideas of ſenſation and ſimple ideas of abſtraction, one cannot be more ſimple or leſs ſimple than

the

the other. But that there are simple ideas of abstraction the Inquirer affirms: that there are simple ideas of sensation the Inquirer no otherwise denies than by saying that we receive the impressions together from one and the same object which excites different sensations, and that we make these simple by abstraction.

But the exciting causes being simultaneous, and from the same object, no more hinders the simplicity of each particular sensation, than a man standing in an army is less individually a man than if he stood alone on Salisbury Plain. In reality, an abstract idea is formed by a double operation of the mind: first by analysis, and then by synthesis. The mind analysing its sensations takes that of *soft*, for instance, a perception from the touch.—Whatever produces this perception it calls soft: and thus compounds its abstract idea of softness ascribable to all the various causes of this perception. And this being one homogeneous idea, its occurring in a variety of subjects takes nothing from its simplicity any more than in the abstract idea of space or time: as a thousand unisons in music form only the simple idea of that one sound or note.

It is mere trifling to say that I compare simplicity when I say that the idea of one simple perception is as simple as another. This is not making degrees of simplicity, and comparing it as if it had a more or less, but illustrating the metaphysical truth that simplicity has no degrees.

In the passage which the Inquirer has quoted, the very nature of the passage shews that Locke has used the word *simple*, there in the general and popular sense: but when we speak of simplicity of ideas, it admits and requires its strict and philosophical sense. Maxims, being assertive propositions, however intuitively true, must be necessarily compound: and can therefore admit of no other than this indefinite simplicity.

The Inquirer says that I confound ideas of abstraction with those of sensation: he is mistaken. A bitter taste means a bitter taste in particular, as of a sprig of wormwood for instance. Taste is an abstract; but the bitter taste of a sprig of wormwood, or any other bitter taste in particular, is the same which expresses that particular sensation. Suppose that I am tasting wormwood at this moment, I say this is a bitter taste, I express the particular sensation. I can afterwards apply the term bitterness to a vast variety of subjects in which it occurs.

The general idea of bitterness is in Locke's dialect and mine, and every reasonable man's, an abstract idea, if he acknowledges any. A bitter taste, that is, one particular taste which was excited by a particular occasion, is not an abstract but a particular idea.

Locke does not suppose all ideas of reflection to be complex. He supposes and instances simple ideas of reflection. He has a title of them.

The remark of the Inquirer, who supposes the difference to be, that Locke takes all ideas of reflection to be complex and all ideas of sensation simple, and that the reverse is the truth, is therefore neither just as to Locke nor in itself. And yet presently after the Inquirer will have it that Locke and he say exactly the same thing in the instance from the rose and the lily, when the truth is, that Locke says, that sensations are not the less simple because their exciting causes co-exist in the same object (for this is the substance of his remark), and the Inquirer, that no sensation is simple, but owes all its simplicity to the abstraction which the mind performs in reviving the image or exciting the remembrance of a particular idea: for this is the substance of his remark.

Locke does say in terms that reflection is "the perception of the operations of our own minds within us:" and that ideas of reflection are such as the mind gets "by reflecting on its own operations within itself." I have quoted word for word: and now let the Inquirer charge compositors, or whom he will, with forgery. It is true I have not quoted from an edition in the life-time of Locke, my library, though good, not containing one. But I quoted from the neat and accurate edition of Dublin in 1765, and now, for the satisfaction of the Inquirer, I quote from the handsome London folio of 1722, only eighteen years after the death of that great man, the impression of whose greatness I believe is rather strengthened than diminished after all that the Inquirer has been pleased to say.

The words "recollected"—"of sensations," are extracted from the general purport of the two sections to which I referred at the foot of the page. One is ashamed to notice such cavils, and so wide of the argument, as what he calls my "Pantheism," from the term "our own mind" implying, he says, that "one mind may be common to more than one individual." To bring Berkeleianism into ridicule with the ignorant, he imputes this doctrine to Berkeley; for the same purpose he imputes it to me. The words

however, are neither Berkeley's nor mine, but Locke's. And individuality of mind ſubſiſts not in the material or mixt hypotheſis better than on the immaterial.—When there is individuality of conſcious-neſs, individuality of agency, there is individuality of mind. Nothing can be poorer than to find or rather make ſpinoſiſm or pantheiſm out of ſo common an expreſſion ἡμέτερα Ψυχη, *noſtra mens, noſtra alma, nôtre ame*; and I might quote Hebrew to the ſame purpoſe. The language of converſation and of writing in ſo many different ages and countries, might all be tortured into this import.—"Our mind," in common grammar, common ſenſe, and common uſe, is the mind which we have individually as other individuals reſpectively have theirs.

The Inquirer, however, who muſt object, and the more widely from the argument the better, ſays, that the perception of a ſenſation cannot be recollected, becauſe ſenſation implies the preſence and recollection the abſence of the object; but as long as we can recollect friends ſeen, words heard, muſical ſounds played or ſung, the experience of mankind will be contradictory to the objection. "Recollected," however, is a word which is extracted from the ſenſe of the three ſections quoted, and not literally taken from Locke.

"Perception of ſenſations and operations of mind" is not tautologous: for there are operations of mind, which, though occaſioned by ſenſation, and although they may be accompanied with it, are not ſenſations. What ſort of ſenſation is the idea of eternity or non-exiſtence? It is true there is no image of non-exiſtence: it has no reality: it is only a ſenſation. But it is not the leſs a ſubject of intellect and of reaſoning. And be it recollected, that ideas are with Locke whatever is the object of the underſtanding in thinking.

But he muſt object too that "Mind is made to prove ſenſations," which he ſays are "Attributes of body only."

Now take the mixt material ſyſtem of mind and body, this is abſolutely falſe.—Take the ſimple material ſyſtem, it is equally falſe. Body, unleſs organized into mind, has even on that ſyſtem no perception or ſenſation. Thoſe who talk of the ſenſation of the body would do well to think of the phenomena attending an apoplectic fit or a catalepſy. There is the body entire, the organization not deſtroyed, but ſenſation utterly ſuſpended during the continuance of the fit, however ſtrong the application of exciting cauſes.

Once more, he muſt object to the term "within us." And yet he ſays, "the mind is neceſſarily and always within us." And I perſiſt to ſay, that every hypotheſis which will not involve a contradiction muſt ultimately reſolve all ſenſations into the mind. He ſays, "Senſation by definition implies contact with the external world," and infers that therefore all ſenſation muſt be without and not within us. And expreſsly ſays, that it is "falſe and abſurd to place our ſenſations within us." What can be neceſſary to be ſaid to ſuch philoſophy and ſuch logic?

The Inquirer is angry that a Berkleian ſhould be a Lockiſt. I am neither a Berkleian nor a Lockiſt, but a reaſoniſt and a truthiſt.

The Inquirer bids me, and in the coarſeſt language, to "go into the church and preach the Trinity," or "preconiſe," as he calls it, be a common crier of that doctrine: for that "it would not be a viler occupation." Had I choſen to preach in the church, I ſhould have wanted neither inducement, nor opportunity, nor wiſh, nor temptation, during a great part of my life. But though I ſhall not preach the Trinity, I ſhall not call it a vile occupation; becauſe good and learned and moſt excellent men have believed, and have conſequently preached it; and however vile with my ſentiments it would have been in me, it is no more vile in others to ſpeak what they think, than in me to do the ſame.

I ſign my name, and the Inquirer does not. He has no inconvenience or reſtraint from the language he chuſes to employ; and he thinks perhaps, particularly on this ſubject, that I may. But my ſigning my name ſhall impoſe no reſtraint on me except that of decency, which, whether I had ſigned it or not, I flatter myſelf I ſhould have obſerved.

His notion of a wiſh in me to teaze him or any one is utterly unfounded. I write to vindicate what I believe to be true and uſeful. If in doing this I hurt the feelings of thoſe who think differently, I hurt them unwillingly, and no farther than I think it neceſſary. After this the Inquirer may ſay what he pleaſes; only if he is not anſwered, do not let it be imagined it is becauſe he cannot.

I am, Sir, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.

Troſton, 5th Sept. 1805.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT IDEAS NOT MERE TERMS.

P. S. Unless I am greatly mistaken, your Correspondent from Wolverhampton is known to me by correspondence and esteemed by me. But although he has the sanction of great names, I cannot accede to his hypothesis of the non-existence of abstract ideas.—If abstract ideas were merely terms, we could not reason by them; for there is no reasoning by terms that do not represent ideas. Now it is by these terms, and the ideas which they are appointed to represent, that we do reason. Give no sense to "*abracadabra*" or "*coatlixi*," and there is no reasoning about them. Give them a sense involving some general assertion, and immediately they are subjects of reason. The mistake may have originated in this, that the abstract terms do not commonly convey sensible images. But ideas are not, in philosophic language, confined to sensible images. The term extends to being in general, and to properties and relations of being; to possibility, real or supposed: in a word, to "whatever employs our mind in thinking." It is very allowable, convenient, and sometimes necessary, to extend words beyond their etymology, in order to obtain a most comprehensive term. Though a Platonist perhaps would say, that idea with him is equally comprehensive, and included every thing which can be seen, or perceptible to sense, or recognized by an operation of intellect, so as to be an ἰδέα either απο τοῦ ἰδειν, or εἰδεσθαι.

DR. JOHN JEBB.

I did hope some other surviving friend of Dr. John Jebb would have stept forth, in answer to the imputation attempted to be thrown on him, where I should least have expected it, in the Biographical Memoir of Dr. Paley, in your Magazine for July last (p. 608). Unless there be some obscure and concealed irony, I cannot in the least comprehend the passage. If meant to convey praise under the form of censure, and censure under that of praise, it will then, and then only, be just and intelligible. I do not object to the praise of Dr. Paley, whose character and writings I highly respect, but to the implied praise of the opposers of all reform.

"Dr. John Jebb, well known both by his talents and his violence both in religious and political controversy."—He was, indeed, and will be ever, well known by his talents. But he is not less known by his genius; his profound, accurate, and general learning, his indefatigable benevolence, his pure and firm disinterestedness. Violence! His writings are before the public. Many remember his countenance, his manners, his voice. These I believe will think that they have seldom read any writings which breathe such a spirit of peace and mildness; that they have yet more rarely seen or heard any person who conveyed to the heart so full a sentiment of the most amiable virtue, or who better maintained the impression by his life and conduct. "The most notorious innovator both in creeds and government that disturbed the age in which he acted."—It would have been curious had any one stood forth by name to avow the honour of such language applied to such a person. But the arrow flew in the dark,

Pressa est insignis gloria facti;
Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.

It is a wonder it had not been said, "creeds, government, and philosophy;" for Dr. John Jebb, who facilitates the comprehension of the Newtonian philosophy, in conjunction with two friends also eminent,* was much in the same sense an innovator in religion and government as in philosophy. All abuses have been innovations; and those who cry loudest and longest against innovators are those who (unaware perhaps) maintain the widest deviations from the purity and simplicity of original truth and good. With all the vehemence of opposition to Dr. Jebb's reforms in the University of Cambridge, parts of that reform have since his death been adopted, and more it is to be hoped will. And as we cannot be stationary either in government or our religious system, but from the necessary mutation of human affairs either accumulative abuses or reforms will come, let us trust that it will be reform, and reform such as he wished and endeavoured, with strenuous benevolence and perseverance; mild, peaceable, considerate; and as far permanent as human circumstances admit. For this must always be remembered, that no human system of policy can be maintained by indolently admiring and boasting of its perfection, and implicitly believing or affecting to believe that it is alike incapable of degeneracy or of improvement. And this also, that the later reform comes the more violent it generally is, the more productive of calamity, and the more uncertain of beneficial result.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In answer to the query—if a witness examined thinks that a counsel abuses the freedom necessary to cross-examining with effect, the witness has a right to address the Judge, and to say that he will answer that question if the Judge will be so good to put it, or to say that the counsel had a right to put it, and that the witness is bound to answer. And where a witness may want the resolution necessary to self-defence, a judge will interpose and check a cross-examination, if he sees it to be improperly conducted. This abuse was formerly much greater than it is at present.

* The Rev. Robert Thorpe, of Peter-house, and the Rev. George Wollaston, of Sidney.—See "Memoirs of Dr. Jebb." by Dr. Disney, p. 16.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my Memoir on the late Dr. Currie I have said that "no correspondence had subsisted for a number of years" between him and that answerer of the Letter of Jasper Wilson who took the liberty of addressing his Reply to the Doctor by name, with the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance. I am since informed that Dr. Currie never had any correspondence with the person in question (*Mr. George Chalmers*); and that their only acquaintance arose from the visits of the latter to Liverpool, in one of which he was entertained at the Doctor's house, and assisted by him in some inquiries respecting the trade of that town.

I have authority to add, that Dr. Currie had prepared a new edition of the Letter, in which he had placed the conduct of Mr. Chalmers towards him in a proper light; but that he was induced, by the hazards to which writers obnoxious to authority were exposed, to suppress it, after a large part had been printed.

J. AIKIN.

Stoke-Newington, Oct. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent "A Frequent Creditor" does not seem aware that the London Gazette contains a prevention for the inconvenience he complains of.—Bankruptcies and meetings for the declaration of dividends are there announced, together with sufficient information to enable a creditor to avail himself thereof.—These are copied into our daily and other publications, amongst the rest, into your useful Magazine; so that no creditor need be at a loss for obtaining his dividend, provided he be at the common pains of reading these published lists. In the course of much experience I never knew a dividend lost if the debt had been well looked after. If creditors duly apply to their debtors, they will be timely advised, in cases of insolvency, of the course they are to pursue to make a proof of their debts; and a channel is opened, through the medium of solicitors or assignees, for obtaining subsequent information. If a creditor has neglected to prove his debt, he is very likely to lose his dividend; but when he has attended to the first measure, the second need not escape him. If many a dividend be lost, it is not from a want of information on the subject, but from not availing of information abundantly offered. Unclaimed dividends of stock are liable to accumulate, from a change of proprietors, &c.; but as every proprietor conscious of his dormant dividend may receive it by applying to the Bank, so every creditor, aware of a debt due to him from a bankrupt's estate, may have it by applying to a solicitor or an assignee.—The bank-directors wish to convey information to persons whose monies they hold: assignees do the same in advertising a dividend.

In cases of bankruptcy delay in the making of a dividend frequently arises from choosing a banker who is a creditor both as assignee and treasurer. It is the *duty* of the former, as agent for the body of creditors, to divide the effects as speedily as possible: it is the *interest* of the latter to postpone this division. The practice has been censured, from its evident effects, by high legal authority, and commissioners of bankrupts would do their duty to enforce this censure.

Commercial intercourse is so abundant, and commercial information so general, that it needs not the formation or interference of a society to put a diligent creditor in the way of collecting in his debts.—Punctuality of *claiming* debts establishes the character of a man of business, as much as punctuality of *paying* them does his credit. I am, Sir, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

Birmingham, Oct. 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pinkerton, in his work intitled "The Scottish Gallery," having stated, on the authority of Messrs. Morisons, his correspondents at Perth, that, "Observing the uncommon genius of my late apprentice Robert Johnson, I employed him to trace the figures on the wood in the History of Quadrupeds;" and in your Magazine for August last Mrs. Hodgson, of this place, who is a proprietor of one-third part of that work, having asserted that I was employed merely as the "engraver or wood-cutter," I reluctantly come forward to repel both these attacks, which are equally false and malicious.

In answer to the first assertion it is only necessary for me to declare, and this will be attested by my partner Mr. Beilby, who compiled the History of Quadrupeds, and was a proprietor of the work, that neither

neither Robert Johnſon, nor any perſon but myſelf, made the drawings, or traced or cut them on the wood.

In anſwer to Mrs. Hodgſon, I may be allowed to aſk, if I was merely employed as the "wood-cutter?" Who gave me the order and furniſhed the deſigns? I challenge the publication of the "documents" ſhe mentions. They can only prove that her late huſband paid one-third part of the price of the engravings, and a ſimilar compenſation for compiling the book. Her property therein has never been denied by me, and therefore it was unneceſſary for her to attack my character under the pretext of an "Addreſs to the Editor of the Annual Review," for whoſe miſtakes I am not anſwerable, and whoſe review of the Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds was in fact more injurious to me than to any other perſon, although his miſrepreſentations came in the garb of panegyric, and unqueſtionably his deſign was friendly.

If I be allowed to give a ſhort hiſtory of the publication in queſtion, it will not only refute the miſrepreſentations alluded to, but, through the wide circulation of your Magazine, ſerve as an anſwer to a multitude of inquiries, which, in the courſe of the voluminous correſpondence cauſed by the Hiſtory of Birds, have been made to me by gentlemen to whom I am under the greateſt obligations for their aſſiſtance towards its completion.

From my firſt reading, when a boy at ſchool, a ſixpenny Hiſtory of Birds and Beaſts, and a then wretched compoſition called the Hiſtory of Three Hundred Animals, to the time I became acquainted with works on natural hiſtory written for the peruſal of men, I never was without the deſign of attempting ſomething of this kind myſelf; but my principal object was (and ſtill is) directed to the mental pleaſure and improvement of youth; to engage their attention, to direct their ſteps aright, and to lead them on till they become enamoured of this innocent and delightful purſuit. Some time after my partnerſhip with Mr. Beilby commenced I communicated my wiſhes to him, who after many converſations came into my plan of publiſhing a Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, and I then immediately began to draw the animals, to deſign the vignettes, and to cut them on wood, and this, to avoid interruption, frequently till very late in the night; my partner at the ſame time undertaking to compile and draw up the deſcriptions and hiſtory at his leiſure hours and evenings at home. With the accounts of the foreign animals I did not much interfere; the ſources whence I had drawn the little knowledge I poſſeſſed were open to my coadjutor, and he uſed them; but to thoſe of the animals of our own country, as my partner before this time had paid little attention to natural hiſtory, I lent a helping hand. This help was given in daily converſations, and in occaſional notes and memorandums, which were uſed in their proper places. As the cuts were engraved, we employed the late Mr. Thomas Angus, of this town, printer, to take off a certain number of impreſſions of each, many of which are ſtill in my poſſeſſion. At Mr. Angus's death the charge for this buſineſs was not made in his books, and at the requeſt of his widow and ourſelves the late Mr. Solomon Hodgſon fixed the price; and yet the "widow and executrix" of Mr. Hodgſon aſſerts in your Magazine, that I was "merely employed as the engraver or woodcutter" (I ſuppoſe) by her huſband! Had this been the caſe, is it probable that Mr. Hodgſon would have had the cuts printed in any other office than his own? The fact is the reverſe of Mrs. Hodgſon's ſtatement; and although I have never, either "inſidiouſly" or otherwiſe, uſed any means to cauſe the reviewers or others to hold me up as the "firſt and ſole mover of the concern," I am now dragged forth by her to declare that *I am the man.*

But to return to my ſtory:—While we were in the progreſs of our work, prudence ſuggeſted that it might be neceſſary to inquire how our labours were to be uſhered to the world, and, as we were unacquainted with the printing and publiſhing of books, what mode was the moſt likely to inſure ſucceſs. Upon this ſubject Mr. Hodgſon was conſulted, and fully acquainted with our plan. He entered into the undertaking with uncommon ardour, and urged us ſtrenuouſly not to retain our firſt humble notions of "making it like a ſchool-book," but preſſed us to let it "aſſume a more reſpectable form." From this warmth of our friend we had no heſitation in offering him a ſhare in the work, and a copartnerſhip deed was entered into between us for that purpoſe on the 10th of April, 1790. What Mr. Hodgſon did in correcting the preſs beyond what falls to the duty of every printer, I know not; but I am certain that he was extremely deſirous that it ſhould have juſtice done it. In this

weaving of words I did not interfere, as I believed it to be in hands much fitter than my own, only I took the liberty of blotting out whatever I knew not to be truth. This work was publiſhed in 1790. The Hiſtory of the Land Birds was begun in 1791, and publiſhed in 1797, under circumſtances exactly ſimilar to the former work, excepting that Mr. Hodgſon had no ſhare, and was merely employed as the printer. The Hiſtory of the Water Birds, from Mr. Beilby's declining the engraving buſineſs, devolved wholly upon myſelf. In undertaking this the vanity of being an author never entered into my mind; there was no choice; abſolute neceſſity compelled me to "write a book." In 1800 death deprived us of Mr. Solomon Hodgſon, after he had printed four editions of the Quadrupeds and the firſt volume of the Birds. With him we might have gone on peaceably to the end; but we ſoon found his "widow and executrix" to be a very different perſon, and diſputes without end were what we had to look to. In order to avoid this cloud of miſchief, Mr. Beilby ſold me his ſhare in the Quadrupeds, and left me in the publication of that book to do the beſt I could with my new aſſociate. With our ſquabbles it would be impertinent to trouble the world; they have been painful to me; they have been with the widow of my deceaſed friend.—By theſe diſputes I was compelled to intruſt the printing of the Water Birds to another Office, where this kind of work had not previouſly been attended to, and conſequently I had to run the hazard of an experiment which might have injured the reputation of the work. Fortunately this experiment ſucceeded, and this I believe is one motive for Mrs. Hodgſon's attack. I am, Sir, &c.

Newcaſtle, THOMAS BEWICK.*
October 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN peruſing an intereſting work, juſt publiſhed by Mr. Playfair, intitled, "An Inquiry into the Permanent Cauſes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations," I have been much entertained and inſtructed by the author's ideas on that moſt important ſubject; and in particular was highly pleaſed with his Charts, which enabled me to take at one glance a comprehenſive view of the ſtate and fluctuation of commerce, wealth, and power, during a long ſucceſſion of ages.—I do not recollect to have ſeen any thing ſimilar or ſo luminous in any preceding publication. In one inſtance, however, I ſuſpect Mr. P. has, from miſinformation, been led into too ſevere and unmerited remarks relative to the management of poor-houſes. In a note, p. 253, Mr. P. ſays:—

"In Middleſex, where the expence amounted, in 1803, to 123,700l. or about 340l. a-day, the ſum expended to buy materials amounted to no more than 4l. 1s. 11d.!!! It is impoſſible to comprehend how this capital ſtock could be diſtributed amongſt above ten thouſand labourers. It is not eaſy to conceive the impertinence of thoſe who preſented this item to the Houſe of Commons, which would have done well to have committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Mace the perſons who ſo groſsly inſulted it. The buſineſs altogether is conducted with ignorance, and executed careleſsly and negligently to an extreme and ſhameful degree."

On pointing out this paſſage to a gentleman of the higheſt reſpectability, who in his official capacity had been concerned in furniſhing the items to the account alluded to, he informed me, that the governors of the poor and workhouſes in and about the metropolis are never under the neceſſity of laying out money for raw materials to be manufactured by the poor, as a ſufficiency of ſuch work as is fitteſt for the aged and infirm (i. e. old ropes to pick, ſewing, &c.) is ſent in by ſlop-ſellers, ſhip-chandlers, rope-makers, &c., for which the proprietors, when the goods are returned, pay a ſtipulated price.

In another place Mr. P. draws inferences from the ſuppoſition that the *whole* of the money levied by the poor's-rate is excluſively for the maintenance of the poor; whereas part is applied towards paying the county expences, bridges, raiſing the militia, maintaining militiamens' families, and other parochial expences, too inſignificant to have a ſeparate aſſeſſment made for them.

I am, &c. G*.*.
Oct. 14, 1805.

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* We have admitted this letter, as a reply to that of Mrs. H.; but the diſpute relating to a mere private affair, with which the public have no concern, we muſt excuſe ourſelves from affording a vehicle to carry it on further. —*Editor.*

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent A. M. is generally correct in his reprehenſion of our tranſlators from the French, yet perhaps not entirely ſo, in the example he gives of the word *aimable*, which is uſed rather anomalouſly in both the French and Engliſh languages. The French occaſionally admit the word in the ſame ſenſe in which we generally uſe it in Engliſh; and the Engliſh, in particular caſes, adopt it according to its general acceptation in French; for inſtance, when a man is the ſubject. In the particular caſe, quoted from M. Segur, A. M. has, beyond a doubt, detected an error. He might alſo have inſtanced the French word *maſſacré*, which univerſally ſignifies *put to the ſword*, not maſſacred, or aſſaſſinated, in the Engliſh acceptation. This error was of infinite uſe to our party newſpapers, during the war of the revolution, as, in tranſlations from the French papers where it was ſtated, that, in taking a fort or town, ſuch a number of men were *maſſacrés*, i. e. put to the ſword, the word was invariably rendered maſſacred, with!!! tacked to the end of it. But a much heavier accuſation lies againſt our modern tranſlators, namely, that of garbling, altering, and obſcuring, the ſenſe of their originals, and even of omitting whole paſſages, from the baſe and degrading apprehenſion of diſobliging their faſtidious and ariſtocratical cuſtomers of this country, or of ſhocking their delicate prejudices with the promulgation of wholeſome truth. We have even an edition of poor Gil Blas, garbled of all the naughty paſſages, and rendered wholeſome food (by ſome worthy member of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, I ween) for the younger and elder children of the conventicle; but that which grates my indignant feelings the moſt, is, that I cannot read Bruce's Travels entire and ungarbled, as the original; but, ſtrange to relate, to attain that advantage, muſt have recourſe to the French tranſlators!

Another Correſpondent, in the ſame page, deſires information on the ſubject of *bruiſing malt*. I am a brewer of more than thirty years ſtanding, but yet may be unable to anſwer preciſely and ſatisfactorily the queſtion of Z. With reſpect to the method of breaking malt, cruſhing or bruiſing has ever been preferred, where the operation is performed by grinding with ſtones, and there are ſtone mills ſufficiently light to be turned by hand; but the ſteel-mills, as they are called, are ſtill lighter, and do the buſineſs very well, although I think them ſtill inferior to ſtones, which beſides receive no damage from any rubbiſh or hard bodies that are accidentally mixed with the malt. Bruiſing machines, or mills compoſed of iron, muſt ever be blunted and injured, in ſome degree, by the intervention of gravel or ſtones. I know of but one way to obviate the difficulty complained of by Z. It is, after ſkreening the malt, to ſpread it, a buſhel at a time, upon a clean floor, and to carefully hand-pick it free from all extraneous bodies. If your Correſpondent, Mr. Editor, ſhould deride the idea of ſuch trouble, let him be informed, that I have often had, in days of yore, and of rural felicity, (alas departed) a company of women, young and old, marſhalled around a wide-ſpread heap of wheat, and picking out all defective grains, and impure ſeeds, previouſly to the corn being ſown.

Information is requeſted of your numerous Correſpondents, whither I muſt have recourſe for the moſt ample details of the proceedings of the Councils of Laodicea and Nice, held about one thouſand five hundred years ſince? alſo whether any late French or continental writer has given an *impartial* hiſtory of the firſt two or three centuries of the Chriſtian æra? Gibbon is not ſufficiently full on thoſe points, in which I chance at this time to be intereſted.

May 19, 1805. HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 3d vol. of your Magazine, p. 36, Dr. Beddoes gives the plan of an Indian fortification on the Muſkingham, and at the ſame time promiſes a further communication on the ſubject. I think that promiſe is not yet fulfilled; and as many of your readers may be anxious to know ſomething more on a ſubject ſo worthy of inquiry, permit me to refer them to a book intitled "Obſervations on ſome Parts of Natural Hiſtory, to which is prefixed, an Account of ſeveral remarkable Veſtiges of an ancient Date which have been diſcovered in ſeveral Parts of North America, by Benjamin Smith Barton, Member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh." They will alſo find that book noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 2d part of the 57th vol. p. 87.

Your's, &c. JOHN CLENNELL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1804—

By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

[*Concluded from p.* 217 *of our last Number.*]

THE labours of the Registry of Lands in France are actively continued; there are 2000 persons employed in the 108 departments.

M. Biot read to the Institute a Memoir on the loadstone, in which, conformably to the observations of M. Humboldt, he supports the hypothesis of a magnetic mass situated nearly at the centre of the earth, towards the 79th degree of latitude, to the north of America; and he thence deduces a formula representing the inclination of the needle in different latitudes and the intensity of the magnetic power. It affords the means of nearly ascertaining the longitude and latitude of a country where currents or fogs render navigators liable to dangerous errors.

The tempests of this year have been both extraordinary and frequent. That of the 6th June committed great ravages at Paris and to the distance of one hundred leagues east and south; another, on the 7th, took place in Switzerland; the 11th in Styria; the 25th at Montauban; the 1st July in the department of Landes and in that of the Ain; the 3d at Marseilles; the 21st on the Rhine; the 27th at Genfac; the 31st at Auch, where there was a tremendous hurricane. During the same two months inconceivable inundations occurred, together with extraordinary showers of hail, the stones of which were as large as a man's fist. Thunderstorms happened so frequently as seven times in one day: trees were torn up by the roots, houses unroofed, and people killed.

The Aurora Borealis of the 22d of October was the most remarkable that has been observed in France since the year 1769. It was visible at Lyons, at Geneva, and in all the more northern provinces. It furnished me an opportunity of mentioning the cause, which I have demonstrated in my Astronomy, namely, electrical emanations; and of learning that Billings in the Account of his Voyage says, that the Aurora Borealis sometimes explodes with a great noise; which confirms the explanation of that phenomenon by means of electricity.

The earthquake of the 25th August, which shook all the buildings of Almeria in Spain, was felt as far as Holland; and the waters of the Nevis, in the Bourbonnois, were greatly agitated, and rose three feet; which gives me occasion to call to mind, that at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, the 1st November 1755, a considerable elevation was perceived in the waters of Bourbon l'Archambault, at the distance of 287 leagues; which seems to prove, that the subterranean cavities are of vast depth, and extend to very great distances.

The poem intitled "Navigation," by Esmenard, which appeared this year, has some connection with astronomy. This poem, which had long been celebrated, was expected with impatience. There are verses which are very remarkable, especially those containing the eulogy of M. Laplace. The author might have mentioned the immense improvement of geography by means of astronomical navigation, and of the perpetual assistance which the Moon affords to mariners. He speaks of the astrolabe, which navigators never made use of. I am sorry to observe, that, like Roucher, in his Poem on the Twelve Months, he has doubts concerning the cause of the flux and reflux of the sea.—These blemishes will not be found in the poem of M. Gudin, the new edition of which will appear this year.

I must likewise announce a Translation of Ovid's "Fasti," by M. Saint-Ange, since the months are there described by the rising of the stars.

It would be an agreeable task to write the History of Astronomy, were it not always closed by the recital of our losses. One of the most important is that of M. Mechain, who was not only one of our best astronomers, but one of the most laborious, the most courageous, and the most robust. He fell a victim to his courage, like the youthful Bernier, whose loss I a few months ago deplored.

Pierre François André Mechain was born at Laon August 6th 1744. At an early age he had a natural inclination for astronomy. During the period of his education he wrote to me, offering his co-operation in our labours. I sent him the proof sheets of my Astronomy, and he was even then capable of finding faults and of correcting them. I invited him to Paris in 1772. He was employed by M. Zanoni for the Depôt of the Marine, and by M. Darquier in correcting his Observations. M. Doisy, director of the Depôt, soon became acquainted with his merit, and employed him in a more advantageous manner at Versailles. He there made observations; and on the 13th August 1774 the Academy approved of his first Memoir, on occasion of an eclipse of Aldebaran

Aldebaran which he had observed at Versailles the 15th April. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774; he discovered that of 1781; since which period he has never ceased to render himself useful in that part of the science. The Duke d'Ayen presented him with instruments, the use of which Mechain had taught him. In 1790 he discovered his eighth comet; and enjoyed the advantage of having not only discovered it, but likewise of giving observations and calculations of its orbit. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy on the subject of the comet of 1661, whose return was eagerly expected in 1790. Having been received into the Academy the same year, he was soon charged with the superintendance of the *Connoissance des Tems*.—Never was that work so ably conducted; he enriched it every year with his labours. The volumes from 1788 to 1794 are perhaps superior to any since the commencement of the work in 1679. In 1792 he undertook, in conjunction with M. Delambre, the labour of measuring the degrees of the meridian, in order the more accurately to determine the magnitude of the earth and the length of a metre.—This undertaking was not worth the time it cost our two best astronomers, and the loss it occasioned us. But Borda eagerly pushed the enterprize, to shew the advantages of his whole circles, which he had brought into vogue, and of which he considered himself as the inventor. On the 25th June, 1792, Mechain set out to measure the triangles from Perpignan to Barcelona. The war suspended his labours, which he however completed in the following year. A dangerous accident affected his constitution, and he returned at the conclusion of 1795 to Perpignan. I have related in my Bibliography what hardships he encountered on the dangerous summits of the Pyrenees, and what difficulties he experienced till in 1798 he was joined by M. Delambre. They at length arrived at Paris in the month of December the same year. Mechain was long engaged in drawing up an Account of his labours; and he arranged the observatory, for which, when I was director, I had procured a mural quadrant worthy of his care. The injury his health had sustained and the hardships he had undergone did not daunt him; he was desirous of prolonging the meridian to the island Ivica, that the 45th parallel might be in the middle of the total arch. He set out the 8th January 1805; he fixed with infinite trouble upon all the stations where he was to make his observations. Having finished at Espadan, on the 30th of August, he set off for the station of Desierto near Cape Oropesa. This was the fourth, and he hoped to finish the four others in 1805, when he was seized with the summer-fever, which is occasioned by the rice-grounds, and annually sweeps away twenty thousand persons on the coast of Valencia. He expired on the 20th of September at Castellon de la Plana.

A more extensive Memoir of his labours, with his portrait, will be found in Baron von Zach's Journal for July 1800. His last observations and calculations of the eclipse of the Sun of the 11th of February are in the *Connoissance des Tems* for the year 15, which has just appeared. He published a great number in the Ephemerides of M. Bode of Berlin. He preferred that work to the *Connoissance des Tems*, since I became the editor of the latter. He has left two sons, who successively began to study astronomy, but who successively abandoned that science.

On the 12th of November the Institute appointed M. Burckhardt, who was before known as one of the first astronomers of Europe, to the place vacant by the death of M. Mechain.

Among the losses sustained by astronomy must undoubtedly be reckoned that of the Duke of Gotha, to whom we are indebted for one of the finest observatories in Germany, and who loved and cultivated all the sciences.

Ernest I. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, died the 30th April, in the 68th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign, in consequence of a consumption. This Prince made observations and calculations himself. He assisted in the completion of works, or defrayed the expences of their publication. The recent mensuration of a degree by Baron von Zach, the first undertaken in Germany, hitherto the only one in its kind, places him in the rank of the royal protectors of astronomy, with this difference, that the plan of this enterprize was formed by his own intelligence, and the expences were defrayed by his economy; so that, with the merit of a connoisseur, an author, and a protector, he combined the virtues of an enlightened scholar and of a generous prince.

The following is a passage from the Duke's will, written with his own hand: "I erected at a considerable expence the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha. I supplied the funds from the fruits of my economy, without demanding the least assistance from my state. It has been visited

sited by many distinguished foreigners; and I am desirous that it should be preserved and maintained for the benefit of the sciences. For this purpose I bequeath the sum of 160,000 francs, to be raised on what I may with justice call my personal property. This sum shall be placed in the exchequer of our domains, which shall pay interest for it at the rate of four per cent. per annum, without being obliged to reimburse the capital. This interest shall be applied to the salary of the astronomer, and the current expences of the building and of instruments. These instruments are an extraordinary and indispensable charge; but this case will probably not often occur, and new instruments must be considered as effects of the inventory: the whole will consequently remain to the ducal house, and will contribute not a little to its glory in the scientific world. I therefore recommend this observatory in the most express manner to my heirs and successors. I hope this request will not be made in vain, since I expressly order by this will that no monument of any kind whatever may be erected to my memory: I request only, that attention be paid to the maintenance of the observatory. This vanity is the more pardonable, as it will contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and to the glory of my successors."

In a codicil the Duke repeats: "I expressly forbid the erection of any monument to my memory, or of any monument or epitaph near or over my tomb."

Baron von Zach, who has introduced this will into his Journal, adds, "I can give this well grounded and positive assurance to the friends of the sciences, that the desire of the father will not only be fulfilled, but even exceeded, by his successor, the present Duke Emilius Leopold Augustus, who has already given the most decisive proofs of his love of the sciences."

The father of our able astronomer Flaugergues expired at Viviers 3d August 1804. Antoine Flaugergues was born at the above place the 14th December 1724. His taste for meteorological observations, the assiduity with which he prosecuted them for a period of nearly sixty years, and the attention he paid to compare them with the lunar points, deserve that we should mention him in this place. He was profoundly conversant with antiquities, and was curious with respect to objects of natural history, of which he had formed a considerable collection. The modesty of Flaugergues prevented the publication of several works on which he had long been engaged. As an amiable scholar, an upright magistrate, a tender husband, and an affectionate father, he is universally regretted.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *of* DR. FRANCIS PACCHIONI, PROFESSOR *of* PHILOSOPHY *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* PISA, *to* LAURENCE PIGNOTTI, HISTORIOGRAPHER *to the* KING, *containing an* ACCOUNT *of the* DISCOVERY *or the* COMPOSITION *of* MURIATIC ACID.

"TO you, my much-respected friend, both on account of the spontaneous impulse of innate kindness with which you deigned to take so much care of my talents, such as they are, as to receive me among the number of your pupils, and on account of your having paved the way for my obtaining that very chair which was filled by you for many years with so much applause and honour to our country, rather than to any other person, shall I give an account of a discovery which I have made and satisfactorily verified. But these are not the only reasons by which my conduct is influenced. I wish, at the same time, to shew my gratitude towards you, and to give you a proof that I am endeavouring to render myself more worthy of your esteem and friendship.

"It is perfectly known to you that since last year, on account of the premiums proposed by that excellent general and philosopher Bonaparte, emperor of the French, for the advancement of that new and fertile branch of experimental philosophy discovered by the celebrated professor of Bologna, Galvani, and afterwards wonderfully extended by the sublime genius of Volta, I have contrived a great number of experiments, which I have performed with much care and almost completed. These experiments have revealed to me many facts which I am collecting for a memoir to be presented to the *Società Italiana*, and have led me to a knowledge of the constituent elements of an acid which has hitherto proved refractory to all the efforts of chemistry. I speak of the muriatic acid, hitherto tortured in vain with the electric spark, caloric, and all the play of affinity. You are perfectly acquainted with the different and discordant opinions of the most recent and approved writers concerning the nature of this acid; some of them considering it as a simple combustible body; others as formed of an unknown base combined with

with oxygen; and laſtly, others as a ſimple ſubſtance naturally acid. But theſe opinions have not contributed to the advancement of ſcience, and are juſtly eſteemed as mere hypotheſes deſtitute of proof.

"Having, however, neglected theſe hypotheſes, and conſidered the means by which the diſcovery of the nature of this acid has been hitherto attempted, it appeared to me that one had not yet been tried, viz. the continued action of the pile of the celebrated Volta; and I ſuſpected that it might aſſiſt in leading me to diſcoveries which had hitherto eſcaped the reſearch of experimental philoſophers. As far as I can judge, my endeavours have been crowned with ſucceſs, and have furniſhed me with ſatisfactory evidence of the nature of the conſtituent principles of muriatic acid.

"The ſimplicity of the apparatus, and of the means adopted to attain my views, the care with which I have endeavoured to avoid every ſource of error, have I hope ſufficiently ſecured me againſt thoſe illuſions which frequently deceive young men ardent in the purſuit of ſcience, and even thoſe practiſed in the art of extorting from nature her ſecrets. Want of time prevents me from relating the ſeries of experiments by which I arrived at the diſcovery I have mentioned; but you may ſee it by peruſing the manuſcript of my memoir, which will be immediately publiſhed, to ſubmit my reſearches and their reſults to the judgment of the learned.—For the preſent I ſhall ſelect from the experiments and facts therein deſcribed thoſe which are deciſive, and which eſtabliſh in an evident manner the following truths:

"I. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and conſequently compoſed of hydrogen and oxygen.

"II. In the oxygenated muriatic acid, and therefore *a fortiori* in muriatic acid, there is a much leſs proportion of oxygen than in water.

"III. Hydrogen is ſuſceptible of very many and different degrees of oxidation, contrary to what is univerſally believed by pneumatic chemiſts, who aſſert that hydrogen is ſuſceptible only of one invariable degree of oxidation, that in which it forms water.

"Having at firſt examined the phenomenon of the decompoſition of water by the Galvanic pile, and having by accurate experiments aſcertained the true theory, I readily diſcovered a very ſimple and exact apparatus, in which I could diſtinctly perceive the changes which happen to water, which, from the continued action of the Galvanic pile, is continually loſing its oxygen at the ſurface of a wire of very pure gold immerſed in it.

"I therefore proceeded to examine theſe gradual changes of water thus loſing its oxygen, and I at laſt obſerved a very ſingular fact, which unequivocally indicated the formation of an acid. In other antecedent experiments I had examined the nature of the air obtained before arriving at this remarkable point, and I always found, by means of the eudiometer of Giobert, that it was very pure oxygen, as the reſiduum ſcarcely amounted to one-ſixtieth.

"Having thus examined the nature of the air formed in various experiments from the firſt moment of decompoſition until there were evident indications of the formation of an acid, I began to endeavour to determine in a more poſitive manner the exiſtence and nature of this acid.

"When the water, or, to ſpeak more accurately, the reſidual fluid, occupied about half the capacity of the receiver which at firſt contained the water, this reſidual fluid preſented the following characters:

"Its colour was an orange-yellow, more or leſs deep according as the bulk of the reſidual liquor was greater or leſs, and it reſembled in appearance a true ſolution of gold.

"From the inferior orifice of the veſſel, which was cloſed with a piece of taffety, and then with double bladder, there eſcaped a ſmell which was eaſily recogniſed to be that of oxygenated muriatic acid.

"The gold wire had in part loſt its metallic luſtre, and its ſurface appeared as if corroded by a ſolvent.

"The bit of taffety which had been in contact with the coloured fluid, in conſequence of its action, was eaſily torn, as is uſual with ſimilar bodies when half burnt (*ſemi-combuſto*).

"Around the edges of the veſſel, on the bladder, there was formed a deep purple ring, which ſurrounded a circular ſpace rendered entirely colourleſs or white.

"A drop of this fluid tinged the ſkin of the hand, after ſome hours, with a beautiful roſe-colour.

"Having obtained in various ſucceſſive experiments the ſame liquid, poſſeſſing conſtantly the ſame properties, I choſe that obtained in the laſt experiment to ſubject it to chemical examination. The very able chemiſt of this univerſity, Sig. Giuſeppe Branchi, had the goodneſs to enter

enter zealously into my views; and in his laboratory we easily proved,

"1. The existence of a volatile acid by the white vapours which were formed by ammonia placed near it.

"2. That this acid was certainly oxygenated muriatic acid, since it formed in nitrate of silver a curdy precipitate, the *luna cornea* of the ancients, or the muriate of silver of the moderns. From these facts we may draw the following positive and undeniable results:

"1. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and is therefore composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

"2. Oxygenated muriatic acid, and of course muriatic acid, contains less oxygen than water does.

"3. Hydrogen has not one degree of oxygenation, but many. One of these constitutes water, another below it oxygenated muriatic acid, and below this there is another which constitutes muriatic acid.

"I shall mention the other degrees in another memoir, which will be published immediately.

"These, my much esteemed friend, are the decisive facts and experiments, which exclude every doubt, and which confirm my fortunate conjectures. It is long since experimental philosophy may be said to have become a source of wonders. The transmutation of azote into nitrous acid, and of hydrogen into water, appears to me truly wonderful, and your genius will enable you readily to judge whether the same epithet may be applied to the metamorphosis of water into the true solvent of gold and platina, into that volatile substance which attacks and neutralizes pestilential miasmata, and presents so many resources to philosophy and the arts.

"After having thus discovered the elements of this refractory substance, I am engaged in determining their proportions by experiment and calculation.

"To me it appears that the origin and nature of muriatic acid being now known, there is no longer any mystery in its formation, nor in that of the muriatic salts in the vast extent of the ocean. But these and other deductions will be explained by me in another place. They will have already occurred to you; and I should exceed the limits of this letter if I were to enter further into the subject.

"With the most profound esteem and sincere attachment, I have the honour of subscribing myself, &c. &c.

"FRANCIS PACCHIONI."

Pisa, May 9, 1805.

Contrary as the results announced in this interesting communication are to analogy, there are some facts from which they receive at least such a degree of confirmation as to entitle them to the attention of every one zealous in the cultivation of science. In 1801 Mr. Cruickshank discovered that infusion of litmus was reddened by the one end of the pile, and infusion of Brazil-wood rendered purple by the other; but he supposed these effects to be owing to the formation of nitrous acid and ammonia; and only a few days before Professor Pacchioni's letter was published at Pisa, the formation of muriatic acid by the Galvanic action was announced in London, in a letter from Mr. Peel, dated Cambridge, April 23, 1805.

We insert a letter of Mr. Henry, of Manchester, on the same subject.

"SIR,

"The very important discovery announced by Mr. Peel, of Cambridge, has been lately confirmed by the evidence of Professor Pacchioni, of Pisa, who, without any knowledge of the experiments made in this country, attained similar results by the use of precisely the same means. There is one considerable point of difference, however, between the English and the Italian chemist, viz. that by passing a continued current of the Galvanic fluid through water, Mr. Peel obtained muriate of soda; while Professor Pacchioni, having employed an interrupted gold wire for the same purpose, produced muriate of gold. These experiments cannot fail to have excited an ardent interest in the mind of every chemist in this country, and an anxious expectation of the issue of the process in the hands of other experimentalists. For this reason I communicate to you the following account, though not perfectly conclusive, with a request that you will suppress it if more satisfactory testimony should reach you from any other quarter.

"The apparatus which I employed was such as would occur to any person having the same object in view; viz. a glass tube 4½ inches long and 35 inches diameter, in which were secured, by means of corks, two slips of platina (cut from a piece which was given to me long ago by Mr. Tennant), with their extremities at a proper distance from each other. The water at the outset amounted to two drachms, and was reduced by six days' exposure to the current (in part probably by evaporation, though carefully covered with pasteboard) to a quantity which left half an inch of the tube unfilled. It had been

been moſt attentively purified, firſt by ſimple diſtillation, and again by a ſecond diſtillation, after the addition of nitrate of ſilver. At the cloſe of the experiment it was found to become opaleſcent in a few ſeconds by the mixture of nitrate of ſilver, and afterwards to undergo, when expoſed to the light, the uſual change of colour, indicating the preſence of muriatic acid. To aſcertain whether muriate of platina were preſent, I added a ſolution of muriate of ammonia to one portion, and to another carbonate of ſoda; but no precipitation enſued. This, however, might poſſibly be owing to the very dilute ſtate of the ſolution: and I was proceeding to reduce the remainder by evaporation, with the view to further experiments, when the whole was unfortunately loſt by accident.

"The repetition of this proceſs requires the careful obſervance of one precaution, which is extremely likely to be overlooked. The water employed muſt on no account come into contact with the fingers of the operator; for I have found that from the ſurface of the ſkin there is a conſtant and copious excretion of muriate of ſoda, with perhaps a little muriate of ammonia. Of this any one may be ſatisfied by obſerving the change effected by nitrate of ſilver on pure diſtilled water after being poured on the palm of the hand; and if a glaſs tube containing diſtilled water be frequently inverted in a cup of the ſame by means of the thumb or finger, the water will be found to be precipated by nitrate of ſilver. Suſpecting that the corks might have furniſhed ſome muriatic ſalt, I added nitrate of ſilver to portions of pure water in which corks had been kept immerſed twenty-four hours; but inſtead of opaleſcence being produced, the colour of the liquid paſſed through ſucceſſive ſhades to that of Port-wine, and the tinging matter remained in ſolution, inſtead of ſettling to the bottom like muriate of ſilver. In future experiments on the ſyntheſis of muriatic acid it will therefore be expedient to employ an apparatus in which the water ſhall neither come into contact with the fingers nor with corks. For tranſmitting the metallic wires, perforated glaſs ſtoppers, one of which has an aperture large enough to allow the water to eſcape as the gaſes are generated, would anſwer the purpoſe ſufficiently. It is deſirable alſo that the water employed ſhould be well freed from air, and that the atmoſphere ſhould be excluded; for if muriatic acid be generated, it will otherwiſe remain to be proved that azote is not one of its components; and this preſumption is even confirmed by the extreme minuteneſs of the portion of muriatic acid which ſeemed to be produced in my experiment. If water contain all the elements of that acid, and nothing more be required to effect its tranſmutation than a change of their proportion, we might expect a conſiderable and unequivocal production of muriatic acid by the proceſs of Galvaniſm. Another circumſtance ſuggeſting the preſence of azote in this acid is, that on examining the liquor obtained by detonating impure hydrogen and oxygen gaſes in cloſe copper veſſels, Mr. Keir found that a ſmall quantity of muriatic acid accompanied the nitrous acid thus formed.—See Keir's Dictionary, p. 119.

"The precautions which I have ſuggeſted will not be thought trivial by any one who recollects that one of the moſt accurate and celebrated chemiſts of this or any other time* was miſled to a belief that he had effected the ſyntheſis of muriatic acid by a circumſtance which was neglected ſolely from its apparent inſignificance. The ſource of fallacy in the inſtance alluded to ſhews how unaccountably that acid may find its way into the ſubjects of our experiments, and introduce uncertainty into their reſults.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"WILLIAM HENRY."

Manchester, July 23, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *and* CAUTIONS *reſpecting* EMIGRATION *to* AMERICA.

[*Continued from Vol.* 19, *p.* 548, *No.* 130.]

WE now come to the 3d head, or a conſideration of the truth of the aſſertion which has been made by many writers, that the New World holds out advantages not to be found in the Old one.

When the Europeans firſt diſcovered the continent of North America, their eyes were ſaluted with an immenſe expanſe of waſte encumbered with trees. Beneath them were ſtagnant and fœtid ſwamps, for want of the hand and ſkill of man to

* Berthollet. The error aroſe from the employment of iron-filings contaminated with muriatic acid, from which it required repeated waſhing with diſtilled water to free them, and which was even preſent in them when freſh made for the purpoſe.—*Annales de Chimie*, xxxix. 15, 16.

open

open channels for the passage of the waters; a soil neither solid nor liquid; and marshes covered with aquatic and noisome plants, which served only to nourish venemous insects, whilst they suppressed the growth of herbs fit for the use of man.—The green enamelled turf, which forms the beauty of the exterior and announces the fecundity of the interior of the earth, was no where to be seen. On the few spots which were unencumbered with wood the Indians had built towns, and cultivated maize in some, and others were covered with a tall wiry grass, which the cattle would never touch when they could find the buds of trees, plants, and succulent herbs, which they preferred to it. Every thing denoted that the New World, the mountains excepted, had lain buried beneath the sea for ages after the Old one.—Later experience has demonstrated this point beyond all doubt. At a very little depth, from eighteen to twenty-five feet beneath the upper stratum, there is found a black saline ooze or mud, the smell of which sufficiently discovers its origin.—The upper strata are generally composed of masses of oceanic shells, which time has converted into calcareous stones, and in many parts beds of these shells are found in a continued extent of miles in their original undecomposed state. These strata, for above one hundred miles from the Atlantic shore, are covered with sea-sand intermixed with gravel, and mud washed down from the Alleghany mountains by the rains, and incrusted with the remains of decayed vegetation. In a word, nature seemed to have been in a state of infancy, and to have required time to bring her works to perfection.—These matters are all rendered facts by the authority of the American Philosophical Transactions, and the researches of enlightened and veridical travellers, such as Volney, &c. Nothing, therefore, but the extravagant avidity and credulity with which mankind receive the account of distant regions, could have ever made them believe that Nature, equal and invariable in all her operations, could have done more for a new than an old soil, especially with the art and industry of man against her; and the amazing luxuriancy of America must be restricted to vallies where the soil has accumulated to a vast depth, and which are in very inconsiderable quantities relatively to the whole.—Even those parts nourish only those grains and herbs which nature has adapted to them, and not to those of the Old Continent; for which reason the European agriculturist has every thing to learn over again, and experience will only convince him that his labour and expence have been unprofitable. Instead of a soil cultivated for ages, which he may improve at a certain cost, and the replace of which may be ascertained to a sixpence in an acre, he must begin to dry up swamps, to open a passage for stagnant waters, to destroy rank weeds, to fell trees useless through their immense quantity, and finally to produce a new or cultivated nature. For want of hands or money he must do this laborious work himself, and he will find the life of an American farmer very different from that scene of ease, repose, and plenty, which its panegyrists have chaunted forth, even though he should be settled in the vicinity of the best market-town, and on the best cleared lands in the United States.

It should seem that those panegyrists have known no more of it, and have treated it in the same manner as the ancient poets have sung to us in the "Golden Age." They have painted it in the most seducing colours; but they have not known, or have omitted to tell us, of the daily cares and labours; they have handled the subject as poets and not as agriculturists, as theorists and not as practical observers: but if those writers had themselves followed the plough for days, exposed to wind and rain; if they had mowed and stacked hay in the marshes in the heat of a burning sun, devoured by flies, and tormented by gnats and mosquitoes; if they had reaped the harvests with their backs exposed to the rays of the sun, their face to the exhalations of the earth and dropping perspiration, they would have known, that, if by chance the American farmer gathers roses, it is only in the midst of thorns. They have not sung those sudden frosts which at the beginning of summer destroy in a single night all hopes of fruit, apples, and cyder; those electric storms which in the midst of the burning heat of the dog-days overwhelm him with winter's hail, and scarcely leave him straw when he expected grain. They omit those gusts which come accompanied with torrents of rain, and wash his seed out of the loose soil; and those flocks of birds which live at the farmer's expence, and pick out of the earth those seeds which have escaped being washed away. They do not mention those circumstances, because they have never experienced, or wished to conceal, them. But these are very far from being the whole of the disadvantages attending the American farmer.

mer. There are, besides, swarms of insects, so various, voracious, and destructive, that they seem to rise only to multiply, to injure vegetation, and to die.—In warm and moist years their fecundity is inconceivable and their numbers incalculable. The instinct of some leads them to gnaw the bark of trees, others prey upon the leaves, and others again upon the buds. There is nothing sown or planted which has not its enemy; and that nothing may be exempted from their ravages, the insects of autumn devour the fruit whose buds have escaped the voracity of their predecessors. They say nothing of those worms which attack the stalks of the Indian corn, nor of those Hessian flies* which kill these plants by arresting their sap for their own nutriment, nor of those swarms of caterpillars, which, like a devastating conflagration, lay waste his orchards and woods, and in the midst of summer create the gloomy nakedness of winter. They have totally overlooked all those enemies, so formidable in power though so contemptible in size. They forget that the years have no spring, nor even a summer and winter of regular duration; and that when to the ravages of so many insects are added the irregularity and inclemency of the seasons, the farmer sustains annually considerable losses, and his only consolation, hope for better luck next season, very often proves delusive. They pass over that it is dangerous to aim at making improvements, because, from the paucity of hands, and the little dependence which can be placed even on those who will work, there is no saying when they will be finished, and the only certainty is, that of an enormous expence in proportion to the labour done. They do not say that the American farmer is afraid to raise larger crops than he and his family can consume, lest he should get no market for them, or because he is too far distant from any; and that if he does sell his superfluous produce, he is certain of getting no money, but only goods in exchange, which are commonly West-India or European articles of luxury, which in his situation he had better never know the use of.—They omit that the crops in the ground are often lost by the sudden transition from winter to summer, without any interval of spring, for want of hands; and that if labourers could be hired, the crops will not pay the expence. They have not told us that salt-pork or fish with Indian bread was their only food, and milk or water their most common drink, for cyder is by no means in general use.

Yet all these disadvantages are deplored by the American farmers, although they deem them common to every other country, and are so very apparent, that it must be wilful negligence to pass them over *sub silentio*, or gross perversion to have represented them as not existing.—Whether you view his crops, or make inquiries of the American farmer, you will see or hear of those enemies at every step; and as it would be ridiculous to attempt to draw any parallel between his situation and that of an European, particularly an English, farmer, I shall proceed to shew what productions thrive in the United States and what do not.

The United States are evidently a planting country, and not one adapted to tillage. Nature has sufficiently pointed out this fact by producing spontaneously tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton, and maize or Indian corn, the staple commodity of American food, and by denying to them great crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. which are its representative in the Old Continent. Wheat delights in a stiff soil which will shelter its roots from the ardent rays of the sun, and the soil of the United States is light, loose, and so permeable, that brooks, creeks, and even rivers, have disappeared. Wheat, therefore, and every other grain which requires a stiff soil, will not thrive there; but Indian corn, which is a strong plant, growing on a stem of from ten to fifteen feet in height, demands a loose soil which will freely admit those rays to penetrate to its root. This astonishingly productive plant affords nutriment to both man and beast, and is the staff of the United States. For want of a due consexture of the soil these states are by no means a grass country, but nature has provided against every exigency.—

The

* The inhabitants of Long-Island, during the revolutionary war, having perceived that an insect till then unknown destroyed their crops of corn in the neighbourhood of the Hessian camp, called it the Hessian-fly. So soon as the stalk and the ear are formed, this insect bores the upper and lower parts of the first joint, and deposits its little eggs in the aperture. When the young ones are blown, they intercept the sap and feed on it, which generally occasions the death of the plant.—From Long-Island this insect has spread over several states, and, as it advances westward, it leaves entirely the places it has before ravaged. It is absurd to suppose that this insect was brought from Europe, the whole natural history of which has none of a similar species.

The blades of the Indian corn plant furniſh all the winter-fodder for the cattle, and the woods preſent them with their buds, ſhoots, plants, and herbs, in the ſummer. Were it not for this remarkable production of maize, which thrives in a ſoil repugnant to all other grains, the United States could not ſubſiſt its preſent population.*

It may be aſked here, how the United States, which export ſo much wheaten-flour, can be ſaid to be unfavourable to the growth of wheat? I anſwer, that the Americans export all they grow, becauſe either from habit they prefer and uſe only that of Indian corn, or becauſe wheat, which is ſuite of a foreign market, is the ſame to the American as caſh, of which they have a very ſmall ſtock; beſides, were the quantities of wheat grown in the United States compared with their extent and the population, nine-tenths of whom are agriculturiſts, it would appear very inconſiderable indeed. A further proof that wheat does not thrive is, that they have not ſtraw enough to litter their cattle; and the quantity of ſtraw upon the largeſt cultivated eſtate in the United States will not afford enough of it to manure half an acre of garden-ground; and this want of manure is one reaſon why the lands will not recover their vigour in a century after they have been thoroughly impoveriſhed by the cultivation of tobacco. Indian corn, therefore, which requires very little manure, becauſe leſs than a ſhovel-full will do for a ſingle plant, and there are only a thouſand or twelve hundred to an acre, furniſhes all the bread uſed in the United States, except in the cities, where the conſumption of wheat flour is too inconſiderable to deſerve notice, and, with ſalted pork, many of them eat nothing elſe during the whole year, unleſs they ſhould happen to be in a ſituation proper for hunting or fiſhing, and even then theſe are employments to which they can very ſeldom ſpare that time which the cultivation of their lands require. It is uſual indeed to ſee a man go out with his rifle in one hand and his axe in the other, ſo that he may either cut down trees or ſhoot game if any come in his way; but in the interior of the country I never heard hunting looked upon as a diverſion, but as a laborious exerciſe, and ſo expenſive are the articles of powder and ſhot, that they would think a deer bought at a high price if they ſhould not happen to kill it at the firſt ſhot.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* In the year 1791 the population of the United States was aſcertained from official ſtatements to be nearly 4,000,000 of ſouls; and in 1792, in a ſtatement of their exports for that year, as made out by Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. then Secretary of State, the whole of the bread-grains, meals, and bread, exported, amounted to 7,649,887 dollars, which, at the average of that article, would have given a buſhel of flour to each perſon and no more.

For the Monthly Magazine,

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.

[*Continued from p. 215 of our laſt Number.*]

Τίς δὲ βίος, τί δὲ τερπνὸν ἄτερ χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης;
Τεθνάιην, ὅτι μοι μηκέτι ταῦτα μέλοι.
MIMNERM.

Monet ætatis ſpecie, dum floreat, uti;
Contemni ſpinam cum cecidêre roſæ.
OVID *Faſt.*

THAT claſs of poems on which I now propoſe to enter, affords, perhaps, leſs of variety than may be expected from a ſubject ſo fertile and ſo univerſal as that of love. But the greateſt number of thoſe which are to be introduced in this place are either in celebration of perſonal charms, or deſcriptive of the mere paſſion of love, without any or very little mixture of thoſe peculiar elegances and thoſe refined ſentiments, the produce of modern notions and modern manners, and which may be perhaps entirely attributed to that ſingular ſyſtem of gallantry introduced among us by the pure and elevated doctrines of our Gothic chivalry. This ſpirit was unknown to the Greeks; and both the nature of the paſſion which they felt and the poetry which that paſſion inſpired may perhaps bear a cloſer compariſon to Aſiatic luxury than to European delicacy and refinement.

"Can you ſuppoſe (ſays the tragedian Amphis) or will any one ever perſuade me that there has exiſted a man whom the elegant mind alone of his miſtreſs has attracted and not the charms of her perſon?"

Yet nature is the ſame in all ages and countries. By its firſt great law beauty is every where felt and acknowledged as the ſtrongeſt attraction, the moſt irreſiſtible impulſe of our deſires and affections; and hence it is that many of thoſe ſongs and lighter amatory effuſions both of our own and other countries which are moſt univerſally known and admired, have their originals, or at leaſt their ſtrong reſemblances,

ſemblances, among the early poems of the Greeks. A ſoft air of voluptuouſneſs, an engaging detail of deſcription, a kind of eaſtern fragrance which pervades the latter, is in general changed among us for more elegance in the turns of expreſſion, a greater mixture of ſentiment, and a juſter ſenſe of the delicacy and reſpect due to the delightful objects of our praiſe; but the ground-work remains unaltered, as the paſſion which forms it is every where the ſame. It is evident that I am here ſpeaking of thoſe among our modern poets whoſe reputation is eſtabliſhed, and who have fixed the ſtandard of our national taſte. There is a later race of writers of amorous poetry to whom theſe obſervations in no reſpect apply. More voluptuous than the moſt voluptuous of the Grecian bards, they contrive to render themſelves as diſguſting as they are immoral, by the extreme viciouſneſs of their ſtyle and the undiſguiſed libertiniſm of the images they preſent. More abſurdly refined than the moſt refined of our own poets, unnatural ſentiment uſurps the place of real paſſion; and by trying at every turn to impreſs their readers with ideas of their exceſſive ſenſibility, they ſoon convince them that they in fact have no feeling, unleſs it be in the coarſeſt and moſt brutal of all gratifications.

The manners and cuſtoms of the ancient Greeks were ſuch as neceſſarily form the ſtyle of their amorous poetry. After Cecrops had introduced the ordinances of marriage among them, the ſyſtem of polygamy as well as of concubinage appears to have been very prevalent, though the former was probably early diſcountenanced; for we find that Agamemnon, immediately after the ſiege of Troy, having, contrary to the cuſtom of his country, and in imitation of the conſtant habits of the Aſiatics, married Caſſandra, the daughter of Priam, that action was one of the chief cauſes of the conſpiracy which was formed againſt him by Clytemneſtra, his firſt wife, and which involved the unfortunate bride in the maſſacre that enſued. Many ages after, however, Socrates himſelf had two wives at one time, the notorious Xanthippe, and Myrto, the great-grand-daughter of Ariſtides; and Philip, King of Macedon, is ſaid to have taken a new ſpouſe in every town that he ſubdued or country that he conquered, from motives of policy, to render his new ſubjects more ſubmiſſive to the yoke of his government. Concubinage, however, was never much diſcouraged even by their philoſophers and lawgivers. Solon authoriſed courteſans for the ſtate. When Xerxes invaded Greece, the courteſans (who were already a claſs in high eſtimation at Corinth), crowded to the Temple of Venus, the tutelar deity of that place; and even Simonides aſcribes to their prayers the providence that was afterwards ſo ſignally exerted in reſcuing Greece from ſlavery. Aſpaſia, the miſtreſs of Pericles, publicly aſſiſted him in the affairs of the government, and is recorded to have been the immediate cauſe of the Peloponneſian war, by inſtigating him to avenge on the Megarenſians the inſult they had offered her by carrying away ſome female ſlaves whom ſhe loved. We have an epigram of Plato's in honour of Archæanaſſa of Colophon, with whom he was deſperately in love. Periander, Epaminondas, Iſocrates, Ariſtotle, come in for their ſhare of amorous anecdotes. The ſtatue of Phryne was placed between thoſe of Archidamus and Philip, Kings of Macedon, at Delphi.

Mother of warm deſires and amorous grace!
With new delights Theore's ſoul engage,
That ſhe may leave the youthful, ſtrong embrace,
For the ripe ſenſe and vigorous mind of age!

Such is the addreſs of Sophocles to Venus, when he was a very old man; yet even then he had not arrived at the period of his amours, but actually died while in purſuit of another miſtreſs, Archippe.

Since ſo general a licentiouſneſs prevailed throughout the nations of Greece, we ſhall hardly wonder at the romantic legend of Hermeſianax of Colophon, who relates that Homer compoſed his Odyſſey for love of Penelope; or if we ſmile at its abſurdity, we muſt recollect that, actuated by the ſame ſpirit, our own old romance-writers make two amorous knights out of Hercules and Theſeus; and that by the magical wand of the French tragedians, the Horatii, the Scipios, and the Marii, are metamorphoſed into a company of whining gallants, to the completion of whoſe characters nothing is wanting but powdered wigs, ſtiff ſtays, and embroidered ruffles.

Many of the ancient philoſophers approved of love and amorous incitements as the beſt cure for melancholy; and that which others approved, Epicurus practiſed. A ſtory of him, which is ſaid to have excited the ſtrong cenſures of Cicero, is told by old Burton in the following quaint manner. "When a ſad and ſick patient was brought unto him to be cured, he laid him on a down-bed, crowned him with a

garland of sweet-smelling flowers, in a fair perfumed closet delicately set out; and after a potion or two of good drink which he administered, he brought in a beautiful young wench that could play upon a lute, sing, dance," &c.

The amazing influence of the courtesans of Greece over the wisest and greatest men among them is strikingly exemplified in the well-known stories of Lais and Phryne, and other celebrated women of that description. It is well expressed in the following verses on the first of them.

Τῆς δὲ πόθ' ἡ μεγάλαυχος.

Greece, once the nurse of generous hearts,
Mistress of nations, queen of arts,
No longer great, no longer free,
Yields to a willing slavery.
A Girl of Corinth holds the chain
Which circled once th' Ionian Main.

There are several epigrams respecting this extraordinary woman in the Anthologia. I cannot avoid mentioning one more, as it has given rise to two very well known epigrams of Ausonius, and to the still more spirited imitation of our English Prior.

Venus, take my votive glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus, let me never see.

The original is, more literally, as follows:

Ἡ σοβαρὸν γελάσασα καθ' Ἑλλάδα.

I who, erewhile, in fame and beauty proud,
Before my lattice drew an amorous crowd,
Lais the fair! my hateful glass resign,
An off'ring, heav'nly Venus! at thy shrine.
For what I am 'tis piteous to behold,
And Time has ruin'd what I was of old.

Some of these courtesans have given illustrious examples of affection and constancy. Such was Myrine the Samian, who remained faithful to Demetrius (the last of Alexander's successors in the throne of Syria) through every change of fortune till death. The mistress of Alcibiades accompanied him into banishment, followed him in his perilous flight, revenged his unhappy fate, and with her own hands erected for him a monument in the foreign and hostile country where he perished. Læna, the worthy companion of Harmodius, being put to the torture by Hippias to make her discover what she knew of the conspiracy, expired on the rack without once opening her mouth.

Gnathæna is highly celebrated by Athenæus for the liveliness of her wit and the keenness of her satire. Among a number of anecdotes collected by him, the humour of which has evaporated or become unintelligible to us through age, a few are told which seem to support the character he assigns her. Diphylus, the comic poet, having behaved himself indecorously at some public festival, was hustled out of the assembly and carried off his legs by the crowd. From thence he repaired to the house of this lady, his mistress, and there (according to the Athenian custom) asked for water to wash his feet; on which she said, with a well-affected astonishment, "You did not come here on your feet; how then can they want washing?" An avaricious lover of her's once brought her a very small cask of wine, the virtues of which he loudly praised, particularly its great age: "I see it must be very old (says she) for it is almost dwindled to nothing."

The shortness of life is an argument continually in the mouths of the ancient poets for the purpose of recommending the enjoyment of it while it lasts. It has been the theme for many of the most allurring and many of the most affecting productions of the Muse, equally indulged by the gay and the serious, by the voluptuous Anacreon and by the tender and moral Horace. It was adopted by the philosophers as well as poets of antiquity, and the melancholy strains of Mimnermus were not more dictated by a poetical fancy than by the operations of reflection and reason on the prevailing opinions of the time.

Πῖνε καὶ εὐφραίνου.

Drink and rejoice! what comes to-morrow,
Or what the future can bestow
Of pain or pleasure, joy or sorrow,
Men are not wise enough to know.

O bid farewel to care and labour,
Enjoy your life while yet you may,
Impart your blessings to your neighbour,
And give your hours to frolic play.

Life is not life, if free from passion,
From the soft transports love can give:
Indulge your amorous inclination;
Then life is worth the pains to live.

But, if you pass the short-liv'd pleasure,
And leave the luscious draught unknown,
Another claims your slighted treasure,
And you have nothing of your own.

Herodotus gives a memorable practical example of the doctrine to which I am alluding in Mycerinus, King of Egypt, who being warned by an oracle that he had but a short time to live, immediately ordered his palace to be illuminated from top to bottom with the blaze of torches,

and from that moment lived (as much as poſſible) every hour of his time in feſtivity, turning night into day, and giving up his whole ſoul to the full indulgence of his ſenſes.*

But when applied to love, this argument has double force. "Life is ſhort (the lover may ſay), but ſhort as it is, the period allotted to the duration of beauty and vigour, of the inclination and the power of enjoyment, is but a ſmall portion even of that confined ſpace of time.

Gather therefore the roſe while yet is time,
(For ſoon comes age that will her pride deflow'r)
Gather the roſe of love while yet is time,
While loving thou may'ſt loved be with equal crime. SPENSER.

So the Greek poet addreſſes the miſtreſs whoſe cruel repulſe he has experienced.

Φεῦδη παρθενίης.

Still glorying in thy virgin-flow'r?
Yet in the gloomy ſhades of hell
No lovers will adorn thy bow'r—
Love's pleaſures with the living dwell.
Virgin! we ſhall be duſt alone
On the ſad ſhore of Acheron.

Venus, in an ancient gem, is repreſented with a wreath of roſes in her hand, to indicate the ſhort duration of amorous pleaſures; and thus in effect the very ſame emblem has been made uſe of in ſeveral beautiful epigrams. The firſt I ſhall preſent is very ſhort, but moſt exquiſite in point of tenderneſs, juſtneſs of thought, and elegance of expreſſion.

Τὸ ῥόδον ἀκμάζει ἓαὐτὸν χρόνον· ἢν δὲ παρέλθῃ
Ζητῶν εὑρήσεις ἐ ῥόδον ἀλλὰ βάτον.

Remember, Love, the fragrant flow'r
Deſign'd for thee at peep of morn.
Returning both at evening hour,
We ſought a roſe, but found a thorn.

In the next the thought is more dilated and combined with a circumſtance often ſince taken advantage of, the preſent of a chaplet of flowers. Prior's elegant and well-known poem of the Garland was I believe formed on this very model.

Πέμπω σοι Ῥοδάλεια. RUFINUS.

This garland, intertwin'd with fragrant flow'rs,
Pluck'd by my hand, to thee, my Love, I ſend.
The lillies here with op'ning roſes blend;
Th' anemone, beſprent with April-ſhow'rs;
The ſoft Narciſſus; Violet, that pours
From every purple leaf the glad perfume;
And, while upon thy ſweeter breaſt they bloom,
Yield to the power of love thy paſſing hours;
For thou, like theſe, muſt fade at nature's general doom.

Upon the ſame principle, and very ſimilar in the execution, allowing for a greater mixture of fancy and ſentiment, ſuch as we have been led to expect from the reaſons I have before ſtated, is our Waller's beautiful Addreſs to the Roſe. It is ſo applicable to the preſent ſubject that I cannot deſiſt from inſerting ſome of the lines in this place.

Go, lovely Roſe!
Tell her that waſtes her time and me,
That now ſhe knows,
When I reſemble her to thee,
How ſweet and fair ſhe ſeems to be, &c.

It concludes thus,

Then die! that ſhe
The common fate of all things rare
May read in thee:—
How ſmall a part of time they ſhare
That are ſo wond'rous ſweet and fair.

The old Provençal poets availed themſelves often of the ſame ſimile. Peter d'Auvergne ſends a nightingale to the bower of his beautiful Clairette, inſtructing the bird to pour out his paſſionate complaints in her ear. The ſong thus introduced is attended by ſeveral romantic and pictureſque circumſtances; but it concludes in the very ſtyle of our Grecian bards: "Why do you pauſe? Embrace love when it is offered! Seize the happy moment! It is a flower that ſwiftly fades away."

But the ancient poets were not always quite ſo tender or polite to the cold-hearted fair ones whoſe barbarity they deplored. The ſame argument carried a little further we find to degenerate into abuſe; and though the amorous minſtrels of Greece did not often extend their triumphs over thoſe cruel tyrants whoſe hearts had begun to ſoften juſt at the ſeaſon when they were no longer to be prized, to quite the extent that Horace has done in his "Audivêre, Lyce, Dî mea vota," yet they did not fail to diſplay their exultation when occaſion offered. The following reproofs, though a little leſs uncivil, are on the ſame model with the ode of Horace: they are both by Rufinus.

Οὐκ

* Καὶ εἰς τὰ ἴλεα δὲ ἡ τὰ ἄλση νεμόμενοι, ἔτι τε ὅπου πύθοιτο ἡδυπότια εἶναι μεθύσκεσθαι,

Οὐκ ἔλεγον Ῥοδόκλη γειράσκομεν.

Did I not warn thee, Rosaline, that Time
Would soon divide thee from the youthful throng,
Feed on the damask of thy blooming prime,
And scatter wrinkles as he pass'd along?
The hour is come; for who with amorous song
Now woos thy smile or celebrates thy bloom?
See from thy presence how the gay and young
Retiring turn, and shrink as from a tomb.

Ὑψοῦται Ῥοδόπη τῷ κάλλει.

Cold Rhodope, of beauty vain, replies,
Whene'er I greet her, with disdainful eyes.
The wreathe I wove, and on her door-post bound,
Enraged she tore, and scatter'd on the ground.
Remorseless Age, and wrinkles, to my aid,
Fly, swiftly fly, and Rhodope persuade!

Add to these the following lively sally of Nicarchus, who appears to have been jilted, and to have taken the method usually practised by despised poets of avenging himself.

Ἠκμασε Νικαρχου.

Of beauty Lydia may have boasted
With reason in her prime,
Perhaps by all the young was toasted
Who liv'd in Noah's time.

But now her days of love are over,
Of ogling and of sighing,
'Twere wise no more to seek a lover,
But think at last of dying.

From the cruel fair themselves it is but natural to expect the abuse of the poet would be transferred to the god who caused his disquiet. Hence he is born on rocks, nourished by lioness, and reproached as a coward for entering the lists with mortals.

Ἐχθαίρω τὸν Ἔρωτα.

I hate thee, Love! On tygers try
The terrors of thy archery;
A mortal I, and thou divine—
What mighty victory is thine?
The quiet of my heart is lost;
But thou should'st rather blush than boast.

The ancients had certainly no ideas of any composition approaching to the form of the modern romance. The first regular tale which was formed on the subject of love is, I believe, acknowledged to be that of Theagenes and Chariclea, written by a Christian bishop, Heliodorus. Yet their popular traditions were probably as full of amorous incidents as those of any modern nation; and tales of cruel nymphs and "despis'd love" were as frequently recorded by the Grecian as by the British peasants. Even the roughest and most uncouth of men were represented as subdued by the power of love, and suffering those tortures which are usually considered as the lot of softer and more refined spirits alone. We are sickened with the lameness of imagery accompanying the pictures of love-sick shepherds and complaining boys, and turn from them with wonder and awe to the gloomy figure of the fierce and gigantic Cyclops pouring out to the wild rocks and caverns of his native Ætna the deep groans and lamentations of a savage love.

Ἄρτας ἴσον θασσυμαι ἔμαν ἄθυ. Bion.

Yet will I go beside the sounding main,
And to yon solitary crags complain;
And, onward sorrowing by the sandy shore,
The scorn of Galatæa's brow deplore:
But sweetest Hope shall ever fill my heart,
Nor with my latest, feeblest age depart.

The ludicrous introduction of the fictitious nymph Echo, with her courteous replies to the questions of despairing swains, is of very ancient fabrication, and suits well with the grotesque image of the sylvan deity. It is thus that Pauradas represents a conversation between the nymph and the god:

Pan.—Echo, attend the humble suit I move!—
Echo. move!
What makes Cotisca render scorn for love?—
Her love.
What, gentle Echo, may Corisca bribe?—
A bribe.
Wilt thou to her my painful toil describe?—
I'll describe.
I seek occasion—but she flies me still—
Be still.
And can you promise that she'll grant my will?
I will.

The following story in Pausanias is as romantic in its circumstances, and, if worked-up in the pastoral style of the writers of later days, might make as interesting an Arcadian drama as the Aminta of Tasso or the Pastor Fido of Guarini.

Among the priests of Bacchus, while the city of Calydon yet stood, was one named Coræsus, who loved the beautiful virgin Callirhoe with the most ardent passion. He long wooed her with unremitting perseverance; he employed every art of persuasion, he exhausted every effort of fancy, to win her heart; but the more violent his attachment grew, the more averse was she to listen to his prayers; and the more earnest the solicitations he used, the more cruel and determined was her repulse. In vain did he pursue her day

day and night like a shadow. In vain did he renew every art that had failed him before. His prayers, his tears, his pursuit, all were in vain. At length he poured out his soul in prayer to the deity whom he served to turn the heart of his cruel tyrant, to make her at length feel the force of his passion, and see the barbarity of her own neglect. The God heard him, and to grant the request of his beloved servant did all that Bacchus could do. The people of Calydon were suddenly seized with an epidemic phrenzy which raged among them, and relembled in its effects the most violent paroxysms of drunkenness. Numbers perished daily in raving fits. No cure could be found for the disease, which increased continually both in violence and extent. In this extremity, such among the citizens as yet retained the use of their reason consulted the oracle by means of their holy doves which they kept in their temple, and which were the constant messengers between them and the divinity. The winged ambassadors began their journey through the air, nor rested till they perched on the tall oaks of Dodona. They delivered faithfully the object of their mission, and soon returned to Calydon with the answer of Jove, which required that a noble virgin should be sacrificed to appease the offended deities. The loveliest maids of the city were assembled in the temple, and the fatal lot fell on the loveliest of them all, the cruel Callirhoe. The appointed day arrived. The devoted victim was led before the altar of Bacchus. As yet it was unknown to all but those in whose presence the lots had been cast who was the unhappy virgin destined to propitiate the offended Heavens. It fell to the lot of Coroesus to immolate the victim; but when he approached the altar, a sudden trembling seized on all his frame; he hastily tore off the white veil which yet concealed the face of his Callirhoe. But the die was cast, and what had been done was now irrevocable. He lifted the fatal knife to strike, but found it impossible to execute his purpose. At length with one desperate effort he plunged it, not into the bosom of his Callirhoe, but his own, and died instantly at the feet of her he loved. His tragical end produced the effect which all the exertions of his life had failed to accomplish. The heart of the virgin was turned, and the object of the God being accomplished, his anger ceased. But Callirhoe did not long survive her unhappy lover; she fell into a deep melancholy for his death, and thence into madness, and soon afterwards drowned herself in a neighbouring spring, which received its name from her.

(*To be continued.*)

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GLEANINGS *in* NATURAL HISTORY.

No. III.

THE RING-OUZEL.

THIS bird usually frequents only rocky and mountainous countries, but it has been known to breed in bushes on the sides of a tolerably steep valley, betwixt Clipston and Marston, in Northamptonshire. Morton, the historian of that county, mentions having shot one of the male birds in the month of April, 1710. On examination of its gizzard, he found that it contained the wings and shells of beetles, and several round seeds. The ring-ouzel has a chattering note, not much unlike that of a field-fare. In October, 1710, a hen of this species was shot at the top of Flitwell grounds, by Arlington field side. The hen was without that ring round its neck which distinguished the cock, and from which the bird has its name.—*Morton's History of Northamptonshire*, p. 425.

THE CARRION VULTURE.

Vultur aur. of Linnæus.

These birds (says Dampier) are quick enough to discover their prey. For when we hunt in woods and savannahs, as soon as we have killed a beast, they will immediately flock to us from all parts, and in less than an hour's time there will sometimes be two or three hundred, though at first there was not one to be seen. I have sometimes admired from whence so many could so suddenly come, for we never see above two or three at a place, before they assembled to feed on a carcase.—*Dampier's Voyage to Campeachy*, p. 67.

THE HEN-HARRIER.

Hen-harriers breed annually on the Cheviot hills, in Northumberland, and on the shady precipices under the Roman wall, by Crag lake, in the same county. This and the ring-tail are certainly the same bird, though they are seldom to be seen together except in the breeding season. The male, when any person approaches the nest whilst the hen is with her eggs or young, flies about apparently in great anxiety, and utters a harsh and singular kind of note. The female lays four eggs in the recesses of the steepest precipices by lakes; and on the ground, among heath, on the Cheviot hills. The young ones, when

when surprised in the nest, after they have attained some strength, make a bold defence, by throwing themselves on their backs, and exerting their sharp beak and talons against the hand of the invader.

These harriers commit great havoc amongst wild ducks and other water-fowl, that breed in the lakes and mountain rivulets of Northumberland. They also destroy great quantities of game; and in the spring of the year often pounce upon and devour chickens and other young poultry.—*Wallis's Natural History of Northumberland*, vol. i, p. 311.

THE CROW.

Crows build in prodigious numbers in Finmark and other parts of Norway, although they are very uncommon birds in Sweden. They generally take their flight in large flocks along the sea-shore. These birds, through cold and hunger, become very tame in winter; and at that season hover about the tents of the Laplanders, and sometimes even venture to come into them, and pick up any fragments of provision that happen to be within their reach.

THE CARDINAL GROSBEAK.

Loxia Cardinalis of Linnæus.

These birds are great enemies to the different species of bees, frequently lying in wait for, and devouring them in great numbers, which, in spite of their stings, they do without any injury to themselves. Professor Kalm fed a small bird of this species in a cage for five months, with maize and buck-wheat. By its song it attracted others of its species to the court-yard, and after maize had been put on the ground under the window where it was kept, the others came there every day to get their food: on these occasions it was very easy to catch them by means of traps. Some of the birds, especially the old ones, both cocks and hens, died when put into cages. But those which could endure the confinement, and became docile, soon began to sing with great sweetness. Their note very much resembles that of the European nightingale, and on account of this agreeable song they have frequently been sent in cages in great quantities to London. They have such strength in their bills, that when laid hold of with the hand, they often pinch so hard as to bring blood. In spring they sit warbling on the tops of the highest trees in the woods, in the morning. But in their cages they remain quite still for about an hour; the next hour they hop up and down singing, and so they go on alternately nearly through the whole day.—*Kalm's Travels in North America*, vol. ii. p. 71.

MUSK-BEETLE.

Cerambyx moschatus of Linnæus.

On holding one of these insects to my nose to smell at it, the little animal discharged into my eye a liquid which had a very powerful musky scent, and which occasioned considerable pain for some minutes. This property of discharging a fluid against any object that offends it, was no doubt intended by nature as a means of defence to the creature against its enemies, both of its own and other classes.

STAG BEETLE.

Lucanus cervus of Linnæus.

The stag-beetle flies abroad in the evenings, but always conceals itself during the day in old elm stumps and roots, on the leaves of which tree it feeds. I have frequently found the heads of these insects, sometimes to the number of ten or twelve together, perfectly alive, but the trunks and abdomens were no where to be found; and occasionally I have found the head and trunk together, the abdomen only being wanting. How these heads and trunks came to be left alive, and the abdomens carried away, I could never satisfactorily discover; but from what I have often observed of the manners of these insects, I can almost suppose it is done in their battles with each other. They are very fierce creatures when provoked, and easily able, by means of their powerful jaws, to bite each other asunder. But, in this case, what can become of the abdomens? I never found these separate, and the insects do not devour each other, at least their mouths do not appear to be formed for such kind of food; and they have been observed in the act of eating vegetable food. If the separation of their bodies was occasioned by any bird that fed on them (and I have seen the spotted fly-catcher, *muscicapa grisola of Linnæus*, catch one of them whilst flying), we can scarcely conceive that the head should generally be the only part left, since the elytra would be rejected with an equal, if not greater ease than this, and they are equally indigestible.

THE ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY.

Papilio atalanta of Linnæus.

These insects frequently alight in great numbers upon the ripe pears which fall off the trees in the autumn. These being soft and mellow, and moreover crushed by their fall, are easily penetrated by the long and tender probosces of the insects, and

and they suck out of them some of the sweet juices with which they at this time abound. I do not recollect that these butterflies have been before remarked to adopt this kind of food. The reason, however, is obvious. Towards the end of autumn there are generally so few nectariferous flowers in blossom, that they are compelled, from necessity, to have recourse to the juices of fruit.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Hessians have had the credit of introducing this pernicious insect into America; and from them it derived its name. It commits the most alarming ravages on some of the most valuable kinds of grain, and particularly on wheat and rye. It is, however, undoubtedly a native of America, and how it came to be overlooked as such seems very strange. It is a more formidable enemy to the colonies than twenty thousand Hessian soldiers, with all their implements of war, could possibly be.—*Barton's Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania.*

SLOW-LEGGED BEETLE.

Tenebrio mortisagus of Linnæus.—Blaps mortisaga of Marsham.

A specimen of this beetle was taken by Mr. Baker, amongst several others, out of a tub in which there was only left the muddy sediment of rain water. It was put into spirits of wine, and in a few minutes appeared to be quite dead. On being taken out of this, it was shut up in a box, and deposited in a drawer, where it remained unnoticed for more than two months. When Mr. Baker opened the box, at the end of this time, he found that it was still alive and vigorous, though it appeared to have taken no food during its whole confinement, and had received no air but what could be had in a very small and close box. It was again plunged in spirit, and for a much longer time than before, but at the end of a month afterwards was (in the same box) found again alive. From having thus existed three months without sustenance, and survived immersions that prove fatal to nearly all other insects, Mr. Baker began to fancy that this creature possessed powers of life that were either altogether unknown, or at least very unusual in the race. It was a third time immersed, and was suffered to remain all night in the spirits, but on the following day, after having been out a little while, it was as lively and active as if nothing extraordinary had taken place.

It was now no more put into spirits, but was placed under a glass; and it lived there above two years and a half without having eaten any thing whatever. Food was indeed at different times put to it, but this was never in the least diminished; and for at least twelve months the little animal was altogether without.

The insect was usually observed with its head close to the bottom of the glass, as if drawing in air; and on removing the glass it always appeared robust and vigorous, and attempted to run away. In cold weather it became somewhat torpid.—*Baker on Scarabæus impennis tardipes, in the Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xli. p. 441.

TREE OYSTER.

Ostrea parasitica of Linnæus,

In the river Gambia, on the west coast of Africa, there are a great many tree oysters. The banks of the river being lined with mangroves, these fasten themselves to the roots, and at low water they are left bare, and are seen hanging from thence. It was from this mode of attaching themselves that some writers have asserted of the same kind of oysters in America, that they perched upon the trees. The negroes, in gathering them, cut off the branches of the roots to which the oysters are fastened. A single root is sometimes known to bear more than two hundred; and if it has several branches, a cluster is formed which one man would find it difficult to carry. The shells of these oysters differ from those of the European species, in being longer, narrower, and thinner; but in the flavour of the fish there is said to be no essential difference. —*Adanson's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

SNAILS.

The flesh of these animals is of a spongy texture, and the juices which afford them nourishment are viscous. This may be one reason why the motion of snails is so very slow, as we observe it, that kind of juice being of too thick a substance to circulate quickly. "I have been informed (says Mr. Bradley, in his Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature) that the most intense cold that can be produced, either by nature or art, cannot freeze the juices of snails: but I think all viscous matter is hard to be congealed; for I do not find that birdlime, if it is in any considerably body, will freeze if it be exposed to the coldest air, any more than the berries of the misseltoe or viscum, whose season of ripeness is in the cold-est time of winter, but other seeds, whose juices

juices are more aqueous, are ſpoiled by a little froſt. The food of all this race (of ſnails and ſlugs) is tender leaves, and young ſprouts of plants, which they devour by means of a tooth-like body, growing in their upper jaw, with which they rather ſcrape the leaves to pieces than macerate them; for there is no ſign of any teeth in their lower jaw.

"The better to diſcover the degree of life in theſe creatures, the circulation of whoſe juices ſeems ſlow enough to come nearer to a ſtate of ſtagnation than the motion of juices in other animals, I have endeavoured to find out the ſituation of the heart, and to compare its motion with the beats of a pendulum. The firſt ſubject I met with, which gave me the view of this part, was a ſmall ſnail, juſt hatched, whoſe body and ſhell were ſo tranſparent, that I could diſcover its beats to be diſtant about three ſeconds; but as I ſuppoſed the juices in this were much more fluid than in the older ſnails, I had recourſe to ſome of the largeſt I could find; but their ſhells not being tranſparent, I was obliged to take them off as well as I could, without wounding the ſnails; and then, on their left ſides, I plainly diſcovered the beats of the heart to be about five ſeconds diſtant from one another, and three hours afterwards about ſeven ſeconds, though ſome of them were ſtrong enough to begin the renewing of their ſhell, which they effect by throwing out a great quantity of viſcous matter through the pores of that part of the body which had been incaſed before. The motion of theſe creatures is performed by repeated undulations of their fleſhy parts, without the help of feet. This undulating motion preſſes a viſcous matter out of their pores, which ſerves to faſten them to any thing they crawl upon, and helps them in creeping up the ſides of walls or trees, and even when they reverſe their bodies, and creep upon ceilings, with their ſhells downwards. But it is obſervable, that a ſnail ſeldom puts itſelf into motion except when it is in ſearch of food, or is about generating, and then only when the ground is moiſt, and it has opportunity of ſupplying its loſt juices by freſh food. I have remarked, that when a ſnail is obliged to paſs over a dry duſty place, it loſes ſo much of its viſcous juice, that it can hardly recover it again."—*Bradley's Philoſophical Account of the Works of Nature*, p. 176.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of an* EARTHQUAKE *that took place in the* KINGDOM *of* NAPLES *on the* 26TH *of* JULY, *and of the* ERUPTION *of* MOUNT VESUVIUS *on the* 12TH *of* AUGUST; *ſelected chiefly from* PARTICULARS *tranſmitted by* MR. FALCONNET, *a* MERCHANT *of* NAPLES.

"ALTHOUGH I expreſſed to you by a former letter my regret that no eruption of Mount Veſuvius took place, but that on the contrary the little columns that aroſe now and then were leſs ſince the earthquake, and how deſirable it was that a vent ſhould be given by an eruption to the inflammable matter that ſeemed to exiſt in the bowels of the earth, I did not expect to have this day to announce to you that my wiſhes were accompliſhed laſt night by an abundant eruption of lava from Mount Veſuvius, which, though we have not felt any freſh ſhock of an earthquake ſince July 26, yet now relieves us from any farther apprehenſion of new ſhocks.

"In the courſe of yeſterday, till about ſeven o'clock in the evening, Veſuvius was very quiet, emitting but little ſmoke; it then increaſed, with flames at intervals; at nine o'clock they became frequent; and I obſerved when they fell, that the mouth of Veſuvius appeared ſtill as a furnace. I was then on the terrace of my country-houſe at St. Jeriv, weſt from Veſuvius, and very near it. Mrs. Falconnet had juſt left me to ſit down to ſupper in the dining-room; the ſcene before me kept me ſome minutes longer. I then joined her, but had not ſat down a minute when we were told the eruption was beginning. In an inſtant we were on the terrace, and obſerved its having overflowed on the ſame ſide as laſt year, and ruſhed down with ſuch rapidity as to run more than a mile in ten minutes, and in a very ſhort time it reached the valley towards Torre del Greco. This ſtream of lava was immenſe, and extended with amazing rapidity over the country. It divided itſelf into three branches, one of which, beyond the Torre del Greco, ſurrounded the country-houſe of the Cardinal Archbiſhop of Naples, and before morning it reached the ſea, and continued running into it.—The ſtream of lava is much diminiſhed; but when it broke out, from about ten o'clock in the evening till twelve, it was a grand

a grand and splendid sight; and as it ran from north to south, and I was on the west, it represented the back scenery of hell at an opera. Figure to yourself an immense sheet of flames rising at least half a mile from the ground, and crowned by a black cloud which vanished by degrees.

"Many very valuable vineyards and farm-houses have been destroyed; and as the lava rushed out with very little noise and great rapidity, I am afraid some habitations on the brow of the hill will have been surrounded before the people were aware of the danger or had time to escape: but a great part of the lava ran on that of the last eruption in 1779, which renders the mischief less. It surprises many strangers that people should still persist in living on and cultivating such a spot, as the lava constantly takes that direction, south-south-east; but the land is so very productive that the temptation is not easily combated."

From another Correspondent we extract the following account.

"At ten o'clock last night the eruption of Vesuvius, of which the earthquake seemed to be the forerunner, took place. We were going to visit the crater, when the cries of the people and a volume of flame informed us that the volcano had opened. The lava precipitated itself in three seconds from the last peak of the mountain, and took a direction towards the valley situated between Torre del Greco and Torre del Annunziato, two towns on the sea-coast beyond Portici, and seven or eight miles from Naples. We set off immediately to see this wonderful phenomenon nearer. From the place of our departure we saw the whole course of the lava, which extended already two miles from the crater to the houses that join the two towns. The sight was the most magnificently frightful that could be seen. I contemplated the cascades of flames pouring from the top of the mountain, and shuddered at seeing an immense torrent of fire ravage the finest fields, overthrow houses, and destroy in a few minutes the hopes and resources of an hundred families. A line of fire marked the profile of the mountain; a cloud of smoke, which seemed to send forth from time to time flashes of lightning, hung over the scene, and the Moon appeared to be pale. Nothing can adequately describe its grandeur or give an accurate idea of its horror. As we approached the spot ravaged by this river of fire, ruined inhabitants had quitted their houses; desolated families were trying to save their furniture or provisions, the last feeble resource; an immense crowd of curious persons retreating step by step from advancing lava, and testifying by extraordinary cries their wonder, fear, and pity. The frightful bellowing of the mountain, the frequent explosions which burst from the bosom of the torrent, the cracking of the trees devoured by the flames, the noise of the walls falling, and the lugubrious sound of a bell which the religious Camaldules, isolated on a little hill, and surrounded by two torrents of fire, rang in their distress—such are the details of the frightful scene to which I was witness. The moment we arrived the lava was crossing the great road below Torre del Greco. To see it better we got into a beautiful house on the road-side; from the terrace we saw the fire at no more than fifteen paces from us. In a minute we descended, and twenty minutes afterwards there remained of the house but three large walls. I approached as near as the heat and flow of the current would permit me. I attempted at different times to burn the end of my handkerchief in it; I could only do it by tying it to the end of my cane. The lava does not run in liquid waves; it resembles an immense quantity of coals of fire which an invincible strength had heaped up and pushed on with violence. When it met with a wall it collected to the height of seven or ten feet, burnt it, and overthrew it at once. I saw some walls get red-hot, like iron, and melt, if I may use the expression, into lava. On the horizontal road I reckoned that the torrent travelled at the rate of eighteen inches in a minute. Its smell resembled that of iron red-hot."

"One cannot but regret (says Mr. Falconnet) that such a beautiful country as this, blessed with an admirable soil, fine situation, healthy climate, and pure sky, should be liable to such drawbacks and convulsions of nature. But in this world we cannot expect enjoyments without some alloy; and we must submit to Providence, who has perhaps decreed in its wisdom that a people too much inclined to vice and immorality should be sometimes recalled to a sense of their duties by such uncommon events, which happen when least thought upon."

Particulars of the Damages cauſed by the Earthquake on Friday, July 26, 1805, from Reports to the Secretary of State's Office.

Towns and Villages.	*Damages.*	*Families periſhed.*	*Total dead.*
Iſernia, ...	Deſtroyed.	339 . .	1506
Caſtel Petroſo, . . .	Ditto.	131 . .	443
Contallipa, ...	Ditto.	142 . .	508
Ponto Maſſimo, . . .	Ditto.	74 . .	227
Treſolone, ...	Part deſtroyed.	390 . .	1440
St. Angelo in Grotta, .	Ditto.	43 . .	174
Carpinone, ...	Ditto.	193 . .	579
Baranella, ...	Ditto.	180 . .	720
Saſſano, ...	Entirely deſtroyed. . . .	Inhabitants loſt.	
Baſſano, ...	Become a Lake, ...	230 . .	672
St. Angelo di Lombardi,	Part deſtroyed.	No particulars.	
Camelli, ...	A Volcano opened. . . .	Ditto.	

Other Places, with general Information.

Baſſano, deſtroyed, was the centre of the earthquake, which extended 150 miles. The following places were alſo deſtroyed: Rucca, Mandelfi, Machia Godena, Mirabello, Vinghiatura, and other villages. The following places were partly deſtroyed: Campobaſſa, Saverna, Supino, Ducameno, Santabuono, Colle Danchefe, Caſtor Petrone, Civita Narva, Bolino, and other villages. Of the different places in Abruzzo and Contado di Molila that have ſuffered, no particulars are as yet given, no account having been received of the number of families or perſons dead or miſſing, and as many are ſuppoſed to be dead who are only miſſing, the number is likely to be leſs than computed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. III.

[*Continued from No.* 133, *page* 112.]

Burden, Load.

BURDEN, ſays the German ſynonymiſt Eberhard, is etymologically connected with the verb 'to bear,' as is 'load' with 'to load.' The one means a weight borne, the other a weight impoſed; both include the idea of weight lifted.

'The porter ſweats under his burden.'—'The waggon creaks beneath its load.'

When we are conſidering in a ſhip its power of bearing or lifting, we talk of its burden; when we are conſidering the means of ſtowing and heaving the cargo, we talk of its loading.

Dr. Truſler ſays, erroneouſly, that by burden we underſtand a weight poſſible to be borne; but by load, a weight more than we are able to bear.

The following phraſes are both uſual and correct:

'What do you aſk for that load of wood? you have employed plenty of cattle to draw it.'—'The burden was too much for him; he has got an injury.'—'You are to carry back the hampers empty; you will have a light load.'

Dryden writes,

At every cloſe he made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the ſong.

He evidently conſiders the word 'burden,' when it means a bob or chorus, as identical with the word under diſcuſſion, and therefore deſcribes it as borne. It ought probably to be written *burdon*, and derives from *bourdon*, Fr. the drone of a bag-pipe, which ſerves as acceſſory muſic, like a chorus.—'The burden of a ſong.'

Breakers, Surges, Billows, Waves, Undulations, Fluctuations.

Thoſe huge waves whoſe ſummits break into foam at a diſtance from the ſhore are called breakers.

'The breakers in the Bay of Biſcay are formidable to mariners.'

Thoſe waves which riſe higher than others are called ſurges, from the Latin word *ſurgere*, to riſe.

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purſues the foaming ſurges to the ſhore.

Thoſe waves which ſwell out more than others are called billows. This term is derived from the verb 'to bulge,' or 'to bilge,' which is itſelf a derivative from the ſubſtantive 'belly;' in Anglo Saxon *bilig*. Bilge-water is the water contained in the belly of a ſhip.

Bailey

Bailey is incorrect in deriving billow from *bellen*, to bark or roar. Were he right, billows would ſignify the noiſier waves.

The waves are ſo called from the Anglo-Saxon word *waeg*, which is connected with *weagan*, to weigh. A balancing or oſcillatory motion is therefore the radical or eſſential idea; and a wave may be defined a ridge of water in a ſtate of oſcillation.

The wave behind impels the wave before.

From the ſubſtantive 'wave' comes a verb 'to wave;' and from the verb 'to wave' comes a frequentative verb 'to waver.' From 'to waver' is formed the verbal ſubſtantive 'a wavering.'

Undulation is identical in form with wavering. From *unda*, wave, comes the frequentative verb *undulare*, and hence the verbal ſubſtantive *undulatio*. But as in wave the fundamental idea is oſcillation, whereas in *unda* the fundamental idea is ſwelling, the metaphorical uſe of wavering and undulation is different; although when applied to ſenſible objects the meaning of theſe words is not always diſtinguiſhable.

'The waverings of heſitation.'—'The undulations of pride.'

We ſay 'the wavering of boughs,' becauſe they oſcillate; but not 'the undulation of boughs,' becauſe they do not upſwell. '*Undans Ætna.*'—'*Undat equis.*'—'*Undulata toga.*'

'Undulated waiſtcoats are now in faſhion.'—'Through undulating air the ſounds are ſent.'

Fluctuation is derived from *fluctus*, of which the etymon is connected with *fluere*, to flow, and *flumen*, flood. Thoſe waves which flow faſter than others are the *fluctus*. Movement, toſſing, is the prominent feature deſcribed.

'The fluctuations of the tide.'—'The fluctuations of opinion.'—'As the greateſt part of my eſtate has hitherto been of an unſteady and volatile nature, either toſt upon ſeas or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and ſettled in ſubſtantial acres and tenements.

Clergyman, Parſon, Miniſter, Prieſt.

There are three ranks of clergymen below that of a dignitary,—parſon, vicar, and curate. Parſon is the firſt, meaning a rector, or he who receives the great tythes of a benefice. By the word parſon then is implied one of a particular claſs of clergy, whereas by the word clergyman is underſtood any perſon ordained to ſerve at the altar. Parſons are always prieſts; many clergymen are only deacons. Every biſhop, dean, prebend, &c. is a clergyman, though not always a parſon.

So far Dr. Truſler, and well; but he omits to notice the remaining ſynonyms. A miniſter is one who actually or habitually ſerves at the altar. The clergyman who delegates his functions is not a miniſter. The Diſſenting clergy are all miniſters; for as ordination with them confers no indelible character, on ceaſing to officiate they revert into laymen. A prieſt is one of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon and below a biſhop; it is a title beſtowed by ſpecific ordination, which confers a privilege of conſecrating the ſacrament. Only prieſts are capable of being admitted to any parſonage, vicarage, benefice, or other eccleſiaſtical promotion. The word prieſt is derived from πρεσβυτερος, an elder, a legate, and is applied to the ſacerdotal officers of any religion. Miniſter means ſervant, and therefore retains the idea of actual employ. Parſon is probably from *parochianus*, and therefore implies one whoſe rights extend over a pariſh. Clergyman, like fiſherman for fiſher, is a ſomewhat awkward ſubſtitute for the *clerc* of our anceſtors, which meant a graduate, a man regularly educated.

Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuality.

Continuation, continuance, continuity, continuality, are all derived from *con* and *tenere*, and have conſequently for their primary ſenſe or radical idea 'a holding together.'

Continuation is uſed of ſpace, continuance of time, continuity of ſubſtance, and continuality of motion. Thus we ſay,

'The continuation of a march.'—'The continuance of a war.'—'The continuity of a rampart.'—'The continuality of explоſions.'—'The Paddington canal is to have a continuation into the Thames.'—'During our continuance in any office we are induſtriouſly to diſcharge its duties.'—'As in the natural body a wound or ſolution of continuity is worſe than a corrupt humour, ſo in the ſpiritual.'—'The continuality of the noiſe in the ſtreet makes me with to remove into the Temple.'

Are there adequate grammatical reaſons for this practice?

Continuation and continuance derive from the verb 'to continue.' The formative ending *ation* began in *actio*, ſignifying 'doing.' The formative ending

ance

ance is probably corrupted from an obsolete substantive of the Latins, *entia*, signifying 'being.' The first therefore has something of a transitive, the second of a passive meaning.

'The continuation of your hostility is unbecoming.'—'The continuance of my deafness grows tedious.'

This accessory idea of action attached to the word continuation renders it fitter for use wherever effort is implied.

'The continuation of the thunder-claps.'—'The continuation of Rapin's History.'—'The continuation of the species.'

But to all passive substantives an accessory idea of state, condition, duration, easily attaches, which renders the prevalent application of continuance natural and proper.

'The continuance of moonshine.'—'A longer continuance here is impossible.'—'Continuance in such company is a continuation of his imprudence.'

Continuity and continuality derive respectively from the adjectives 'continuous' and 'continual.' The formative termination *ity* began perhaps in *itus*, gait, from 'to go.' As generolity signifies the quality or property of being generous, so continuity signifies the quality of being continuous, and continuality the quality of being continual. Continuous is derived from the Latin, in which language it means 'immediately successive.' Continual is derived from the French, in which language it means 'incessant.' The one is oftener an attribute of substance and the other of motion.

'Continuous waves.'—'A continual stream.'

The shades of meaning attached to these four words are such as their derivation requires: their habitual employment corresponds with their essential significancy: it is likely therefore to be permanent.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following interesting Paper was printed in the month of August last, by the order of the House of Lords; and as it contains the only authentic description that has yet been given of England and Wales, it is an article very proper for the Monthly Magazine. The title given to it by the House of Lords is,

"*Abstract of the Answers and Returns made pursuant to an Act passed in the forty-third year of his Majesty King George the Third. Ordered by the House of Lords to be printed, fifth of April*, 1805."

An account of our population was taken about four years ago, but so very imperfectly and so very inaccurately, no dependence can be placed upon its authenticity. The officers of many parishes gave no account, and many gave their accounts in the most careless and slovenly manner, partly from ignorance, and partly from indolence. This account from the House of Lords is unquestionably the best. A.

County of Bedford.

The area of this county is 430 square statute miles, equal to 275,200 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 persons; total of persons is 63,210.

County of Berks.

The area of this county is 744 square statute miles, equal to 476,160 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 persons; total of persons is 109,368.

County of Buckingham.

The area of this county is 748 square statute miles, equal to 478,720 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 144 persons; total of persons is 107,712.

County of Cambridge.

The area of this county is 686 square statute miles, equal to 439,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 130 persons; total of persons is 89,180.

County of Chester.

The area of this county is 1,017 square statute miles, equal to 650,880 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 189 persons; total of persons is 192,213.

County of Cornwall.

The area of this county is 1,407 square statute miles, equal to 900,480 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 134 persons; total of persons is 188,538.

County of Cumberland.

The area of this county is 1,497 square statute miles, equal to 958,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 78 persons; total of persons is 116,766.

County of Derby.

The area of this county is 1,077 square statute miles, equal to 689,280 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 150 persons; total of persons is 161,550.

County

County of Devon.

The area of this county is 2,488 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,592,320 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 138 perſons; total of perſons is 343,344.

County of Dorſet.

The area of this county is 1,129 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 722,560 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 102 perſons; total of perſons is 115,158.

County of Durham.

The area of this county is 1,040 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 965,600 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 154 perſons; total of perſons 160,160.

County of Eſſex.

The area of this county is 1,525 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 976,000 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 148 perſons; total number of perſons is 225,700.

County of Glouceſter.

The area of this county is 1,122 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 718,080 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 224 perſons; total of perſons is 251,328.

County of Hereford.

The area of this county is 971 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 621,440 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 92 perſons; total of perſons is 89,332.

County of Hertford.

The area of this county is 602 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 385,280 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 162 perſons; total of perſons is 97,524.

County of Huntingdon.

The area of this county is 345 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 220,800 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 109 perſons; total of perſons is 37,605.

County of Kent.

The area of this county is 1,462 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 935,680 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 210 perſons; total of perſons is 207,120.

County of Lancaſter.

The area of this county is 1,806 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,155,840 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 372 perſons; total of perſons is 671,832.

County of Leiceſter.

The area of this county is 816 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 522,240 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 159 perſons; total of perſons is 129,744.

County of Lincoln.

The area of this county is 2,787 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,783,680 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 75 perſons; total of perſons is 209,025.

County of Middleſex.

The area of this county is 297 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 190,080 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 2,753 perſons; total of perſons is 818,235.

County of Monmouth.

The area of this county is 516 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 330,240 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 540 acres, is 88 perſons; total of perſons is 45,408.

County of Norfolk.

The area of this county is 2,013 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,288,320 ſtatute acres; the number of perſons in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 perſons; total of perſons is 273,768.

County of Northampton.

The area of this county is 965 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 617,600 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 perſons; total of perſons is 131,240.

County of Northumberland.

The area of this county is 1,809 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,157,760 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 87 perſons; total of perſons is 157,383.

County of Nottingham.

The area of this county is 774 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 495,360 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 181 perſons; total of perſons is 140,094.

County of Oxford.

The area of this county is 742 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 474,880 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 148 perſons; total of perſons is 109,816.

County of Rutland.

The area of this county is 200 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 128,000 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 82 perſons; total of perſons is 16,400.

County of Salop.

The area of this county is 1,403 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 897,920 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare

square mile, containing 640 acres, is 119 persons; total of persons is 166,957.

County of Somerset.

The area of this county is 1549 square statute miles, equal to 991,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 177 persons; total of persons is 274,173.

County of Southampton.

The area of this county is 1,533 square statute miles, equal to 981,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 143 persons; total of persons is 219,219.

County of Stafford.

The area of this county is 1,196 square statute miles, equal to 765,440 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 199 persons; total of persons is 238,004.

County of Suffolk.

The area of this county is 1,566 square statute miles, equal to 1,002,240 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 134 persons; total of persons is 209,844.

County of Surrey.

The area of this county is 811 square statute miles, equal to 519,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 332 persons; total of persons is 269,252.

County of Sussex.

The area of this county is 1,461 square statute miles, equal to 935,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, is 109 persons, total of persons is 159,249.

County of Warwick.

The area of this county is 984 square statute miles, equal to 629,760 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 212 persons; total of persons is 208,608.

County of Westmoreland.

The area of this county is 722 square statute miles, equal to 462,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 58 persons; total number of persons is 41,876.

County of Wilts.

The area of this county is 1,283 square statute miles, equal to 821,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 144 persons; total number of persons is 184,752.

County of Worcester.

The area of this county is 674 square statute miles, equal to 431,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 207 persons; total of persons is 139,518.

County of York—East Riding.

The area of the East Riding of this county is 1268 square statute miles, equal to 811,520 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 110 persons; total of persons is 139,480.

North Riding.

The area of the North Riding of this county is 2,112 square statute miles, equal to 1,351,680 statute acres, the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 74 persons; total of persons is 156,288.

West Riding.

The area of the West Riding of this county is 2,633 square statute miles, equal to 1,685,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 214 persons; total of persons is 563,462.

Dominion of Wales.

The area of the dominion of Wales is 8,125 square statute miles, equal to 5,200,000 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 67 persons; total of persons is 544,375.

The area of England and Wales, according to the latest authorities (so expressed in the Lord's account) appears to be 58,335 square statute miles, equal to 37,343,40 statute acres; the inhabitants therefore on each square mile average 152 persons.—Total 8,866,920 persons.

The area of all the parishes, as forming the metropolis, appears to be about 30 square statute miles, equal to 19,200 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile averages about 28,828.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent who subscribes himself *Conatus*, page 208 of your last, seems perfectly correct in supposing, that, to bestow on the "*ruris incola*" a small portion of Christian philanthropy, the interposition of *Je* becomes necessary. But, if he will examine the general nature of the character described, I think he will be of opinion, that Virgil is then writing as a Stoic, one belonging to a sect of philosophers whose emotions were not to be excited either through their own misfortunes, or for those of others; the essence of their doctrines consisting in an indifference to all external things, and a consequent general apathy, or freedom from passions; and that, therefore, the proposed addition would utterly destroy the uniformity and consistency of the description.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. G.

Crouch-End, Oct. 5, 1805.

To

SUMMARY *of the* TOTALS *of the* EXPENCE *and* MAINTENANCE *of the* POOR *in the several* COUNTIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES.

COUNTIES.	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1785.	Raised by Assessment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses.
	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£.
Bedford	47,484	22,638	18,193	0 3 9¾	28,454
Berks	96,860	49,646	39,726	0 4 11	67,589
Buckingham	105,378	49,020	37,052	0 4 8½	68,950
Cambridge	69 010	28,838	20,342	0 5 0½	44,509
Chester	84,991	40,848	31,016	0 3 5½	63,393
Cornwall	72,446	30,993	25,504	0 4 6¼	5 ,437
Cumberland	34,896	12,002	8,389	0 2 8	22,668
Derby	77,310	24,973	18,503	0 4 1½	49,070
Devon	179,358	85,805	72,352	0 4 8½	121,646
Dorset	78,357	34,620	27,415	0 4 2½	52,285
Durham	71,665	21,701	19,408	0 2 4½	44,840
Essex	216,688	103,255	88,098	0 5 11½	136,459
Gloucester	144,565	69,114	59,158	0 3 5	92,726
Hereford	60,833	17,987	11,674	0 5 8½	42,335
Hertford	71,291	36 634	31,577	0 4 2½	35,298
Huntingdon	30,952	13,889	9,126	0 4 0½	20,327
Kent	255,452	113,061	87,137	0 5 2½	118,238
Lancaster	230,765	80,301	56,163	0 5 4½	113,991
Leicester	107,568	33,547	26,360	0 5 2½	69,136
Lincoln	145,848	47,190	35,628	0 3 7	80,638
Middlesex	490,144	210,912	189,876	0 3 5½	125,152
Monmouth	25,048	9,989	7,468	0 7 11½	17,119
Norfolk	204,532	100,988	83,739	0 5 2	124,765
Northampton	120,592	49,623	38,899	0 4 7	81,795
Northumberland	66,106	21,263	15,057	0 1 8¾	46,869
Nottingham	63,209	21,520	14,684	0 3 10	34,907
Oxford	103,559	38,348	31,154	0 4 8	76,566
Rutland	12,674	3,855	2,886	0 3 5	6,214
Salop	83,477	37,048	25,443	0 3 11¾	45,941
Somerset	151,237	71,045	57,897	0 4 2	102,864
Southampton	183,429	66,602	54,814	0 4 11	84,461
Stafford	110,624	45,404	35,986	0 4 2½	68,136
Suffolk	149,646	74,284	62,696	0 4 10½	68,290
Surrey	179,005	75,139	57,302	0 5 8	58,769
Sussex	206,591	77,446	61,564	0 8 7½	132,299
Warwick	155,205	65,683	48,329	0 4 8	97,530
Westmorland	17,592	5,756	3,041	0 5 2½	12,612
Wilts	148,661	66,423	57,747	0 4 7½	113,868
Worcester	87,307	38,134	29,757	0 5 0½	60,175
York, East Riding	68,325	15,835	11,622	0 2 7¾	33,721
——— North Riding	76,061	19,777	13,352	0 2 6½	43,291
——— West Riding	277,050	70,033	53,436	0 6 2¼	160,742
Total of England	5,161,813	2,100,587	1,679,585	Average of England, 4s. 4¾d.	2,920,165

SUMMARY *of the* TOTALS *of the* EXPENCE *and* MAINTENANCE *of the* POOR *in the several* COUNTIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES.

COUNTIES.	Money expended in Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expences of Overseers, &c.	Persons relieved out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses, not including their Children.	Persons relieved in Houses of Industry or Workhouses, including Children.	Number of Persons relieved occasionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.	Number of Children in Schools of Industry.
	£.	£.					
Bedford	8,440	1,175	2,516	674	2,072	2,730	196
Berks	14,404	3,610	5,620	1,169	8,266	2,843	305
Buckingham	17,201	2,623	6,505	1,260	5,392	4,079	331
Cambridge	9,974	1,588	3,870	892	3,368	3,173	142
Chester	3,234	3,171	7,504	273	7,398	14,828	74
Cornwall	3,211	3,046	6,415	399	3,581	16,736	298
Cumberland	4,935	2,064	3,170	602	1,923	7,788	26
Derby	5,389	4,205	4,699	462	4,030	22,681	267
Devon	22,376	4,542	18,237	2,713	9,776	31,792	989
Dorset	12,486	2,209	5,734	930	4,490	3,795	409
Durham	7,125	2,720	7,099	746	2,596	11,556	271
Essex	40,680	7,287	11,219	2,969	13,412	14,890	846
Gloucester	16,318	4,370	11,851	1,857	10,893	19,606	1,518
Hereford	4,135	1,596	4,515	303	3,542	2,811	188
Hertford	21,082	2,257	4,197	1,754	4,649	8,622	391
Huntingdon	3,540	1,097	1,588	353	1,322	1,740	111
Kent	88,269	8,888	9,227	6,337	15,129	12,633	1,062
Lancaster	34,290	12,743	14,448	2,719	13,175	104,776	1,704
Leicester	10,774	3,895	6,446	954	3,919	10,889	133
Lincoln	14,936	5,320	6,609	1,112	5,821	7,530	177
Middlesex	224,048	18,084	12,185	15,186	24,765	72,741	2,613
Monmouth	1,164	1,478	1,943	133	1,354	3,799	79
Norfolk	44,967	6,031	13,668	3,996	14,114	14,821	384
Northampton	12,811	3,287	7,314	1,394	4,800	8,062	230
Northumberland	5,547	2,149	7,801	600	2,618	11,606	205
Nottingham	9,314	3,230	3,467	965	2,450	15,202	131
Oxford	12,124	2,614	6,539	1,243	6,148	5,010	290
Rutland	2,061	398	498	169	393	1,704	83
Salop	20,806	3,136	5,644	1,586	5,767	19,144	802
Somerset	18,925	5,072	12,944	1,902	8,144	19,848	670
Southampton	39,558	5,101	7,959	8,537	11,378	4,733	614
Stafford	15,225	5,389	6,829	1,828	6,608	32,852	359
Suffolk	51,673	4,694	8,066	4,098	15,850	11,448	635
Surrey	75,105	8,536	5,173	5,268	17,167	19,199	860
Sussex	47,558	5,746	9,415	3,823	6,891	4,418	499
Warwick	19,822	5,599	10,624	1,981	6,416	17,000	1,064
Westmorland	1,223	459	1,934	152	911	2,435	118
Wilts	14,746	3,682	12,500	1,617	11,111	11,330	372
Worcester	11,060	3,543	6,236	1,136	5,055	12,845	457
York, East Riding	7,667	2,946	3,991	614	2,074	11,248	240
——, North Riding	5,410	2,509	5,643	506	3,183	9,719	149
——, West Riding	25,727	11,528	20,149	2,534	13,961	59,558	795
Total of England	1,009,359	183,639	311,991	82,746	295,912	674,220	21,087

SUMMARY *of the* TOTAL *of the* EXPENCE *and* MAINTENANCE *of the* POOR *in the several* COUNTIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES.

COUNTIES.	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1785.	Raised by Assessment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Money expended in Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expences of Overseers, &c.	Persons relieved out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses, not including their Children.	Number of Children in Schools of Industry.	Persons relieved in Houses of Industry or Workhouses, including Children.	Number of Persons relieved occasionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.
	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.					
Anglesey	7,785	1,082	219	0 5 6½	6,166	.....	365	1,145	.....	387	161	25
Brecon	12,200	4,666	2,852	0 6 1¾	10,169	.....	286	1,503	.....	677	1,555	52
Cardigan	10,197	2,434	1,267	0 9 1	7,088	29	512	1,720	7	456	800	12
Carmarthen	17,046	6,336	3,852	0 12 9	12,397	362	692	2,826	66	1,373	5,676	12
Carnarvon	9,137	1,687	237	0 4 0½	6,469	360	328	1,279	71	395	715	96
Denbigh	24,479	11,318	6,734	0 5 7½	18,285	1,194	474	3,083	98	1,982	2,221	57
Flint	16,130	7,958	4,944	0 5 4½	12,522	261	658	1,572	25	781	3,307	62
Glamorgan	27,780	9,750	6,367	0 7 3	20,398	1,569	1,168	2,000	151	1,352	12,178	53
Merioneth	9,449	2,279	1,068	0 6 4	7,776	.....	167	1,775	.....	245	145	38
Montgomery	22,988	9,495	5,864	0 5 11½	17,680	2,600	577	3,233	188	1,227	1,139	85
Pembroke	18,213	5,704	4,179	0 11 8½	13,975	302	741	2,851	71	743	1,628	60
Radnor	10,982	4,447	3,144	0 5 8¼	8,352	404	462	1,221	45	369	605	.....
Total of Wales	186,391	67,161	40,731	Average of Wales, 7s. 1½d.	141,281	7,086	6,433	24,208	722	9,987	30,130	502
Grand Total of England and Wales	5,348,205	2,167,749	1,720,316	Average of England and Wales, 4s. 5¾d.	3,061,446	1,016,445	190,072	336,199	83,468	305,899	704,350*	21,589

* Of these 34,879 are Females.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* CHARACTER *and* PRIVATE LIFE *of* MR NECKER, *written by his* DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

[*Continued from p.* 144 *of Number* 133.]

AMONG Statesmen, are to be reckoned Cicero, Chancellor de l'Hôpital, and Chancellor Bacon, who in the midst of political agitations have never lost sight of the great interests of the soul, and of their own thoughts; but my father suffered his work to appear at a moment particularly unfavourable to the opinions he maintained, and all Mr. Necker's precision in matters of calculation, was necessary to rescue him from the imputation of a visionary, in employing himself on such a subject. There is in all periods a virtue which is deemed silliness; it is that which is truly a virtue, because it can answer no purpose of speculation.

The second administration of Mr. Necker, from the 25th of August, 1788, to the 14th of July, 1789, was precisely the period when a party among the French started into action. I repeat here, that I pledge myself, when I write the political life of my father, to prove merely from the history of the revolution, that this party was always mistaken as to its true interests, the bias of events, and the characters of men; but it seems already acknowledged by all who know the character and conduct of Mr. Necker, that he never harboured a thought of promoting a revolution in France. In theory it was his belief, that the best social order of a great state was a limited monarchy, resembling that of England: this opinion predominates in all his writings; and whatever may be a reader's political creed, it cannot I think, be denied that a love of order and liberty shines in them with the united force of wisdom and elevation of soul: but my father's political opinions were, like himself, entirely controlled by morals; he had duties towards his king as a minister; he feared the consequences of any insurrectional movement whatever, which might endanger the repose and the lives of men; and if he was to be reproached as a statesman, in the vulgar sense of the word, it was in being as scrupulous in his means as in his ends, and in placing morality not only in the object desired, but also in the road to its attainment. How could a man of such a character, being the king's minister, suffer himself to be the instrument of a revolution which was to subvert the throne? Without doubt he loved liberty; where is the man of genius and character that does not! But duty always appeared to him more celestial in its origin, than the noblest of human sentiments; and in the order of duties, the most imperious are those, which connect us individually; for the more extensive the relation, the less precise is the obligation.

In accepting the helm of affairs, Mr. Necker told the king, that if the government should ever fall into circumstances that might seem to require the severe and violent will of a Richelieu, he was not the man to suit him as a minister; but that if reason and morals were enough, he might yet render him good service. In fact, when reflecting and enlightened men shall study the history of the French revolution, at a time, when all those who have had a part in it shall no longer exist, I am convinced that the political conduct and writings of Mr. Necker will revive a question, old it is true, but always worthy the attention of mankind:—Whether virtue is compatible with politics; whether it can ever be of advantage to nations that the small number who govern them should sometimes depart from the strict line of moral rectitude? The answer to this question is the verdict on the life of Mr. Necker; but supposing he be on this point condemned as a public man, surely that condemnation is glorious which only reaches to his excess of virtue; it is yet a suit which it would be honourable to lose, and on which an appeal might successfully be made to the experience of ages, to that experience which alone is equally commanding with that sentiment on which it is to pass judgment, the conscience of an honest man.

Mr. Necker has continually repeated in his writings, that the convocation of the States General was solemnly promised by the King, previous to his going into office; that the doubling of the numbers of the *Tiers Etat* was so far urged by the opinion of the times, that the King must have shewn himself uselessly unjust and dangerously unpopular, had he refused it. Yet, what was my father's aim, in so earnestly repressing some of the claims he might have to the enthusiasm and the gratitude of a great portion of the French nation? Was it to atchieve the favour of the party named Aristocratic? He had not sought that favour when that party was

was powerful; no doubt he disclaimed it still more in his proscription and in his misfortune, but still he had never written any of those irrevocable maxims on political points which alone conciliate outrageous parties; he has always held those moderate ideas which so much irritate that class of men whose violent opinions are their arms and their standard. Why then, I have often said to him, do you seek to diminish your merit in the eyes of the popular party; you, who have no pretensions to gain over their opponents? I wish, would he answer me in this case, to express the truth, without ever considering its relation to my personal interest; and if I have any desire relating only to myself it is, that it may be generally known, that I will never suffer myself, be my individual opinions what they may, to take any step as a minister, contrary to the obligations which by my office I have contracted with the King. And what more eminent proof could my father give of this respect for his duty to the King, than his conduct of the 11th of July, 1789!

It was known that in the Council Mr. Necker had opposed the order that had been given, to collect German and French troops at Versailles and at Paris; it is known that he was disposed towards a reasonable accommodation with the Commons, who, not having provoked any recourse to force, had not revealed the secret of the insurrectionary disposition of the troops, and had not annihilated the royal authority in teaching the people that the army was no longer in its hands; but a party which confidence constantly ruined, and who always ascribed to certain men difficulty which consisted in the general state of things; this party, I say, persuaded the King, that it was sufficient to change the ministry in order to smooth all these difficulties; and this inconsiderate measure, this vehement act, without any real force, without resolution of character to sustain it, led the way to the 14th of July, and from the 14th of July to the overthrow of the royal authority.

On the 11th of July, just as my father was going to sit down at table with rather a large company, the Minister of Marine came to his house, took him apart, and gave him a letter from the King, which ordered him to give in his resignation, and to quit France without noise (*sans bruit*). Every thing was conveyed in these words, *sans bruit*; in fact the public mind was then so agitated, that if my father had suffered it to be discovered, that he was exiled for the cause of the people, there is no doubt that at that moment the nation would have elevated him to a very eminent degree of power. If he had nourished in his soul a spark of faction, if he had suffered the natural sentiments of such a moment to betray him, his departure would have been impeded, he would have been brought in triumph to Paris, and all that the ambition of man could desire would have been at his command. The first cockade which was worn at Paris, after his departure, was green, because it was the colour of his livery: two hundred thousand armed men repeated the name of Mr. Necker in all the streets of Paris, whilst he himself was flying from the popular enthusiasm more carefully than a criminal would avoid the scaffold. Neither his brother, myself, nor his most intimate friends, were informed of his resolution. My mother, whose health was very weak, took no woman with her, no travelling habit, for fear of throwing out a suspicion of her departure. They both ascended the carriage, in which they had been accustomed to take an airing of an evening, they travelled night and day as far as Brussels, and when I joined them three days afterwards, they still wore the same dress, in which after dining with a numerous party, and when no person suspected their motions, they had silently withdrawn from France, from their home, from their friends, and from power. This dress all covered with dust, the assumed name which my father had taken that he might not be renognized in France, and consequently retained by that affection which he had every where excited, all these circumstances impressed me with a sentiment of respect which impelled me to prostrate myself before him on entering the inn where we met. Ah! that sentiment! I have never ceased to experience it in the most trifling circumstances of his domestic life, as well as in the greatest epoch of his public career. Justice, truth, elevation, simplicity of sentiment, in the minutiæ of his private life, presented the emblem of his entire character.

It has been vulgarly said that there are no heroes to those who see them familiarly: it is because the greater part of men who have sustained a great political part, have not possessed the virtues of the individual; but when you find the man of simplicity in the man of eminence, the just man in the powerful man, the good man in the man of genius, the man of sensibility in the illustrious man, the nearer

you

you see him, the more you admire him, the more plainly you discover the image of that Providence who presides in the starry heavens, yet disdains not to adorn the lily, or watch over the life of a sparrow.

My father has often been praised in the writings of his wife and daughter, altho' it had been easy for us to understand and to attain to that modesty in common, which is imposed on families: but we saw into his heart, and discovered in it virtues so constant and so natural, virtues so strictly in harmony with his public speeches and conduct, that our hearts felt a necessity of expressing that sort of domestic worship which was the business of our life. Oppressed by gratitude and love, we braved that vain spirit of ridicule which might be directed against the truth of our sentiments.

In quitting Versailles, Mr. Necker had not even taken a passport, to avoid admitting any individual into his confidence; he scrupulously rejected every pretext, and every motive that might retard his journey. When arrived at Valenciennes, the governor of that city would not let him pass through without a passport; my father shewed him the King's letter, the governor read it, and at the same time recognized my father, from the print of him he had over his chimney; he let him pass, sighing over the irreparable misfortunes, which were to result from his departure.

It had been proposed to the King to arrest my father, because nobody could believe that he would take such direct precautions against that enthusiasm which he had excited; but the King, who has never failed to do justice to the perfect probity of Mr. Necker, expressed his assurance that he would secretly depart if he ordered him. It is clear the King was not deceived.

In the morning of the 12th of July, I received a letter from my father, which announced his departure, and desired me to go into the country, lest I should receive on his account some expressions of public homage at Paris. In fact, deputations from all quarters of the city came the next morning to my house, and held the most exalted language on my father's flight, and on what was necessary to be done to compel his return. I hardly know what line of conduct my age and my enthusiasm might have prompted me at that time to pursue, but I obeyed the will of my father, I immediately retired to some leagues distance from Paris. A fresh courier from him instructed me in his route, of which he had still made a mystery to me in his first letter, and on the 13th of July I set out to join him.

My father had chosen Brussels as a less distant frontier than that of Switzerland, an additional precaution, that he might not augment the chance of being recognized. During the four and twenty hours that we passed together, to make preparation for the long journey he had yet to make through Germany to return to Switzerland, he recollected that a few days previous to his exile, Messrs. Hope, bankers, of Amsterdam, had required him to guarantee from his private fortune, from his two millions deposited in the royal treasury, a supply of grain which was indispensable for the consumption of Paris in this year of scarcity. The troubles of France excited great anxiety among foreigners, and the personal security of Mr. Necker affording them the most perfect confidence, he did not hesitate to give it: on arriving at Brussels, he was fearful the news of his banishment might alarm Messrs. Hope, and that they would suspend their supply. He wrote to them from that place, to renew his guaranty. Exiled, proscribed as he was, he exposed the greater part of what still remained to him, to preserve the inhabitants of Paris from the evil which the embarrassment and inexperience of a new minister might occasion them. Oh! Frenchmen! Oh! France! it is thus that my father has served you!

During the first labours of the ephemeral succession of Mr. Necker at that time, the principal secretary of finance, Mr. Dufrêne de Saint Léon, was called on to present in the ministerial correspondence the answer of Messrs. Hope, which accepted of the first security my father had offered them. I do not know what the successor thought of this mode of serving the King without emolument, and of risking too his personal fortune for the good of the state; but can there be an instance of more nobleness, of more grandeur, of more antique patriotism, than even during exile to confirm such a sacrifice, to be so far exempt from sentiments the most natural to man, the desire that their successor should cause them to be regretted, and that their absence should be grievously felt.

My father set out, accompanied only by Mr. de Stael, to go to Basle, through Germany: my mother and I followed rather more slowly, and at Frankfort we were overtaken by the messenger who brought

brought letters from the King and the National Assembly. These letters called Mr. Necker to the ministry for the third time. We seemed then to have reached the summit of prosperity: it was at Francfort that I learnt this news, at that same Francfort where a very different destiny awaited me fourteen years afterwards.

My mother, far from being dazzled with this success, had no desire that my father should accept his recall: we joined him at Basle, and there he made his determination. He suffered me to hear him speak relative to the motives of his decision; and I protest it was with a sentiment of profound grief that he resolved to return. He had learnt the event of the 14th of July, and felt perfectly aware, that his part was about to change, and that it was the royal authority and its partizans that he would then have to defend. He foresaw that in losing his popularity in order to support the government, he should never possess a sufficient power over its chief, surrounded as he then was, to direct him entirely in what he deemed most expedient. At length, futurity, such as it was, presented itself to him. One duty, one hope combatted all his fears: he believed that his popularity might yet serve for some time to preserve the partizans of the old regime from the personal dangers that threatened them; and he even flattered himself for an instant with the hope of bringing the Constituent Assembly to make such conditions with the King as might give to France a limited monarchy. This hope however was far from being firm. He told himself, and he told us all the chance that could annihilate it. But he dreaded his own reproaches, if by refusing his endeavours to stem the evil, he might have to accuse himself of all those calamities which he had not tried to prevent. This fear of remorse was all-powerful in the life of my father: he was inclined to condemn himself whenever success did not attend his endeavours, he was continually passing a new judgment on his actions.* It has been thought he was proud, because he never bent either beneath injustice or power: but he was humbled by inward regret, by the most delicate temper of mind, and his enemies may learn with certainty that they have had the mournful success of bitterly disturbing his repose, whenever they have charged him with having been the cause of a misfortune, or with having been incapable of preventing it.

It is easy to conceive that with so much imagination and sensibility, when the history of our life is found to be mingled with the most terrible political events, neither conscience nor reason, nor even the esteem of the world, can entirely satisfy the man of genius, who, in solitude, anxiously directs his thoughts towards the past. I would advise the envious to direct their spleen against fortune, beauty, youth, all those gifts which serve to embellish the exterior of life; but the eminent distinctions of the mind produce such ravages in the bosom that invites them, the human destiny can so rarely harmonize with this superiority, that it is a very unfit object of hatred.

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* Among the papers of my father's eldest brother who did not survive him long, a letter has been found explaining so simply and so naturally what my father then experienced, what he confided to his most intimate friend at the most remarkable period of his life, that I have thought it interesting to publish it.

Basle, 24th July, 1789.

I dont know, my dear friend, where you are, having no intelligence from Paris of a late date. I arrived here last Monday, the 20th of this month, and every day I have had some idea of seeing you arrive, because you would have taken this route on finding that I was going to Switzerland from Brussels through Germany. I went before Mademoiselle Necker, with M. de Stael for a companion; and we have passed through Germany without accident under borrowed names. Yesterday Mademoiselle Necker and my daughter arrived, who have supported the fatigue of the journey better than I could have hoped. Mr. de St. Leon preceded them by some hours; he had fought me at Brussels and had followed my route; he has brought me a letter from the King and States-General, pressingly inviting me to return to Versailles and resume my place. These circumstances have made me unhappy; I was just entering port and I was pleased at it; but this port would have been neither tranquil nor serene, if I could have reproached myself with having wanted courage, and if I left it to say that such and such a misfortune might have been prevented by me. I return then to France, but as a victim to the esteem with which I am honoured. Mademoiselle Necker partakes this sentiment yet more strongly, and our change of plans is an act of resignation on the part of both. Ah, Coppet, Coppet, I shall perhaps soon have just motives to regret it! but we must submit to the laws of necessity, to the fetters of an incomprehensible destiny. In France all is in motion; a scene of disorder and sedition is just opening at Strasburg. It appears as if I were just about to plunge into the gulf. Adieu, my dear friend!

Yet,

Yet, what a moment of happineſs was this journey from Baſle to Paris, journeying as we did, when my father had determined to return. I believe nothing ſimilar to it has ever befallen a man who was not the ſovereign of the country! The French nation, ſo animated in the expreſſion of its ſentiments, ſurrendered itſelf for the firſt time to a hope it had never before experienced, a hope which it had not yet been taught to limit. To the enlightened claſs, liberty was known only by the noble ſentiments it excited, and to the people, only by notions analogous to their troubles and their wants. Mr. Necker then ſeemed the harbinger of this long-expected bleſſing. He was hailed at every ſtep by the warmeſt acclamations, the women fell on their knees at a diſtance in the fields when his carriage paſſed; the principal citizens of the different places we paſt through, took the places of poſtilions, to drive our horſes, and in the cities the inhabitants unharneſſed them and drew the carriage themſelves. One of the generals of the French army, called the braveſt of the brave,* was hurt by the crowd in one of theſe triumphal entries; in fact, no man who has not filled the throne has ever experienced in an equal degree the affection of the people. Alas! it was I who enjoyed it for him, it was me whom it intoxicated; nor ought I to remember theſe days without gratitude, whatever may be now the afflictions of my life; but my father's ſole occupation from that moment, was to aſſuage the conſequences of a triumph ſo formidable to all thoſe who were of the vanquiſhed party.

My father's firſt ſtep on arriving at Baſle, was to ſeek out Madame de Poligniac, who had always ſhewn herſelf his determined opponent, but who intereſted him at this moment, for ſhe was proſcribed. He never ceaſed during his journey to render ſervices to perſons of ariſtocratic opinions, who were flying in great numbers from Paris: many requeſted letters from his hand to enable them to paſs the frontiers without danger. He gave them to all who were expoſed to danger, although in doing ſo he was aware how far he committed himſelf. For it muſt be obſerved, in order fully to eſtimate his conduct in this reſpect, that my father both by nature and by his habits of mind poſſeſſed an unuſual prudence, and did ſcarcely any thing at the impulſe of the moment. It was a quality of his mind unfavourable to action, that it was too perceptible of uncertainty; he calculated every chance, and never in the giddineſs of ſpeculation overlooked the poſſibility of an obſtacle: but whenever the idea of a duty preſented itſelf, all the mathematical powers of his reaſon ſtooped to this ſupreme law; and whatever might be the conſequences of a reſolution that virtue dictated, it was the only caſe in which he decided without heſitation.

In almoſt every place where my father ſtopped during his journey, he ſpoke to the people who ſurrounded him, on the neceſſity of reſpecting property and perſons. He required of thoſe who manifeſted moſt affection for him, to prove it by fulfilling their duties: he accepted of his triumph from a religious devotion to virtue, to humanity, to the public good; what is the nature of men, if theſe are not the means of acquiring their eſteem and reſpect? what is life, if ſuch a conduct does not ſecure the divine bleſſing?

Ten leagues from Paris, people came to tell us that the Baron de Beſenval, one of the men moſt within the danger of the popular fury, was brought back a priſoner to Paris, which would infallibly expoſe him to be aſſaſſinated in the ſtreets. Our carriage was ſtopt in the road, and my father requeſted to write to the perſons, by whoſe authority the Baron de Beſenval was conducted to Paris, that he would take upon him to warrant the ſuſpenſion of the orders they had received from the Commune of Paris, and to indemnify them in keeping the Baron de Beſenval where he was. Such a requiſition was hazarding much, and my father was not ignorant how ſoon the favour which ſprings from popularity is deſtroyed; it is a ſort of power that muſt be enjoyed without being uſed. He wrote it nevertheleſs upon his knees in his carriage; the leaſt delay might coſt the Baron de Beſenval his life, and my father would never have forgiven himſelf for not having prevented the death of a man, when he had it in his power. I do not know what may be ſaid politically of this profound reſpect for men's lives; but I ſhould think the human race can have no intereſt in ſtigmatizing it.

When arrived at Verſailles, it was neceſſary my father ſhould go to the Commune of Paris, to account for his conduct in the affair of Mr. de Beſenval; he went there, and my mother and myſelf followed him. All the inhabitants of Paris were in the ſtreets, at the windows, or on the roofs; all cried out, *Vive M. Necker!*

* General Junod.

My father went to the Hotel de Ville, in the midſt of theſe acclamations he delivered a ſpeech, the only object of which was, to requeſt favour towards M. de Beſenval, and that the amneſty might be extended to all perſons of his opinions. This ſpeech drew over the numerous auditors who liſtened to it; a ſentiment of pure enthuſiaſm for virtue and goodneſs, a ſentiment excited by no intereſt, by no political opinion, ſeized on nearly two hundred thouſand French-men, who had aſſembled in and about the Hotel de Ville. Ah! who would not then have paſſionately loved the French nation! Never did it prove ſo great as on that day, when its ſole intention was to be generous, never more amiable than on that day, when its natural impetuoſity ſprung freely towards a virtuous end. Fifteen years have elapſed ſince that day, and nothing has enfeebled its impreſſion, the ſtrongeſt I have ever experienced. My father alſo, in the various events which have happened ſince, has continually felt at the name of France that indefinable emotion, which can only be explained to Frenchmen; not, indeed, that many of the events of the revolution have tended to preſerve ſuch a conſtant eſteem towards this great nation; but it is ſo favoured by Heaven, that it is natural to expect it will one day merit the bleſſings it has received.

Very few women exiſt who have had the happineſs to hear a whole people repeat the name of the object of their tendereſt affection, but they will not contradict me when I aſſert, that nothing can equal the emotion which the acclamations of the multitude then excited. All thoſe looks, which ſeem for the moment animated with the ſame ſentiment as your own, thoſe numerous voices which vibrate in your heart, that name which aſcends to the ſkies, and ſeems to return to Heaven, after having paſt the homage of the earth; that electricity altogether inconceivable, which men communicate to each other, when they feel together the ſentiments of truth; all thoſe myſteries of nature and ſociety, added to that greateſt of myſteries the ſenſation of love, crowd on the ſoul, and it ſinks under the ſtrength of its emotions. My father was at the ſummit of his glory; a glory which he made ſubſervient to the hopes he moſt cheriſhed, to humanity, to indulgence; but from that day, ever memorable to his friends and to the nation itſelf, commenced the reverſal of his deſtiny.

Almoſt all great men have an epocha of proſperity in their hiſtory, which ſeems to have wearied fortune; but might not one who had never harboured in his heart one project of perſonal benefit, one ſelfiſh deſire, have hoped for a more conſtant proſperity? He did not obtain it; Providence did not guide the French revolution in the path of juſtice; my father, in following it, was of neceſſity foiled. The very night of his triumph at the Hotel de Ville, at the inſtigation of M. de Mirabeau, the amneſty pronounced in the morning was repealed in the ſections, and of that great day all that remained to my father, was the pleaſure of having ſaved the life of the old Baron de Beſenval. Still that was much: alas! we are ſo little acquainted with the anguiſh of a cruel death, that to have averted it from a ſingle man was enough to preſerve for ever in his mind the inexhauſtible ſolace of an honourable recollection. And will it not always be read in hiſtory with pleaſure, that there exiſted a great ſtateſman, who thought morality, ſenſibility, and goodneſs, perfectly compatible with the talents neceſſary for the government of an empire; will it not be more pleaſing to reflect that this man was acceſſible to generoſity, and to pity, and thoſe who ſuffered miſery of whatever deſcription in the vaſt country of France, could ſay—if he knows it, and can relieve us, we ſhall be relieved!

A year of ſcarcity, ſuch has had not occurred for near a century, combined in 1789 and 1790 with the political troubles, and Mr. Necker by multiplied cares, ſilent but inceſſant, by thoſe cares which produce no brilliant glory, but which are incited by a ſentiment of duty, ſaved Paris and many other cities of France from famine: he procured ſupplies of grain from all parts of the world, employed himſelf night and day on the ſubject, and often regretted the impoſſibility of beſtowing on politics all the time they required; but ſo great was his terror leſt Paris ſhould be in want of bread, in the midſt of a faction impatient for hoſtility, that it occaſioned him a long and dangerous bilious complaint, the ſource of thoſe which ultimately abridged his days; for his affections mingled with his politics, and while he governed men, he loved them.

I have read among his papers the letters of the Commune of Paris and of the ſurrounding Communes, thanking him for his ſucceſsful endeavours to preſerve them from famine. How many addreſſes of this kind, on various occaſions, have I found, ſent from all quarters of France! How agoniſing to contemplate them, in ſpite of

the luſtre they ſhed on a memory I ſo much cheriſh!

During the laſt fifteen months of his laſt adminiſtration, Mr. Necker ſuſtained a continual ſtruggle with the executive power, as well out of the Conſtituent Aſſembly as in the midſt of it: and his ſituation became every day ſo much the more diſadvantageous, as the violent men who ſurrounded the court, had excited ſuſpicions there of his intentions; and as he had loſt the guidance of thoſe whom he had engaged to defend. Much may be ſaid about firmneſs of character, and with reaſon it may be conſidered as an important quality in thoſe who govern: but in the firſt place I think it eaſy to prove that in 1789 and 1790 ſuch was the fermentation of men's minds, that no moral power could have allayed it, and ſecondly, it is impoſſible to poſſeſs a conſiſtent character for another. A man may lend his mind, he may lend his reſources, but there is ſomething ſo individual in character, that it can only ſerve for himſelf. The perſonal action of the King is not neceſſary in the conſtitution of England, but in the other monarchies of Europe, above all in the midſt of a great political criſis, a miniſter never can ſupply the energy of a King: and the ſpeeches he compoſes for him, often ſerve only to expoſe the contraſt that exiſts between what it is intended he ſhould appear, and what he really is.

I muſt alſo allow that my father, frugal by principle of all meaſures of violence and force, repugnant by diſpoſition to all the reſources of corruption, had no other arms againſt the factious than reaſon; but if he had reſorted to other maxims, ſtill I firmly believe that, in the exiſting circumſtances, the King only could have defended the King, and that the words of a miniſter who was known to be without influence at court, could not have the power of a ſingle word pronounced on the throne.

(*To be continued.*)

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CONCERNING A MAXIM OF SWIFT.

THERE are ſeveral apothegms which from being neatly expreſſed are eaſily remembered, from being eaſily remembered are frequently repeated, and from being frequently repeated are extenſively believed, independently of their conſonance with fact. Of this kind is Swift's ſomewhat miſanthropic remark, "Men are grateful in the ſame degree as they are reſentful." In conſequence of a perſonal occurrence, I have been for twenty years in the habit of trying this maxim upon the individuals within my range of obſervation; but I have hardly ever found it to fit. I am come to think that reſentment is rather proportioned to the irritability, but gratitude to the tenacity of the memory; that thoſe who acquire quickly are uſually reſentful, and thoſe who retain diſtinctly are uſually grateful. I invite a compariſon of this very different poſition with experience. Reſentment is a more ſudden and violent emotion; gratitude a more permanent and gentle impreſſion. Courageous, ſelfiſh, and rude natures are more prone to reſentment; cautious, benevolent, and refined natures are more prone to gratitude; men are the more reſentful, women the more grateful creatures. To reſentment the antithetic emotion is fondneſs, which has alſo its exceſſes and its tranſiency: to gratitude the antithetic emotion is envy, which has alſo its meaſuredneſs and its perſeverance.

ON THE EPIGRAM.

Sulzer compares an epigram with a monument and its inſcription. The firſt half, he ſays, ſhould indicate ſome intereſting object; and the ſecond half make an impreſſive reflection upon it. This diſtich forms a complete epigram in his idea:—

"Infelix Dido! nulli bene nupta marito:
Hoc pereunte, fugis; hoc fugiente, peris."

Poor Dido! ſtill in either huſband croſt;
Whoſe death thy flight, or flight thy death has coſt.

It firſt announces the celebrated Dido as an example of matrimonial misfortune, and then defines with pointed preciſion in what the misfortune conſiſted; the incipient verſe is as it were the ſtatue, and the concluding verſe a characteriſtic motto.

The following epigram wants the firſt half; it is neceſſary to give it a ſuperſcription; but it is neat.

On a woody Iſland.

Hic Cytherea tuo poteras cum Marte jacere;
Vulcanus prohibetur aquis, Sol pellitur umbris.

Here with her Mars may Venus ſafely dwell;
Vulcan the waves, and Sol the ſhades repel.

There

There is a like deficiency in the following Greek epigram: it is here also necessary to prefix a title:—

On the Statue of Niobe.

Ἐκ ζωης με θεοι τευξαν λιθον· ἐκ δε λιθοιο
Ζωην Πραξιτελης ἐμπαλιν ἐιργασατο.

Alive, the gods could into stone transform;
Of stone, Praxiteles with life inform.

But it is a far greater defect to omit the second part, or point, which is the case with several epigrams in the anthology, and which at first sight appears to be the case in the following German epigram, although it in reality conceals a sharp sting:

You ask an epigram, and on yourself;
My wit is out of joint:
But you can laugh so glibly, so at nothing,
'Twill do without a point.

DR. HECTOR AND HIS PATIENTS.

Dr. Hector, a famous physician among the dames of London in Lord Bacon's time, when they complained they were they could not tell how, but yet they could not endure to take any medicines, would tell them, their way was only to be sick, for then they would be glad to take any medicine.

TEA-URNS.

Tea-urns pass for a modern and a British invention: their application only is new. I have seen among the findings at Pompeii, preserved in the museum of Portici, an urn containing a hollow metallic cylinder, for the insertion of a red-hot iron, in which water was thus kept boiling. The whole apparatus, in form and structure, closely resembles our own utensils. Hero, in his Pneumatica, describes this machine by the name *anthepsa*. Cicero mentions it in his oration for Roscius Amerinus as of Corinthian origin. The Chinese have it not; for in Kien Long's Ode to Tea he describes a kettle on the fire.

MR. ADDISON *to a* LADY.

" MADAM,

" It would be ridiculous in me, after the late imagination you were pleased to favour me with, to affect any longer an ignorance of your sentiments, opposite soever as an approbation of them must be to the dictates of reason and justice. This expression, Madam, I am highly sensible may appear a little too coarse in the mouth of a polite man; but I hope is no disgrace to the behaviour of a sincere one. When we are to talk upon matters of importance, delicacy must give way to truth, and ceremony be sacrificed to candour, and honest freedom is the privilege of ingenuity; and the mind which is above the practice of deceit can never stoop to a willingness to flatter. Give me leave, Madam, to remark, that the connection subsisting between your husband and myself is of a nature too strong for me to think of injuring him in a point where the happiness of his life is so materially concerned. You cannot be insensible of his goodness, or my obligations; and suffer me to observe, Madam, that, were I capable of such an action, at the time that my behaviour might be rewarded by your passion, I must be despised by your reason; and though I might be esteemed as a lover, I must be hated as a man.

" Highly sensible, Madam, of the power of your beauty, I am determined to avoid an interview where my reputation may be for ever lost. You have passions, you say, Madam, but give me leave to answer, that you have understanding also: you have a heart susceptible of the tenderest impressions, but a soul, if you would choose to wake it, above an unwarranted indulgence of them; and let me intreat you, for your own sake, that no giddy impulse of an ill-placed inclination may induce you to entertain a thought prejudicial to your honour and repugnant to your virtue. I, madam, am far from insensible; I too have passions; and could my situation a few years ago have allowed me a possibility of succeeding, I should have legally solicited that happiness you are now ready to bestow. I had the honour, Madam, of supping at Mr. D——s's, where I first saw you, and shall make no scruple in declaring, that I never saw a person so irresistable, or a manner so excessively engaging; but the superiority of your circumstances prevented any declaration on my side, and though I burned with a flame as strong as ever filled human breast, I laboured to suppress, or at least studied to conceal it.

" Time and absence at length abated an unhoping passion, and your marriage with my patron and friend effectually cured it. Do not now, I beseech you, Madam, destroy a tranquillity I have just begun to taste, or blast your own honour, which has hitherto been spotless and unsullied. My best esteem is ever your's; but should I promise more? Consider, I conjure you, the total necessity I am under of removing myself from an intercourse so dangerous; and, in any other command, dispose of your most humble

" And devoted, " J. A."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MURDER OF THE RED CUMING.

WRITTEN BY THE CHEVALIER LAWRENCE.

ROBERT BRUCE having, in the year 1304, a diſpute with John, ſurnamed, from the colour of his hair, the Red Cuming, a powerful chieftain, and formerly regent of Scotland, ſtabbed him in the Dominican church of Dumfries; but, full of confuſion and remorſe, the future monarch ruſhed out of the church with the bloody poinard in his hand. Kirkpatrick and Lindſay, two barons of his party, were waiting at the gate. "I doubt (ſaid Bruce) I have ſlain the Red Cuming." "Doubteſt thou (exclaimed Kirkpatrick): I mak ſicker."—Accordingly with Lindſay and a few followers he ruſhed into the church and diſpatched the wounded Cuming. The prieſts, offended at a ſanctuary's being violated, reported, that as they were watching the dead body at midnight, they all were overtaken by a deep ſleep, except one aged father, who heard a voice exclaim, "How long, O Lord! ſhall vengeance be deferred?" It was anſwered, "Endure with patience till this day ſhall return for the fifty-ſecond time." In 1357 James of Lindſay was hoſpitably feaſted in the caſtle of Caerlaverock in Dumfrieſſhire, belonging to Roger Kirkpatrick. They were the ſons of the murderers of the regent.—In the dead of the night, for ſome unknown cauſe, Lindſay aroſe and poinarded in his bed his unſuſpecting hoſt. He then mounted his horſe to fly, but guilt and fear had ſo bewildered his ſenſes, that after riding till daybreak he was taken not three miles from the caſtle, and executed by order of King David II.

THE haly abbot of Dumfries
Was ſtricken with affright,
Returning thro' the kirkyard trees,
He herde the bird o' night.

He drapt a bead, he croſs'd himſel,
"Gramercie Chriſt me ſave."
Anon he herde a tolling bell,
And thought him an the grave.

He left his palfrey in the ſtall;
The cloiſters all were mirk,
Nae monk found he in cell or hall,
He haſted to the kirk.

The kirk was deck'd in black attire,
The Saints in black array'd,
And in the middle o' the quire
A bloody corpſe was laid,
And round it mony a monk and friar
In ſilence watch'd and pray'd.

And when they ſaw their abbot come,
And bleſs them wi' the ſign,
With luiks they ſpake, their lips were dumb,
They pointed to the ſhrine.

And nearer as he came, he found
The altar ſtain'd in blood,
And on the ſteps and all around
There ſtream'd a crimſon flood.

His ſilver locks wild horror rais'd,
And wae! he cried, wae! wae!
The mae he cried, the mae he gaz'd,
The wounds they bled the mae.

"Say wha is murder'd here? (he cried)
And by whaſe arm he fell?
He ſeems a chief o' mickle pride;
Methinks I ken him well."

"Red Cuming lies upon that bier
(A monk aroſe and ſaid),
And giſt he war a traitor here,
He is a ſaint now dead.

"For being ſlain in holy ground
By ruthleſs dirks and keen,
The blood that trickles frae his wound
Will waſh his conſcience clean.

"Cuming, the friend of England's name,
And Bruce, the Scotſman bold,
This morning unattended came
A parley here to hold.

"Red Cuming had for Edward ſpoke,
And ſpoke of Engliſh gold:
Quoth Bruce, 'Thou haſt thy honour broke,
And our dear country ſold.'

'You lie,' quoth Cuming; Bruce replied
Nae word, but drew his dirk,
And plung'd it in the regent's ſide,
In ſpite o' mither kirk.

"But Bruce was ſtruck wi' haly fear,
And fled without the kirk,
The barons ſaw the chief appear,
Graſping the bloody dirk.

"His buſhy hair like briſtles ſtood,
His luiks war all aſtound,
And frae his dirk the draps o' blood
Ran trickling to the ground.

'What now? what now?' (Kirkpatrick cried,
Wi' frown o' fierce diſdain)
'I doubt (ſaid Bruce, he ſaid and ſigh'd)
I have Red Cuming ſlain.'

'What doubteſt thou (with knotty brow
Return'd Caerlaverock's knight);
'I ſicker make,' Kirkpatrick ſpake,
And vaniſh'd out o' ſight.

"And he and Lindſay, like bloodhounds,
Purſu'd the track o' gore,
And, while we ſtrove to bind his wounds,
Pierc'd Cuming o'er and o'er.

"Red

" Red Cuming's ghaift has ta'en its flight
E'en frae the altar's fide :
Ah wae to Lindfay's impious fpite !
Wae to Kirkpatrick's pride !

" For Bruce to rue the deed begins,
And tears are in his e'en ;
He vows he'll wafh away his fins
Wi' blood in Paleftine.

" And when he dies his fquire fall lock*
His harte in gouden cafe,
And fall inter it in the rock
At Jofeph's burying-place.

" Yet ftill I herde Kirkpatrick fwear,
In fpite o' ftate and kirk,
That he above his helme would bear
As creft the bloody dirk.

" And that, in fpite o' hell, he'd write
As his devife belae,
The words he fpake, ' I ficker make :'†
Wae to Kirkpatrick ! wae !"

The monk had fpoke, and ta'n his place ;
" Ah wae ! (the abbot cried)
Wae to Kirkpatrick's haughty race !
And wae to Lindfay's pride !"

The monks prepar'd the funeral rite,
The corpfe in fhroud was dreft'd,
The monks were watching at midnight,
When fleep their e'en oppreft'd.

But tir'd with watching while they flept,
The abbot wak'd alane,
And o'er the corpfe his vigils kept,
When ftrait he herde a mane.

Him thought it was an infant's cry,
The wailing voice he herde ;
" How lang, O Lord ! (it feem'd to figh)
Shall vengeance be deferr'd ?"

To this from high a loud reply
Was thunder'd thro' the air :
" Whan yeres are gane fifty and ane,
The following yere beware."

THE MURDER OF CAERLAVEROC.

BY C. K. SHARPE, ESQ.

" Minftrelfy of the Scottifh Border."

" NOW come to me, my little page,
Of wit fae wond'rous fly !
Ne'er under flower o' youthful age
Did mair deftruction lie.

" I'll dance and revel wi' the reft,
Within the caftle rare ;
Yet he fall rue the drearie feaft,
Bot and his lady fair.

" For ye maun drug Kirkpatrick's wine
Wi' juice o' poppy flowers ;
Nae maer he'll fee the morning fhine
Frae proud Caerlaveroc's towers.

" For he has twain'd my love and me,
The maid o' mickle fcorn ;
She'll welcome wi' a tearfu' e'e
Her widowhood the morn.

" And faddle weel my milk-white fteed ;
Prepare my harneſs bright !
Giff I can make my rival bleed,
I'll ride awa' this night."

" Now haſte ye, maſter, to the ha' !
The gueſts are drinking there ;
Kirkpatrick's pride ſhall be but ſma'
For a' his lady fair.

* * * * * *

In came the merry minſtrelſy ;
Shrill pipes wi' tinkling ſtring,
And bagpipes, lifting melody,
Made proud Caerlaveroc ring.

The gallant knights and ladies bright
Did move to meaſures fine,
Like frolic fairies jimp and light,
Wha dance in pale moonſhine.

The ladies glided thro' the ha',
Wi' footing ſwift and ſure ;
Kirkpatrick's dame outdid them a',
Whan ſhe ſtood on the floor.

And ſome had tyres of gold ſa rare,
And pendants* eight or nine ;
But ſhe, wi' but her gowden hair,
Did a' the reſt outſhine.

And ſome, wi' coſtly diamonds ſheen,
Did warriors hearts aſſail ;
But ſhe, wi' her twa ſparkling e'en,
Pierc'd thro' the thickeſt mail.

Kirkpatrick led her by the hand,
Wi' gay and courteous air ;
No ſtately caſtle in the land
Could ſhew ſae bright a pair.

For he was young, and clear the day
Of life to youth appears.
Alas ! how ſoon his ſetting ray
Was dimm'd with ſhow'ring tears !

Fell Lindſay ſicken'd at the ſight,
And ſallow grew his cheek ;
He tried wi' ſmiles to hide his ſpite,
But word he cou'd na ſpeak.

The gorgeous banquet was brought up
On ſilver and on gold ;
The page chofe out a cryſtal cup
The ſleepy juice to hold.

And when Kirkpatrick call'd for wine,
This page the drink would bear ;
Nor did the knight or dame divine
Sic black deceit was near.

Then every lady ſung a ſang,
Some gay, ſome ſad and ſweet,
Like tuneſu' birds the woods amang,
Till a' began to greet.

* The Lockharts derived their name from their anceſtors being charged to tranſport to Jeruſalem the heart of King Robert Bruce, locked in a golden caſe.

† Hence the creſt of Kirkpatrick is a hand graſping a dagger diſtilling gouts of blood. Motto, " *I mak ſicker.*"

* Pendents,—jewels on the forehead.

E'en

E'en cruel Lindſay ſhed a tear,
Forletting malice deep ;
As mermaids, wi' their warbles clear,
Can ſing the waves to ſleep.

And now to bed they all are dight ;
Now ſteek they ilka door ;
There's nought but ſtillneſs o' the night
Whare was ſic din before.

Fell Lindſay puts his harneſs on,
His ſteed doth ready ſtand,
And up the ſtaircaſe is he gone,
Wi' poinard in his hand.

The ſweat did on his forehead break,
He ſhook wi' guilty fear ;
In air he heard a joyfu' ſhriek—
Red Cuming's ghaiſt was near.

Now to the chamber doth he creep ;
A lamp of glimmering ray
Shew'd young Kirkpatrick faſt aſleep,
In arms o' lady gay.

He lay with bare unguarded breaſt,
By ſleepy juice beguil'd ;
And ſometimes ſigh'd, by dreams oppreſt,
And ſometimes ſweetly ſmil'd.

Unclos'd her mouth o' roſy hue,
Whence iſſu'd fragrant air,
That gently, in ſoft motion, blew
Stray ringlets o' her hair.

"Sleep on, ſleep on, ye luvers dear,
The dame may wake to weep :
And that day's ſun may ſhine fou clear,
That ſpills this warrior's ſleep."

He louted down, her lips he preſt,
O kiſs forboding woe !
Then ſtruck on young Kirkpatrick's breaſt
A deep and deadly blow.

Sair, ſair and mickle did he bleed ;
His lady ſlept till day,
But dreamt the Firth* flow'd o'er her head
In bride-bed as ſhe lay.

The murderer haſted down the ſtair,
And back'd his courſer fleet ;
Than did the thunder 'gin to rair,
Than ſhower'd the rain and ſleet.

All fire fraught darted thro' the rain,
Whare a' was mirk before,
And glinted o'er the raging main,
That ſhook the ſandy ſhore.

But mirk and mirker grew the night,
And heavier beat the rain,
And quicker Lindſay urg'd his flight,
Some ha' or build' to gain.

Lang did he ride o'er hill and dale,
Nor mire nor flood he fear'd :
I trow his courage 'gan to fail
When morning light appear'd.

For, having hied the livelang night,
Thro' hail and heavy ſhowers,
He faund himſel', at peep o' light,
Hard by Caerlaveroc's towers.

The caſtle bell was ringing out,
The ha' was all aſteer,
And mony a ſcreech and waefu' ſhout
Appall'd the murderer's ear.

Now they hae bound this traitor ſtrang,
Wi' curſes and wi' blows,
And high in air they did him hang,
To feed the carrion crows.

* * * * * *

"To ſweet Lincluden's* haly cells
Fou dowie I'll repair ;
There Peace wi' gentle Patience dwells,
Nae deadly feuds are there.

"In tears I'll wither ilka charm,
Like draps o' baleſu' yew ;
And wail the beauty that could harm
A knight ſae brave and true."

* Caerlaveroc ſtands on Solway firth.

* Lincluden abbey, near Dumfries, on the banks of the river Cluden.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

IT is not for want of due attention to the National Inſtitute of France that we have noticed ſo few of their proceedings during the laſt ſeveral months, but becauſe the papers laid before that body have been leſs intereſting than thoſe connected with the labours of other learned ſocieties. We preſent to our readers in this number, an account of a Report made by the Phyſical and Mathematical Claſs of the Inſtitute, in anſwer to the queſtion, "*Whether thoſe manufactories from which a diſagreeable ſmell ariſes may prove injurious to health ?*"

The ſolution of this problem is, doubtleſs, of very conſiderable conſequence, as, from the great confidence repoſed in the deciſions of the National Inſtitute it will, probably, form the baſis of laws upon which the regulations of the police depend; and ſince in Paris, the fate of the moſt uſeful eſtabliſhments, and the exiſtence of many arts has hitherto depended on the award of individuals, and that ſome, driven to a diſtance from materials, from workmen, or conſumers, by prejudice, ignorance,

ignorance, or jealouſy, continue to maintain a diſadvantageous ſtruggle againſt innumerable obſtacles, by which their growth is oppoſed.

To arrive at the true ſolution of the problem, the Report takes a view of the ſeveral arts againſt which a clamour has been raiſed, and it divides them into two claſſes. The firſt compriſes all thoſe, the proceſſes of which allow aeriform emanations to eſcape from them into the ſurrounding atmoſphere, either in conſequence of putrefaction or fermentation. The ſecond claſs includes thoſe, in which the artiſt, operating by the aid of fire, developes and evolves in air, or vapour, various principles, which are more or leſs diſagreeable to reſpire, and reputed more or leſs injurious to health.

After having examined the nature of the principal manufactories againſt which conſiderable prejudice has been excited at different times, and in different places, the Reporters infer that there are but few, the vicinity of which is dangerous to health. "Hence," ſay they, "we cannot too ſtrongly exhort thoſe magiſtrates who have the health and ſafety of the public committed to their charge, to diſregard unfounded complaints, which are too frequently brought againſt different eſtabliſhments, daily threaten the proſperity of the honeſt manufacturer, check the progreſs of induſtry, and endanger the fate of the art itſelf.

The magiſtrate ought to be on his guard againſt the proceedings of a reſtleſs and jealous neighbour, he ſhould carefully diſtinguiſh between what is only diſagreeable or inconvenient, from what is dangerous or injurious to health; in ſhort, he ſhould be fully aware of this truth, that by liſtening to complaints of this nature, not only would the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral uſeful arts in France be prevented, but we ſhould inſenſibly drive out of our cities, the farriers, carpenters, joiners, braſiers, coopers, founders, weavers, and all thoſe occupations which are more or leſs diſagreeable to their neighbours. The right of toleration has been eſtabliſhed by time and neceſſity; let us not doubt therefore, but our manufactures, when grown older, and better known will peaceably enjoy the ſame advantage in ſociety; in the mean time we are of opinion, that the claſs ought to avail itſelf of this circumſtance, to put them in a particular manner under the protection of government, and declare publicly that the manufacture of acids, ſal-ammoniac, Pruſſian blue, ſugar of lead, white lead, ſtarch, beer, and leather, as well as ſlaughter houſes, are not injurious to the health of the vicinity when they are properly conducted.

We cannot ſay as much for the ſteeping of hemp, making catgut, layſtalls, and, in general, eſtabliſhments where a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter is ſubject to humid putrefaction: in all theſe caſes, beſides the diſagreeable ſmell which they exhale, miaſmata, more or leſs deleterious, are evolved.

We muſt add, that, though the manufactories of which we have already ſpoken, and which we have conſidered as not injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, ought not to be removed, yet adminiſtration ſhould be requeſted to watch over them ſtrictly, and conſult with well-informed perſons for preſcribing to the conductors the moſt proper meaſures for preventing their ſmoke and ſmell from being diffuſed in the vicinity. This end may be attained by improving the proceſſes of the manufactures, raiſing the outer walls, ſo that the vapours may not be diffuſed among the neighbours; improving the management of the fires, which may be done to ſuch a point, that all the ſmoke ſhall be burnt in the fire-place, or depoſited in the tunnels of long chimnies; and maintaining the utmoſt cleanlineſs in the manufactories, ſo that nothing ſhall be left to putrify in them, and all the refuſe capable of fermentation be loſt in deep wells, and prevented from any way incommoding the neighbours.

We ſhall obſerve too, that when new manufactories of Pruſſian blue, ſal-ammoniac, leather, ſtarch, or any other article, by which vapours, very inconvenient to the neighbours, or danger of fire or exploſions, are to be eſtabliſhed, it would be wiſe, juſt and prudent, to lay it down as a principle, that they are not to be admitted into cities, or near dwellings, without ſpecial authority; and that if perſons neglect to comply with this indiſpenſable condition, their manufactories may be ordered to be removed without any indemnification.

It follows from our report; 1ſt. That catgut manufactories, layſtalls, ſteeping of hemp, and every eſtabliſhment in which animal or vegetable matters are heaped together to putrify in large quantities, are injurious to health, and ought to be remote from towns and every dwelling-houſe. 2dly. That manufactories where diſagreeable ſmells are occaſioned through the action of fire, as in the making of acids, Pruſſian

Prussian blue, and sal-ammoniac, are dangerous to the neighbours only from want of due precautions, and that the care of government should extend only to an active and enlightened superintendence, having for its objects the improvement of their processes, and of the management of the fire, and the maintenance of cleanliness. 3dly. That it would be worthy a good and wise government, to make regulations prohibiting the future establishment of any manufacture, the vicinity of which is attended with any essential inconvenience or danger, in towns and near dwelling-houses, without special authority previously obtained. In this class may be comprized the manufactories of *poudrette* (dry night-soil), leather, and starch; founderies, melting-houses for tallow, slaughter-houses, rag-warehouses, manufactories of Prussian-blue, varnish, glue and sal-ammoniac, potteries," &c.

These conclusions were adopted by the Institute, and addressed to Government, with an invitation to make them the basis of its decisions.

M. C. A. PRIEUR has lately laid before the Institute a Memoir, intitled "Considerations on Colours, and of several of their singular Appearances." He sets out from the known opinions concerning the various species of luminous rays; the colours resulting from a mixture of several of these rays taken at different parts of the solar spectrum, and among others the very remarkable case, where the rays are so chosen, that their union produces on the organ of sight the sensation of whiteness, even if two sorts of rays only be employed.

If we would comprehend what passes in the seeing of colours, it is indispensable in the first place to obtain a familiar acquaintance with the shades composed of several simple rays, to acquire precise ideas of black and white, and of the complication these introduce into coloured appearances; and more especially to understand the relation of colours, which, taken two and two in a certain order, are capable of forming by their union white or any other compound tint.

Two colours having this kind of relation to each other are reciprocally termed complimentary colours. One of these being given, the other may be determined with more or less precision by various modes of experiment, calculation, &c.; and the consideration of them applies very usefully to a great number of cases.

The author next proceeds to contrasts, that is, the effect of the simultaneous vision of two substances differently coloured, when brought near together under certain circumstances. Contrast, then, is here a comparison, from which results the sentiment of a certain difference, great or small. Colours exhibited by contrast are always conformable to the tint that would be obtained by abstracting from the colour proper to one of the substances the rays analogous to the colour of the other. Thus if on red paper a slip painted orange-colour be placed, the latter will appear nearly yellow, but the same strip placed on yellow paper will appear nearly red. If it be placed on violet-paper it will resume a yellowish tint; and on green paper it will appear red, but in a different degree.

The explanation of these instances by the rule proposed is easy, if we suppose the orange-colour of the little strip to be compounded of all the rays except blue, which is commonly the case. A multitude of combinations of colours thus placed upon one another bring out the colour of contrast indicated by the rule laid down; but there are several circumstances that render the effect more striking, or modify the result. Sometimes it depends on the degree of light by which the colours are observed, and sometimes upon the manner in which it enters the eye.

The colours of contrast will appear likewise with greater vividness after they have been observed a few moments, or if the coloured substances be shaken a little, so that they may pass slowly over the retina. It seems as if a certain fatigue of the eye, either instantaneously with regard to the intensity of light, or more slowly by a prolonged vision, concurred to produce the appearances in question. But an excessive fatigue of the organ would produce a degeneration of the colours belonging to another mode.

M. Prieur proposes a new method of rendering the colours of contrast very sensible. This method consists in the observer being in a room with a good light, and placing against the window the coloured papers on which he means to observe the contrasts in the manner above-mentioned. The coloured paper serving as the ground will then possess a degree of semi-transparency; while the little slip of a different colour placed upon it is more opake, and in the shade, on account of the double thickness of paper. Thus the colour produced by the contrast is rendered much more striking.

From this arrangement refults alfo the fingularly ftriking effect of contact of a little flip of white paper applied fucceffively on paper, glafs, and cloth, of a given colour. When the tranfparent body is red, the opake white appears bluifh green; if the ground be orange, it is decidedly blue; on a yellow ground, a kind of violet; on a crimfon ground, green, &c.; always correfponding exactly to the complimentary colour.

The knowledge of contraft may be ufefully applied to thofe arts which are employed on the fubject of colours. The painter is aware that it is not a matter of indifference what colour is placed near another; but when he is acquainted with the law to which their action on each other is fubjected, he will know better what to avoid, and how to difpofe his tints, fo as to heighten the brilliancy of that which he wifhes to bring forward. Contrafting them together in fucceffion likewife affords valuable indications of their nature and compofition. This the author himfelf has put in practice with advantage in his manufactory of colours and paper-hangings.

Conliderations on contrafts led Mr. P. to the examination of a very fingular cafe, viz. the white appearance which a coloured body fometimes exhibits when viewed through a glafs of the fame hue, and his conclufion is, that the perception of whitenefs in thefe cafes is owing folely to the action of contrafts, by which the impreffion of the colour is deadened or annihilated; while that of a certain degree of brightnefs ftill fubfifts, and is noticed from the oppofition of a greater degree of obfcurity. Hence he gives a new definition of whitenefs:—"White is with refpect to us the fenfation of light, when no particular colour predominates in it, or is perceived in it."

In another part of his Memoir the author conliders the colouring of different opake and tranfparent bodies, and inquires what are the luminous rays which a given coloured body is really capable of reflecting or tranfmitting. In the courfe of his experiments he difcovered that feveral opake fubftances, of various natures and of all colours, owed their coloured appearance to the following laws:—1. Each of the bodies always abforbed the rays that were complementary to the predominant colour. 2. In fome the abforption included, befides the complimentary fpecies, others collateral to this fpecies, and more or lefs numerous. 3. The deeper a colour is, the fewer fpecies of rays it reflects.

Speaking of the appearance of coloured clouds, particularly thofe we fee about the rifing and fetting of the Sun, he fays, this phenomenon has hitherto remained without explanation. It is not, he aflerts, owing to the refraction of the folar rays, but to the fucceffive abforption of them, when they ftrike on the inferior parts of the atmofphere, which are loaded with vapour. The quantity of vapours, and even their nature, not being the fame every day, produce correfponding differences in their effects.

Commonly the firft rays attacked by thefe vapours are the blue adjacent to the violet. Soon after they attack the contiguous rays, gaining with more rapidity the blue properly fo called; then the green, the yellow, and thus proceeding to the red. Hence the yellowifh, orange, and red colours, exhibited by the clouds. This period of tints, the evening for example, difplays itfelf gradually as the Sun approaches the horizon. The fame hues tinge terreftrial objects, the part of the air neareft the fun, and this luminary itfelf.—Accordingly, when we can receive its rays on a prifm, we perceive that the rays actually abforbed correfpond to the general tint of the moment.

Contrafts may likewife render the colour of the clouds complicated; as for inftance, when a great portion of the fky difplays its blue tint. There are fome clouds the colour of which arifes folely from this caufe; and fuch may be feen at times in the middle of the day, when we have a lofty mountain at our back, or are in any other fituation where the eye is defcended from the too powerful action of the folar light, either direct or reflected; but in this cafe the clouds have only a yellowifh tinge, precifely the complementary colour of fky-blue.

Sometimes the Moon is of a fimilar colour, when it is very high, a little before or after the Sun paffes the horizon. It appears thus, or even completely white, when clouds variouily coloured by the vapours of fun rife or fun-fet in the air at the fame time.

Laftly, from the irregularity of the earth's furface, and of the ftate of the atmofphere, the phenomena are liable to be concealed or fubjected to various interruptions. In our climate the colouring of the clouds feldom reaches its laft ftage. On fome evenings, when the fky is very

clear toward the part where the ſun ſets, while light clouds float very high over our heads, we ſhall ſee theſe at a ſubſequent period appearing of a very light red, heightened by the diminution of light on the earth, ſoon after obſcured, and at length becoming extinct in ſhade.

M. Prieur ſupports his principles partly by the doctrine and facts generally admitted; partly by others leſs commonly known; and laſtly by obſervations of his own. He does not however flatter himſelf that the preſent ſketch exhibits the matter in a ſuitable light, and means to purſue the ſubject by farther reſearches and new experiments, if his powers and leiſure will permit.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JAMES PLUCKNETT'S, (DEPTFORD) *for a new Method of mowing Corn, Graſs, &c.*

THE operation of mowing, according to Mr. Plucknett's plan, is performed by means of a machine moving on wheels, which may be worked either by men or horſes; and according as it is done by the former on the latter, the machine muſt be leſs or greater. Two wheels are made moveable on an axis, and to the middle of the axis is fixed an upright bar which turns round as the wheels turn, and upon this bar is fixed a circular cutting knife or inſtrument. The machine thus conſtructed is driven on, and while the wheels turn once the knife and the bar to which it is faſtened turn almoſt eleven times; the knife, when the machine is worked by a man, is about twenty inches long, but when a horſe is the moving power, it is about three feet in length. By a neat contrivance, the knife riſes out of its place if oppoſed by any obſtacle in its courſe, and when that is paſſed it is adjuſted again by its own weight. By another contrivance, corn that has been beat down by rains, wind, &c. is raiſed up, and thus prepared for the cutting inſtrument to perform its part of the buſineſs.

MR. H. E. WITHERBY'S (ISLINGTON), *for a new Method of filtering Water.*

It is not poſſible to deſcribe the nature of this invention without the aid of plates. The excluſive privilege is claimed for the parts of the machine called the ſyphon and fountain, without any regard to the ſubſtances through which the water paſſes; and the advantages propoſed are the large quantities of fluid capable of filtration by this machine, and the eaſe with which the apparatus may be cleaned from the impurities left by the water. Sponge is recommended as the ſyphon to bring the water from one veſſel to another.

Obſervation.—We heartily wiſh ſucceſs to every attempt made to purify this moſt important article of life. By ſome medical men the greater part of the evils to which the human frame is ſubject is imputed to the want of pure and wholeſome water; as a remedy they propoſe diſtilled water: it would therefore be deſirable that ſome practicable method ſhould be hit upon to obtain water pure, without the expence of diſtillation.

MR. WILLIAM WILKINSON'S (NEEDHAM MARKET), *for improved Pan-tiles for covering Houſes, &c.*

Theſe tiles are of two kinds, called upper and lower, from their relative ſituation with regard to each other when formed into a covering. The lower tile is formed ſo that the greater or receiving end may admit the leſs or dripping end of the next tile above it into its cavity, after the manner of troughs leading into each other. A perforation is made at the greater end of this tile, through which a clout nail or other faſtening may be paſſed into the lath that ſupports it. The tiles are ſo made, that if two lower ones be placed by the ſide of each other at a proper diſtance, an upper tile will receive into its cavity their raiſed edges, be ſupported by the ſhoulders formed in them, and cloſely cover the ſpace between them.

To the ſpecification are annexed drawings of the moulds in which the tiles are to be made; and it is only with regard to the ſhape, not the ſize, nor the method of making of the tiles, that Mr. Wilkinſon lays claims to an excluſive right. He nevertheleſs has inſerted his plan of manufacturing tiles, which is as follows:—the mould conſiſts of three parts, viz. the ſtock, the mould-board, and the frame. The ſtock being made faſt on a table by a wedge and ſtaple, the mould-board and frame are placed on it; the mould is then filled with earth, and ſtruck off in the uſual manner. The tile frame and mould-board are then taken off the ſtock, and, with the face of the tile downward, placed on a hand-board; the tile and mould-

board are forced out of the frame, the mould-board taken off, and the tile laid on a floor, or placed on a ſtage formed of boards, ſimilar to thoſe uſed for the common pan-tile. When the tiles are ſufficiently dried they are dreſſed on a horſe or ſtool, reſembling the mould-board, proper allowance being made for the ſhrinking of the tiles. The tiles are then paired face to face and chequered, in this ſtate they are left until perfectly dry and fit for the kiln.

MR. RALPH WEDGWOOD'S (BURSLEM), *for a Compoſition for making Glaſs upon new Principles.*

Mr. Wedgwood makes uſe of alkaline ſalt, pieces or parts of China, or earthenware pitchers, or pieces of baked clay, old plaſter moulds, or calcareous earths, borax, ſiliceous earths, and *terra ponderoſa*. The alkaline ſalts and borax are to be uſed in a ſtate of ſolution, and in this ſolution, the pieces of china, or earthen-ware, or baked clay, being firſt made red hot, are to be thrown: to theſe are to be added old plaſter-mould, or calcareous earth, firſt ſlacking them in a ſolution of borax in water, and then the ſilicious earths and *terra ponderoſa* are to be added, all which articles are to be ground together, and dried over a ſlow fire. If the alkaline ſalts and borax are uſed in a ſtate of powder, they are then to be uſed in the ſame manner as in the common proceſs. When the ſeveral articles are ground together and dried, they are to be fuſed, and when in a ſtate of perfect fuſion poured from the melting pot into cold water.

The proportions of the materials are from 10 to 50 parts in weight of alkaline ſalts, from 12 to 70 of water, of the pieces of China or earthen ware from 50 to 150 parts, and if baked clay is uſed 80 to 100 parts. There are other proportions given, but an accurate regard to them is not abſolutely neceſſary; though the patentee conceives that by attending to them a greater advantage will be gained than can be had by the preſent mode of making glaſs, and with a ſaving of health to the labourers employed.

MR. PETER MARSLAND'S (HEATON NORRIS, LANCASTER), *for Improvements in fixing Cotton yarn.*

"My invention (ſays Mr. Marſland) conſiſts in the extraction of the air from a veſſel containing the cotton-yarn which is to be ſized, or the principal part of ſuch air, and conſequently from the cotton-yarn itſelf, and applying the ſize to the cotton yarn while the air is ſo extracted. The more completely the air is extracted, the more perfect will the operation be."

When the air is properly extracted, the ſize is to be introduced into the receiver by means of a pipe and proper cock, or by any other apparatus. When the ſize is admitted into the receiver it enters into the yarn and impregnates it very rapidly. To prevent the yarn from receiving any injury, the ſize muſt be introduced ſlowly, or the yarn packed in bags, &c. When the ſize enters the receiver, it cauſes the quantity of air which was not extracted to riſe to the top of the receiver. To prevent the yarn from riſing above the ſize, it muſt be faſtened down, or a lid be fixed within the receiver at a few inches from the top. If it be deſired to give a greater preſſure to the ſize, after it is admitted into the receiver, than that of the common atmoſphere, the communication between the receiver and the ſize veſſel muſt be cloſed by turning the cock, and then one end of a forcing-pump may be inſerted into the top of the receiver; and by means of it a quantity of condenſed air may be forced upon the ſurface of the ſize.

After the yarn has remained a few minutes in the receiver, it is to be placed in a thin cold ſize, to prevent its growing hard, until it undergoes the next common operation in the courſe of its manufacture. The ſize anſwers beſt when it is made thick, and introduced at or near the boiling temperature. The proceſs may be facilitated by heating the yarn, to any degree not exceeding that of boiling water. Mr. Marſland confines his invention for which he claims an excluſive privilege ſolely to the extraction of the air from a veſſel containing the cotton yarn, and applying the ſize to it, while the air is ſo extracted.

MR. THOMAS ROWNTREE'S (CHRISTCHURCH, SURREY), *for a new-invented Axle tree and Box for Carriages.*

The nature of this invention cannot be explained without the aid of figures; we can therefore do no more than make a reference to the ſpecification itſelf, and obſerve, that the advantages to be derived from this mode of conſtructing axle-trees and boxes with a mobile collar are ſaid to be ſafety in travelling, and much leſs draught to the horſes.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. GEORGE GREGORY has undertaken a New Cyclopædia, which is to be completed in twelve months; the whole making twelve parts, or two large and elegant quarto volumes, with one hundred copper-plates, by Mr. HEATH and Mr. PORTER. In his Proſpectus Dr. G. obſerves, that a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in a compendious form, ſufficiently copious without being prolix, accurate but not diffuſe, diveſted of all ſuperfluous matter, compreſſing rather than copying what has been done by others, and exhibiting a clear but conciſe view of the preſent ſtate of the various branches of human knowledge, has long been a moſt deſirable object to the Engliſh reader. The immediate advantages promiſed to the purchaſers are,

1ſt, That it will exhibit a compendium of all human knowledge, the more luminous becauſe cleared of all extraneous matter; rather practical than ſpeculative; and in which particular attention will be paid to the moſt uſeful branches.

2d. It will be of a convenient and comparatively portable ſize, calculated to lie on the table of every ſtudious perſon, as a book of conſtant reference.

3d. That it will be printed ſo as to correſpond with the quarto editions of Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary; and the poſſeſſors of both works will thus have, in four quarto volumes, and at a moderate expence, all the literary aid which the Engliſh ſtudent or reader can poſſibly require.

J. S. STEWART, Eſq. of Belfaſt, has a poem nearly ready for publication intitled the Pleaſures of Love.

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD is about to publiſh a ſecond edition of his Walk through Southampton, with large additions.

The Biſhop of LANDAFF is printing a new edition of his Apology for Chriſtianity, and his Apology for the Bible, in one volume octavo, to which he will add Two Sermons in Defence of Revealed Religion.

Dr. E. D. CLARKE has in the preſs a work intitled Mineralogy, or an eaſy and ſimple Method of arranging the Subſtances of the Mineral Kingdom into Claſſes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties, according to their Diſtribution on the Surface of the Globe.

DR. AIKIN has in the preſs, ſhortly to be publiſhed, a work intitled "Geographical Delineations, or a compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all Parts of the Globe." 2 vols. ſmall 8vo.

Mr. GLADWIN, of Bengal, the celebrated author of the Perſian Moonſhee, and other valuable Works on Eaſtern literature, has at length, after a laborious ſtudy of many years, and with the aſſiſtance of the moſt learned native Orientaliſts, completed his great Perſian Dictionary, which, beſides a multiplicity of words not to be found in Richardſon or Meninſki, contains above thirty thouſand words with examples, taken from the beſt poets and philological writers, the Jehangiri, Borhan Kata, and other dictionaries. From Mr. Gladwin's perfect knowledge of all the terms uſed in the courts of law, the diplomatic, civil, and military departments, this work will be found equally uſeful to the young cadet or writer going out to India, as to the critical ſtudent at home.

Mr. GLADWIN has alſo prepared for the preſs Illuſtrations of the Boſtan, Behariſtan, Ayar-daneſh, and the Letters of Abul'fuzl, adapted to the uſe of the ſtudents of Fort-William College; and he has begun to print the Guliſtan of Sadi, in the original Perſian, with a literal tranſlation, and a complete analyſis of every word, Arabic and Perſian, which occurs in that celebrated work. This will form a large quarto volume, and is printed at the Hindooſtannee preſs in Calcutta, a new fount of Arabic and Perſian types having been provided expreſsly for this publication.

Mr. SNAPE will ſhortly publiſh a Treatiſe on Practical Farriery, in which new methods of cure will be propoſed for ſome of the moſt formidable diſorders incident to horſes.

A work will ſoon appear by Mr. G. DYER, of Exeter, on the Reſtoration of the Ancient Modes of beſtowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain, in which nearly all the explanations given to theſe by Verſtegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlaſe, Whitaker, Pryce, Macpherſon, and other etymologiſts, are ſhewn to be unfounded.

Dr.

Dr. ANDERSON, of Madras, has published in the Madras Gazette the following Letter, which he had lately received from Manilla, announcing the formation of a Literary Society in that city :

"There is lately instituted here, under the immediate protection of Government, a Literary Society, to which they have done me the honour to appoint me Secretary. The intention of this Society is to produce a Journal every month, treating of the different branches of useful sciences of the Phillipine Islands, in order to encourage industry. Each will begin with an Historical Extract of these Islands since the commencement of their establishment by the Spaniards, drawn from the most approved authors on this subject, deprived of all superstition in the ancient relations. After that they will speak of the three kingdoms, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. Agriculture will occupy a great space; and commerce and industry will furnish the Journal with something upon navigation. A few sheets will be reserved for the remarkable events of every description which may have occurred, with observations on their different accidents. This is nearly the plan, which you will be able to judge more of by the Prospectus, which I shall have the honour of sending to you by the first opportunity, but it is at present in the press, and will not appear before the end of the month. The Society, wishing to acquire all the information and light which can tend to render their work more useful, and at the same time enter into a correspondence with the other different societies who are occupied by the same views, have requested me, and in particular the President, Don Domingo Goyena, to inform the Society at Madras of their intentions by this opportunity, until they can do it more formally by sending the Prospectus of their Journal. Not knowing any of the other members of this Society excepting you, Sir, I take the liberty to request you will engage the learned Members of your assembly in favour of this infant society,—*Friends of Luçonia*,—and engage them to admit with benevolence the request to enter into correspondence, and make known to this infant in the cradle their lights, their works, and, in fine, to assist it with their succour, that it may one day be enabled to tread in the steps of its masters. I cannot help being extremely flattered, Sir, by a commission which brings to my recollection a person of your merit; and which will often give me the opportunity to assure you of the sentiments of respect and high consideration with which

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your very humble and very

Manilla, obedient servant,

30th *Feb.* 1804. "J. M. DAYOT."

A Life of Mrs. CHAPONE will shortly appear, prefixed to a new edition of her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind.

A New Italian Dictionary for the Pocket will be published in a few days.

Mr. MORRISON, of Perth, has announced a new work, to be published in nine parts, making two handsome volumes in octavo, under the title of Bibliotheca Sacra, or a Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, explaining the various Terms, Doctrines, Histories, Characters, Ordinances, Institutions, Laws, Precepts, and Figures, in the Sacred Oracles; to be illustrated with a complete Set of entirely new Maps.

Professor SCOTT, of Aberdeen, is preparing a work for publication, intitled Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, tending to ascertain the Principles of Rational Logic.

Dr. COX has in the press a new edition of his Practical Observations on Insanity.

The late Dr. IRVING'S Essays, chiefly on chemical subjects, with some additional Essays by WILLIAM IRVINE, M. D. will shortly make their appearance.

The Rev. ROBERT FELLOWES has in the press a Body of Speculative and Practical Theology, 2 vols. 8vo.; likewise a volume of Poems, chiefly translated or imitated from the German Idylls and other works of Gesner.

The Rev. Mr. HARWOOD'S History of Litchfield, very much enlarged from his original design, will appear about Christmas.

Two volumes of Sermons of the late TIMOTHY KENRICK, of Exeter, are nearly ready for publication.

Dr. VALPY'S New Greek Grammar, written on the plan of his Latin Grammar, will be shortly published.

Mr. RICHARD WISTON, of Leicester, author of several useful Works on Agriculture and Gardening, is printing a Natural History of Strawberries, with the Improvements in their Cultivation.

J. C. DAVIE, Esq. has in the press, Travels in South America, in Letters addressed to the late Mr. Yorke, of Taunton Dean.

The following is a new method of preparing ceruse in the large way:—Take any quantity of lead-ashes, and dissolve them, by the aid of gentle heat, in a sufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid; filtrate the solution, and precipitate it by decanted chalk. The precipitate, washed and dried, gives the purest and most beautiful ceruse that can be seen.

Dr. THORNTON has lately recorded two instances of persons completely cured of consumption by means of the hydrazotic gas.

The

The Cow-Pox.—We had conceived that the value and importance of this great discovery had been now too generally felt to leave even for the audacity of empiricism any hope of achieving mischief from misrepresentation. Yet on a sudden some persons (whose authority in matters of truth and science in the metropolis, and among those who know them, is, thank God, at a very low ebb) have addressed the ignorant and unsuspecting in a manner as vulgar as their object is pernicious. They announce new diseases, the consequence of the cow-pox, and cases of variolous infection after vaccination; the whole or the chief part of which we take it upon ourselves to affirm never have had any existence except in their own malignant minds. It will be remembered that after Galileo had invented the telescope, and had actually communicated to the world the discoveries he had made with that instrument, certain persons, envious of his honours, undertook to demonstrate, and they actually called mathematics to their aid, that such an instrument as the telescope was an impossible thing, and consequently that all that Galileo had told them about Jupiter's Moons, the Phases of Venus, and the Spots in the Sun, were absolute falsehoods! One of these opponents of Galileo actually made an *incomplete* telescope, and thus endeavoured to prove to the eye-sight of those who listened to him, that Jupiter's Moons were not to be seen by any such instrument! Nothing can be more analogous to the state of the question relative to vaccination. Myriads of subjects in all the quarters of the world have been inoculated with vaccine matter for several years past, and this experience has left one concurring opinion of its uniform mildness and inoffensiveness, and of its efficacy as a preservative against the small-pox. Indeed there appears little doubt that, inasmuch *as this disease is not contagious*, the small-pox must in a few years be completely eradicated. A more important discovery certainly was never communicated to the human race; and it adds another wreath of glory to our country, that JENNER is an Englishman! It must be obvious, from the delicate circumstances and numerous qualifications which attend the process of inoculation generally, and of a new species in particular, that the opponents of the cow-pox need take no great credit for ingenuity, in availing themselves of some unfavourable results in the infancy of the practice, which at the same time are wholly unconnected with the salutariness or efficacy of the disease. That a human subject should have a particular disorder but once, is a point yet unexplained by the philosophy of medicine. The susceptibility to such diseases at one time rather than at another is also in a great measure unintelligible. These are parts of the *arcana* of nature, the knowledge of which would certainly be useful and desirable; but the practice of medicine may notwithstanding proceed to a certain degree without our understanding all the relations of cause and effect. Thus as matter of fact it was fortunately ascertained that we might choose *our time* for communicating the infection of small-pox, and consequently abate the virulence of that disease. This was a great discovery; but Dr. Jenner has carried it further. He has found out a substitute which is *uniformly* mild, which equally prevents the recurrence, and which at the same time *is not contagious*. The difficulty attending all inoculation is the same. Our imperfect knowledge of nature does not enable us to choose the exact moment of susceptibility; consequently many persons who have been inoculated for the small-pox, have imperfectly taken the disease, and have afterwards been the victims of a natural attack. Just so, many subjects may have been inoculated for the cow-pox who may not have been in the requisite state of susceptibility, and may consequently not have acquired protection. We must abandon inoculation altogether, and return to the miseries of the natural small-pox, or we must receive it with the slight disadvantage, that in one case out of many thousands we may be uncertain whether it operates as a sure preventive. This uncertainty, however, has no particular connection with vaccine inoculation. It opposes itself equally to variolous inoculation; and the same uncertain protection operates with equal force against the one as the other. Yet the cow-pox inoculation is *always* mild; so mild as not to be felt or perceived in the constitution, and the small-pox inoculation is *often* violent, and *not unfrequently* fatal! No person can hesitate to decide which to prefer. But there is another consideration of weight to him who knows his duty to society: that by inoculating for the small-pox he engenders and spreads a contagious disorder, while, on the contrary, the cow-pox is incommunicable except by means of artificial inoculation. It cannot however be necessary, at this time, to expatiate on the advantages of cow-pox inoculation, except so far as to repel the illiberal

illiberal conduct of its opponents. What can be the object of these persons but to excite the prejudices of the low and vulgar, when they talk of cow-mange, cow-pox evil, cow-pox gangrene, and other such nonsense? Do they not know that the people whom they address are sustained by *cow's flesh*, and that they drink the *milk* of *cows*, at the very time those animals are affected not only by the cow-pox, but by all the other diseases to which they are subject? If such scandalous opposition to a most salutary practice were the result of folly or prejudice alone, we might content ourselves with pitying the infatuation; but if, as may justly be suspected, from some of the artifices employed, it is founded on envy and mean self-interest, the public indignation cannot be more properly directed than against such mischievous delinquency. We hope, therefore, that on this occasion we shall not be considered as overstepping the bounds of our duty in appealing to the public judgment in so important a cause.

An Act of Parliament was obtained during the last session for powers to make *underneath the Thames* a communication, by means of a tunnel or archway, for foot-passengers, and a larger one for carriages. The site chosen for the opening of the foot-passage is a little to the west of the London Docks, on the north side, and in a line opposite at Rotherhithe.—The carriage-road is intended to be opened at or near the ancient horse-ferry at Limehouse and Rotherhithe. The recent establishment of the London Docks, West India Docks, East India Docks, and the Commercial Road, on the North side of the river, and of the Rotherhithe Dock, the Grand Surrey Canal, and the Dartford road, leading through Rotherhithe to London, on the south side, require a greater facility in passing from shore to shore than can be produced by a ferry.—To the foregoing noble and stupendous works the intended passages will be no less useful and important for the conveniences which they will produce, than for the singularity of the undertaking. Measures are taken for immediately entering upon the execution of the plan, under the direction of engineers of the highest reputation, who entertain no doubt whatever of accomplishing it.

In the usual construction of electrical machines the collecting-points are fixed, and by the least accidental motion are liable to scratch the glass; to obviate this inconvenience, Mr. Singer places the points in a cylindrical wire terminated by smooth wooden balls, the diameter of which is less than the length of the points. This wire is moveable on its axis, by means of a spring-socket annexed to the stem which enters the conductor. The points may be placed at any required elevation, so that the danger of scratching the glass is effectually obviated by the balls coming in contact while the points are kept at a small distance.

It has been publicly stated, that the eating the leaves of the bohea-tea has effected several striking cures in cases of a dropsical habit.

The following is a simple method of making tubes of elastic gum, or *caoutchoue*:—Split a stick of cane, and apply together again the split pieces, but with a slip of whalebone interposed between them. Cut the elastic gum into slips fit for twisting over the prepared cane, so as to cover it; then, by duly heating the surface of the cane covered with the *caoutchoue*, it will melt so as to form one piece; when cold, draw out the interposed whalebone from between the split cane, by which means the whole substance of the cane may be then readily withdrawn from under the covering, thus leaving the tube formed as desired.

M. Steven of Friedrichsham in Denmark, who is making the tour of Georgia, has formed in that country and in the regions bordering on the Caspian Sea a valuable collection of birds, plants, and in particular of insects, hitherto unknown, which he has sent home to his native country.

A new periodical work printed at Petersburg in the German language, intitled the Russian Mercury, contains the following interesting details concerning a scholar who conceived the design of writing a History of Russia, and whose perseverance in the prosecution of his object was truly extraordinary. This man, whose name was Sellius, lived at Petersburg about the middle of the last century. With a mind wholly intent on the plan he had formed, he began to study all the languages which might enable him to seek materials in the most authentic sources. He was indefatigable in his researches, and at length imagined that he had discovered in the convent of St. Alexander Newski at Petersburg a valuable collection of manuscripts and other documents relative to the subject. He accordingly sought the acquaintance of the superior, and after some time requested his permission to inspect the archives and the library of the convent. "Foreigners (replied the prelate), and you Germans in particular, make a point

point of publishing every thing; but our history is so black, and frequently so tragical, that we consider it our duty to throw over it an impenetrable veil. As to the manuscripts of which you speak, I have no knowledge of them; at least I can assure you that they are not in the convent you have mentioned." This reply, which would have discouraged any other, was on the contrary a fresh spur to Sellius. After several other attempts equally unsuccessful, he conceived the most extraordinary design that the love of letters and the passion for research ever produced. Finding it impossible to penetrate into this convent which contained the object of his most ardent desires, he again waited on the superior and declared that he felt himself most powerfully impelled to enter into the bosom of the Greek church; that he wished in consequence to abjure his religion, and to assume the religious habit in the abovementioned convent. The astonished prelate in vain remonstrated and detailed all the discouraging circumstances to which he would be subjected by the discipline of the order, which is one of the most rigid. Sellius persisted in his resolution; he assumed the habit, and, as it may be supposed, the fathers did not study to render his noviciate easy to him. He supported this severe trial, and as his whole attention seemed to be occupied with fasting and prayer, he at length dispelled the suspicions with which he was regarded, and obtained access to the library and the archives of the convent. From the magnitude of the sacrifice he had made, some idea may be formed of his disappointment when he found that they did not contain what he sought; but another discovery which he made at the same time somewhat diminished his chagrin. He ascertained that a great quantity of manuscripts had been taken from these archives and conveyed to several convents in the interior of the empire, the names of which were specified. These he carefully noted down.—He then repaired to the superior and requested his permission to make a pilgrimage, which he said he had been commanded to do by his patron, who appeared to him in a dream. To such a pious undertaking it was impossible to oppose any obstacles; he received the pontifical benediction, assumed the habit of a pilgrim, and set out to visit all the convents in the interior of the empire. Invariably faithful to his plan, every chapel, every miraculous image, received his homage; the reputation of his eminent piety every where preceded him; and whenever he ventured to approach the libraries and the archives of the convents that he visited, it was not without observing the greatest precautions. For so many sacrifices he often found himself amply compensated; but frequently his expectations were cruelly disappointed. He lost not a moment, he transcribed, compiled, and when it was impossible for him to make extracts, he had the address to prevail on the librarians, mostly ignorant men, to entrust him with the originals, and they even suffered him without hesitation to carry away the most valuable manuscripts. Sellius successively transmitted these precious gleanings to a trusty friend at Moscow, whom he had previously requested to procure for him a private place, were it even a cellar, in which on his arrival he might without fear of surprise enjoy the fruit of so many painful researches. On hearing that the whole had arrived in safety, he hastened to Moscow and shut himself up for six whole weeks in a kind of cellar, because he thought himself secure in no other situation. There engaged night and day in digesting, transcribing, and analysing, he scarcely allowed himself a few hours for repose. When he had at length exhausted his manuscripts, he issued from his tomb and returned to his convent, where he intended to begin the great work for which he had been collecting materials; but his health being impaired by the extreme fatigue and labour of the last six weeks in particular, he was totally unable to proceed with it. He soon afterwards fell sick, was obliged to keep his bed, and perceiving that his end was approaching, he wrote to a friend of his at Petersburg, to whom he bequeathed all the papers that should be found in his cell after his death: but when the latter appeared to take possession of this legacy the superior replied, "Don't you know that a religious has no property, and consequently cannot make any bequest? Besides, your friend has not left any papers."

A society is instituted at Bombay, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting the farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners, of the Asiatic nations. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, who was elected president, delivered a very eloquent discourse on the occasion.

MARIA PAULOWNA, Grand Duchess of Russia, has, much to her honour, undertaken the care of the two sons left by the celebrated poet Schiller.

The

The third and fourth volumes of the Works of the late KING of SWEDEN have juſt appeared at Stockholm. This collection, publiſhed by his ſon, will be the moſt durable monument that can be erected to his memory.

At Teflis, a public academy has been lately opened under the direction of ALEXEI PETRIEF, who is converſant in the Ruſſian language, and who has made conſiderable progreſs in the fine arts. Every means are employed by the Ruſſian government to render the Georgians acquainted with the language, and familiar with the manners of the Ruſſians. A number of Ruſſian books have already been tranſlated into the Georgian language; and, in return, the romances of SERGEI FINOGWELL, and the works of other Georgians, have been tranſlated into Ruſſian.

The new Calendar of France is aboliſhed by a decree of the Senate, and the Gregorian Calendar reſtored, according to which all dates will be expreſſed after the firſt of January, 1806.

M. VENTENAT, charged by Madame Bonaparte with making known to the public all the new ſpecies of the garden of Malmaiſon, has conſecrated to her the Joſephina, originally from New Holland, and near akin to the *digitalia*, and the *pedalia*.

M. DE BEAUVOIS (another French botaniſt) has dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon, a tree of the country of Oware, in Africa, diſtinguiſhed by its ſplendour, and the ſize and ſingularity of its flower.

M. PERON has communicated to the National Inſtitute two obſervations in regard to the natural hiſtory of man. The firſt relates to the celebrated apron of the Hottentot women; denied by ſome, and differently deſcribed by others. M. Peron proves that it is an excreſcence, which forms one of the characters of a particular race, known under the name of the Boſchieſmen. The other obſervation relates to the ſtrength of ſavages. A number of experiments made by Regnier's Dynamometer, has ſhown that they are weaker, *cæteris paribus*, than people of civilized nations.

A ſociety in France has propoſed as a prize poem, a queſtion on the influence of women on public opinion, and on the means of directing that influence to general utility.

A new aquatic inſect has been lately diſcovered, whoſe principal food is tadpoles.

A thick rampart has been diſcovered in the territory called the Margraviate of Anſpach, which extends from the foot of the higheſt hills in the country to the Rhine; and is ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Romans, to ſtop or prevent the incurſions of the Germans.

M. ROSE has diſcovered a new vegetable ſubſtance in the root of elecampane, a concentrated decoction of which, after ſtanding ſome hours, depoſits a white powder, appearing, at firſt ſight, like ſtarch, but differing from it in its principles. This ſubſtance is inſoluble in cold water, but diſſolves in boiling water. On mixing the ſolution of the white powder with an equal quantity of alkohol, the mixture is at firſt clear, but in a little time the powder ſeparates in the form of a tumid white ſediment, leaving the fluid above it tranſparent. When thrown on burning coals, the white powder melts like ſugar and evaporates, diffuſing a white, thick, pungent ſmoke, with a ſmell of burnt ſugar. By dry diſtillation a brown empyreumatic acid is obtained from this powder. The nitric acid transforms the powder into malic and oxalic acid, and when uſed in great exceſs into acetic acid. From theſe phenomena it is inferred that this farinaceous powder, extracted from elecampane root, is neither ſtarch, nor gum, but a peculiar vegetable ſubſtance holding a middle rank between the two. It may exiſt in many other vegetables, and perhaps ſeveral products hitherto conſidered as ſtarch are of the ſame nature as this farina.

LALANDE'S medal for the beſt aſtronomical work, has been adjudged by the National Inſtitute to M. HARDING, for his diſcovery of the laſt new planet. That able aſtronomer has been appointed to the direction of the Obſervatory at Gottingen.

MASLOUSKY, a Poliſh clock-maker, has exhibited at Berlin a new muſical inſtrument, called a Koeliſon. It conſiſts of a ſound board, on which the uſual ſyſtem of wires of the piano are fixed. Between theſe wires are ſmall wooden cylinders, which being put into motion, communicate their vibrations to the wires. The tones are ſaid to be ſo ſoft and enchanting that the harmonica does not equal them; the forte and piano are given in every imaginable gradation, and the whole effect is ſurprizing.

Count MOUSSIN POUSCHKIN has diſſolved both the red lead ſpar and chromate of ſilver in nitric acid, by adding a little

ſugar the moment the acid is poured on, and promoting the action by gentle heat. The ſpar then requires only five or ſix parts of acid, the chromate of ſilver ſtill leſs. Nitrous acid gas is evolved, and the ſolution of the former is of an amethyſt colour, of the latter a garnet red, without the leaſt trace of green either by reflection or refraction.

Dr. Valli having left a pound of ſoup in which were twelve or fifteen grains of red precipitate, expoſed to the open air for four months, found it exhibited no ſign of putrefaction. He repeated the experiment for a month in the height of ſummer, with the ſame effect.

M. Van Mons has found broth keep for many years by means of a few grains of mercury in the ſtate of oxide and citrate. Nitrate of ſilver has long been conſidered as the moſt powerful of antiſeptics, and thoſe of gold and mercury are equally ſo. Oxigenated muriate of potaſh retarded the putrefaction of ſtrong ſoup ſeveral days, and ultimately put a ſtop to it at a certain point. Very dilute nitric acid, and oxigenated muriatic acid preſerved ſoup for ſeveral months.

The Military Society of Berlin has printed the fourth volume of its Memoirs. The number of copies taken off does not exceed that of the members of the Society, which is compoſed of two hundred officers of all ranks, and is under the immediate patronage of the king.

The celebrated Voss, the tranſlator of Homer and Virgil into the German language, a poet equally diſtinguiſhed for his lyrical and paſtoral compoſition, is about to leave Jena and to remove to Heidelberg, where he will receive a penſion of 1000 florins from the Elector of Baden, in return for which he will only be expected to give his advice when aſked. He likewiſe retains the penſion he before received from the Duke of Oldenburg.

Some workmen lately employed in digging a cellar fifteen feet deep near the gates of Stuttgard, diſcovered ſome bones and teeth of the elephant. The largeſt is ſix feet in length. About a century ago a diſcovery was made at Kannſtadt, about three miles from Stuttgard, of the ſkeletons of fourteen elephants, which appeared to be of different ſpecies from that which at preſent exiſts. Near theſe elephants' bones were likewiſe found ſome belonging to the rhinoceros. It is hoped that the reſearches for which orders have been given by the Elector may be productive of farther diſcoveries.

M. Horstig, author of Travels in the Hartz, which he has embelliſhed with engravings of ſcenery from drawings by himſelf, has been preſented by the Duke of Brunſwick with a ſervice of porcelain, on which the prince has cauſed the ſame landſcapes to be painted. A French tranſlation of M. Horſtig's Travels has been announced.

Dr. Faust, in conjunction with Dr. Hunold, of Caſſel, will ſpeedily publiſh a work, in which they will demonſtrate that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the inſtruments of ſurgery ought to be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be uſed; by which method the pain of the ſubject operated upon will always be diminiſhed. In the ſame work it is recommended to make all inſtruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation. Theſe two precautions have already been practiſed in certain caſes, and with certain inſtruments.

A dictionary of the language of Angola or Bunda, with an explanation of all the words in Portugueſe, has been publiſhed at Liſbon. No dictionary of that language previouſly exiſted. It was printed for the benefit of the Portugueſe, who have commercial relations with the ſettlements poſſeſſed by that country on the coaſt of Angola.

The Celtic Academy at Paris, at one of its late meetings, ſubmitted to the teſt an ingenious contrivance of one of its members, which communicates the faculty of correſponding and converſing with perſons of whoſe language you are entirely ignorant, without any preliminary ſtudy, without expence, without embarraſſment, or the leaſt mental exertions. It was tried by twenty-five academicians on the European languages, and this trial demonſtrated, that, by means of this diſcovery, a perſon may travel wherever he pleaſes without an interpreter, that he may aſk for every thing he wants, converſe on every kind of ſubject intereſting to a traveller, and even expreſs metaphyſical ideas. This proceſs is intended to be made public.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Duſſeldorf is about to be regulated on a better and more extenſive plan. The number of its profeſſors is to be augmented. M. Schaffer, a young architect already known by ſeveral works relating to his art, and a Plan he has recently publiſhed for a monument of Luther, is appointed Profeſſor of Architecture.

A moſt

A moſt extraordinary hypotheſis has been made by M. WITTE, a German writer, relative to the origin of the pyramids of Egypt, and the ruins of Palmyra. The pyramids, according to this gentleman, are nothing but the effects of certain volcanic eruptions, and the relics of certain revolutions of our globe, with which we are unacquainted. This he pretends to prove by a two fold analogy, namely, by the relations which certain monuments at Perſepolis, Palmyra, &c. have to each other, and their reſemblance to volcanic productions as well in general as individually. He quotes Deſmareſt and Faujas de Saint Fond; he endeavours to ſupport his aſſertions by the column of baſaltes of Rochemaure, the red rock of Landriar, in the Velay, the wall of baſaltes of Mount Janjeac, in the Vivarais, &c. With regard to the exterior conſtruction and interior form of the pyramids, he enters into the moſt minute details, and reconciles them all to his hypotheſis. He makes every thing, not excepting even the labyrinth, the catacombs, the inſcriptions; the entire ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, are the reſults of volcanic exploſions, or ſome revolution of the globe; and the lake Mœris is nothing but the mouth by which the volcanoes formerly belched forth fire and flames. In a ſecond work, publiſhed by M. WITTE, in defence of his hypotheſis, he proves that, with great learning and a ſpirit of reſearch, it is poſſible to defend a great abſurdity with much ingenuity. He goes ſo far as to maintain, that if the pyramids are not of baſaltes, and if it were poſſible to prove that they are not a volcanic production, ſtill his hypotheſis would not be overturned; that, to deſtroy it, it would be neceſſary to demonſtrate that theſe pyramids are not actually a production of nature. He adds, it muſt not be forgotten that he has judged in this inſtance only by analogy; that is, by the reſemblance of the ſame cauſes to the ſame effects, without confining himſelf to geological or mineralogical proofs.

The catalogue of the Leipzig Eaſter fair conſiderably exceeds that of laſt year. Eaſter, it is true, took place a fortnight later than in 1804, and during that period the preſſes were undoubtedly not idle, ſo that the number of works that would be announced as ready for delivery was expected to ſurpaſs that of the preceding year; but probably no perſon would have ſuſpected that this difference could amount to 1092. This obſervation relates only to works in German and in Latin printed in Germany. The total number of works in thoſe languages, comprized in this catalogue, is 3787, that of works in foreign languages 313, making a total of 4100. The number of booklellers who furniſhed articles for this fair amounts to 380, of whom there are very few who have not publiſhed at leaſt one or two new works.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Thorough-Baſs ſimplified, or the whole Theory and Practice of Thorough-Baſs laid open to the meaneſt Capacity. By Joſeph Corfe. 10s. 6d.

THIS uſeful work embraces all the principal points neceſſary to the attention of the young ſtudent in thorough-baſs. The method of inſtruction adopted by Mr. Corfe is the moſt eaſy and familiar that we have yet met with, and derives much advantage from the ſimplicity of the language and examples by which the nature and origin of the ſeveral chords and figures are explained, as well as from the judicious ſelection of exerciſes from Handel, Corelli, Geminiani, Tartini, Sacchini, and other great maſters. It is true that we have abundant elaborate and learned treatiſes on thorough-baſs; but we were ſtill in want of a work of the nature and upon the plan of the preſent; a work accommodated to the uſe of amateurs, and calculated, by its free and lucid ſtyle, not only to facilitate the progreſs of the pupil as far as it goes, but to tempt him further into that knowledge without a certain portion of which muſic can never be produced, well performed, or properly enjoyed.

Purcell's, or the Welſh Ground, with One Hundred Variations for the Grand Piano-Forte, written for the Improvement of the Finger; by W. Howgill, of Whitehaven. 3s.

Theſe variations are, for the moſt part, written with judgment and ſpirit, and cannot

not fail to improve the finger of the young practitioner. Mr. Howgill has, with equal care, attended to the execution of both hands, and arranged the whole with a judgment which bespeaks patient and mature consideration. We are, we must confess, very partial to the old variations of this *Ground*, but, nevertheless, are disposed to acknowledge considerable attraction and utility in the present publication.

The celebrated March performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Band, with the greatest Applause, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed and dedicated to Colonel Thomas Gaitskill, by W. P. R Cope. 2s.

This march is conceived with spirit, and *scored* with a respectable degree of judgment. The introduction of the *minor* of the original key, as a relief to the principal subject, is judicious, as also the rolling bass given to the bassoon. The composer has attached to the composition a pianoforte part, which by practitioners in general will be found useful.

A new Overture (No. 12) for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the much-admired Air of "O listen to the Voice of Love." Composed, and dedicated to Miss Eliza Dent, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

This overture is pleasing in all its movements, which are happily variegated, and yet possess unity of design and consistency of effect. The strains are five in number, of which the adopted air forms the fourth, and with much grace and sweetness introduces the ear to the concluding gavot.

"Poor Mary;" sung by Miss Tyrer. Harmonized and dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire, by Louis Jansen. 1s. 6d.

"Poor Mary," the words of which are written by Captain Roberts, is an affecting little ballad, and has been deservedly received at Drury-lane Theatre with considerable applause. Ladies whose voices are not of extensive compass will find themselves much accommodated by the limits to which the composer has confined this melody.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Howard, by L. Hoberecht. 6s.

We find in these sonatas many brilliant and striking passages. The movements are, indeed, every where elegant, and, for the most part, peculiarly animated. The notes are so commodiously disposed for the hand, as to obviate even the danger of false fingering; and those who practise this set of sonatas with care, will not fail to derive from them much improvement.

"Good Morning," an Answer to Mr. Moore's Ballad of "Good Night," for the Piano-forte, by August Voight. The Words by Fred. Bryan. 2s.

The melody of this song is delicate and attractive. A certain light, airy effect pervades the whole, that very happily enforces the sense of the words. The bass, on the whole, is well chosen, and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten the pleasure of the ear.

"The Maid of Lodi," a favourite Ballad; arranged as a Rondo by Augustus Voight. 1s.

The familiarity and prettiness of its digressive matter will greatly recommend this little publication. The original air is ingeniously ramified and embellished, and the whole is so blended as to produce a uniform and attractive effect.

"The Orphan Boy," a favourite Song; sung by Master Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s.

The air of the "Orphan Boy," the violoncello accompaniment to which was so charmingly executed at Vauxhall Gardens by Mr. Eley, is pathetically expressive, and does credit both to the taste and feeling of this favourite composer of ballad melody.

"The Orphan Girl;" a celebrated pathetic Ballad, written by Miss Beetham; the Music by T. Purday. 1s.

Ease and nature pervade the melody of this ballad, and give it that simple and affecting character demanded by the subject of the words. The whole air is so susceptible of an accompaniment, and would have derived so much aid from such an addition, that we are sorry Mr. Purday did not give it that advantage.

A favourite Irish Air, with Variations; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte by S. Hale. 1s.

The variations given to this air are of a slight but pleasing texture, and will be found very suitable to the practice of juvenile performers, among whom we do not doubt of its becoming a favourite.

Upon the merits of Dr. Busby's chaste and classical music in the new Melo-Drama, now performing with so much applause at Covent Garden Theatre, we shall give our comments as soon as it is published.

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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3. Hiſtorical pictures and landſcapes to be the preferable ſubjects of premiums and of purchaſes for the gallery; but other works of the above-mentioned artiſts to be admiſſible, if deemed worthy.

4. A preference to be given to ſuch pictures as have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

5. The funds to be derived from benefactions,—from annual ſubſcriptions,—from ſmall fees on reception of the pictures,—and commiſſions on the ſale of them.

6. The members of the eſtabliſhment to be admitted in ſeven different claſſes. 1. Benefactors of one hundred guineas or more in one ſum. 2. Benefactors of thirty guineas in one ſum. 3. Annual ſubſcribers of five guineas or more. 4. Benefactors of thirty guineas in one ſum. 5. Annual ſubſcribers of three guineas. 6. Benefactors of ten guineas in one ſum. 7. Annual ſubſcribers of one guinea a year. Theſe rules are followed by ſeveral others relative to the admiſſion of ſubſcribers, &c. and it is ſtated that benefactors of one hundred guineas or upwards, ſhall have the ſame privileges as the others in perpetuity, and be the hereditary patrons of the eſtabliſhment; and out of that body the preſident and treaſurer is to be annually elected; the whole to be under the government of a committee conſiſting of fifteen directors. It is further ſtated, that the reception fees on pictures that are exhibited, ſhall be in proportion to the ſize of the picture, and not to its intrinſic value; and that the commiſſion on the ſale is to be one ſhilling in the pound; and that the rooms are to be ſhut up during the time of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Several of our firſt rate artiſts, among whom, we have heard, are Sir Wm. Beechey and Mr. Weſtall, are preparing pictures for this inſtitution; and Mr. James Ward, No. 6, Newman-ſtreet, by the advice of the Marquis of Stafford, (who gave him fifty guineas for the original ſketch,) exhibits the picture of *The Lyboya Serpent* ſeizing its prey; the ſize of which is upwards of twelve feet by nine. The ſame artiſt has lately painted for Lord Somerville, two landſcapes, compriſing very picturesque views, taken from part of his lordſhip's eſtate in Somerſetſhire; alſo, two dogs and a puppy, of the Dalmatian breed, the property of Captain Baſſet; this is painted in the manner of Hondius, and is a moſt ſpirited performance. From ſeeing a very capital picture of a White Horſe by Vandyke, in the

the royal collection, Mr. Ward has been induced to paint in imitation of the manner a portrait of *Adonis*, his Majesty's favourite Hanoverian Charger; and we have seldom seen so correct and spirited a production. Mr. Ward is now engaged in painting several pictures for the Duke of Bedford, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, &c. He occasionally engraves, and is now engaged in a mezzotinto of the present Bishop of Gloucester, from Lawrence, which promises to be a very superior print.

For his Italian views, Mr. Freebairne has been long pre-eminent: the poetic taste with which they are conceived; the appropriate character with which they are delineated; and the classic purity with which they are coloured, entitles them to a high rank with all men of taste. His right to this character is displayed in some pictures now in his painting-room. One of them is a view of the Bay of Naples, with the promontory of Pausillipo, in which was situated Virgil's Academy; the Port of Civita Vecchia; the Vale of Tempe, and a scene in the environs of Delphi. To shew that he can give to English scenery its appropriate graces, he has painted some English views; a view on the Thames near Marlow, which he has lately completed, is in an admirable style; it is a morning scene, with the boats, barges, and craft going off; the water, painted in a beautiful transparent manner, with English barges, English boats, and English figures.

Mr. Nollekins, whose taste and talents in his profession of a sculptor, are so well known, that it is not necessary for the writer of this article to enumerate them. Mr. Nollikins, whose female figures have been remarked for elegance and grace, has just finished two statues of Venus, as large as life, and extremely beautiful. In one of them, she is represented as putting on her sandal; in the other, adjusting her hair. He has also finished a new bust of Mr. Fox. Of the old bust, it is a remarkable circumstance, and exhibits a singular proof of the popularity of the original, as well as of the merit of the sculptor, that Mr. Nollekins has carved in stone, fifteen, at one hundred guineas each, for the following distinguished personages. The late Empress of Russia, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Northumberland, Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Moira, Lord Townshend, Lord Holland, Duke of Bedford, Lord William Russel, Mr. Byng, Mr. Baker, the East India Company, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Lord St. Vincent, Mr. Long, &c. &c. He has in hand, a monumental statue of the late Mr. Townley, the proprietor of the capital collection of statues, which are to be removed to the British Museum. The above is to be erected in the chancel of the Church at Burnley, county of Lancaster, which was built by some of Mr. Townley's family.

The Battle of Agincourt, painted by Josiah Boydell, Esq. Engraved by Wm. Leney. Size 31 *by* 25. *Price* 2*l.* 2*s.*

This print is copied from one of the pictures which the late worthy alderman presented to the Council-chamber at Guildhall; and a more popular subject, the gentleman who painted it, could not have selected. The reverence with which Englishmen have almost invariably contemplated an heroic character, has thrown a lustre round the name of our fifth Henry, which has been rendered still more brilliant by the drama of Shakespeare; and we all feel inclined to glory in this battle, from the courage displayed in the combat, rather than any advantages obtained by the victory; for in this engagement, as well as those of Cressy and Poictiers, the energy, firmness, and intrepidity which our countrymen so eminently displayed during the action, was strongly contrasted by the relaxation of all their efforts, and neglect of every advantage they might have obtained, after they became masters of the field. It is however a very interesting subject and well delineated. It is dedicated to Lord Wodehouse.

The Thatcher. G. Morland pinxt. 1795. *Wm. Ward sculpt. Published by Morland, Dean-street, Soho. January,* 1806.

To say that this simple subject is treated in the very best style of that most eccentric artist the late George Morland, is giving it very high praise, and to that praise it is entitled; the print, which is in mezzotinto, is an admirable copy, extremely well engraved.

Christ taken down from the Cross. From an original picture in the possession of M. Bryan, Esq. C. W. E. Dietricy pinxt. James Ward, painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales, sculpt. Published by Ward, Newman-street.

This is a print of extraordinary merit: the effect is uncommonly rich and fine, and the manner of the master admirably preserved; it is in mezzotinto.

The

The Rev. Wm. Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, and Prebendary of Salisbury, from a picture (the only one) painted in the year 1781, in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Gilpin, to whom this plate is dedicated. H. Walton, Eſq. pinxt. G. Clint ſculpt.

The high eſtimation in which this worthy and very ingenious clergyman's name was held for a very long life, will neceſſarily give a circulation to this little memorial of his countenance, which bears a very ſtrong reſemblance to the original, as the countenance is animated, and the general effect intereſting; conſidered as a whole, it is a very well engraved mezzotinto. There is a very good buſt of Mr. Gilpin by Garrard.

Mr. Kemble. M. A. Shee pinxt. W. Sharp ſculpt.

Mr. Sharp is now become a veteran in line-engraving, and we have long conſidered him as holding a very high rank in his profeſſion. His print of *The Doctors of the Church*, though not quite equal to Jachim's Freiis', does him great honour; and his little engraving of *Zenobia*, is in the very firſt rank of the arts. It is therefore with regret that we ſpeak unfavourably of the print now before us; but it is engraved in ſo coarſe and violent a ſtyle; lines ſo obtruſive, ſo overwhelming, and ſo deſtructive of all the principles of ſcience, that it may be cited as an everlaſting canon of *The Bathos* in engraving. On the whole, we think that Mr. Sharp could have engraved a better print from Mr. Shee's picture; for Mr. Shee is a great painter, and has lately proved his right to the title of a great poet alſo, as his "Rhymes on Art, with Notes, &c." diſplay a ſtrong judgment united with a vigorous imagination, and breathing all the inſpiration of genuine poetry. With a ſpirit that entitles him to the thanks of every Britiſh artiſt, he ſupports the dignity of his profeſſion, and vindicates the honour of this country by repelling the inſolent inſinuation of Abbé Winckelmann, and ſome other foreign critics, who, conſidering the mind of man as they would a hot-houſe plant, almoſt expreſsly aſſert, that this iſland is in a latitude too far north for the production or culture of genius. This ridiculous abſurdity Mr. Shee indignantly ſtigmatizes in moſt animated lines.

It is intended that all the capital pictures which are at preſent ſcattered in the different royal palaces, ſhould be concentrated at Windſor Caſtle, which is now fitting up for their reception, and where it is intended they ſhould be arranged under the immediate direction of his Majeſty.

When Mr. Holloway has finiſhed the engraving of *The Cartoons*, the original pictures will be ſent to Windſor Caſtle, where a place is already allotted to them.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1805.

CONTINENTAL WAR.

IT will be proper, at the commencement of a war, to put our readers in poſſeſſion of an abridged account of the ſeveral manifeſtoes, and other official correſpondence, which have iſſued from the contending powers previouſly to actual hoſtilities. This will be a ſort of key to the ſubſequent conduct of the ſeveral ſtates engaged in warfare, and in our ſubſequent Numbers we ſhall not fail to record the actual progreſs that is made in this important conteſt.

The firſt of theſe papers, in point of time, is the declaration of Talleyrand, delivered the 13th of Auguſt. The moſt material part of this official document is that which expreſſes the ſentiments of the French Court with reſpect to Ruſſia, England, and Pruſſia. Of Ruſſia the declaration ſays, "Inſtead of being deſirous of peace, ſhe finds her intereſt only in war, and founds on its renovation hopes which ſhe in vain endeavours to conceal. For a twelvemonth paſt, the French Emperor has received nothing but inſults from the Ruſſian Cabinet. Being thus attacked in his honour, he has no longer any thing to expect or require of Ruſſia."

With regard to England, it proceeds—"It cannot be hoped that ſuch a power will liſten to the advice of moderation and juſtice. The voice of perſuaſion will here avail nothing. The Court of ——— will not think of peace till it has loſt all hope of ſetting the continent in flames, and covering Italy with blood and carnage."—"Pruſſia has declared at all times, that ſhe will in no caſe enter into any hoſtile project againſt France." The declaration concludes with calling on Auſtria for the aſſurance of her neutrality. "A peace

will then be the desire and hope of England, and the treaty of Amiens will be restored before the month of January. *The crowns of France and Italy will then be separated for ever.*"

The declaration of the 13th of August is followed by another of Talleyrand's of the 16th, the substance of which is to demand that the Austrian army in the Tyrol shall be reduced to the peace establishment.

These declarations were delivered to the Austrian minister; but before any answer was returned from the Court of Vienna, the Russian minister, on the 31st of August, delivered the declaration of his sovereign to the French minister at Vienna. This exhibits the fixed and inflexible resolution of Russia to enforce her claim by war, or, if submitting to a negotiation, to maintain a state of armed truce while the articles are pending. From this able and manly document it appears that the Emperor considers himself as under the solemn obligation of rescuing the states of Europe from French predominance, and of affording them an immediate and effectual resistance. He will not recommence the negociation, under any circumstance, until he has placed himself in a situation to be enabled to assist his allies at the moment when they may be attacked. For this purpose he has caused two armies, of 50,000 men each, to march through Gallicia to the Danube, as a measure of precaution, in order to continue the support of a powerful army of observation, with the negociations for peace; which army will be in a situation to prevent all farther aggressions during the period of pacification.

We now come to the declaration of the Court of Vienna, in which the object of the war is distinctly stated.

Declaration of the Court of Vienna to the French Court; transmitted on the 3d of September, 1805.

"The Court of Vienna yields, without delay, to the request which the Emperor of France has made of a categorical explanation respecting the motive of its preparations.—The Court of Vienna has no other motive than that of maintaining peace and friendship with France, and securing the general tranquillity of the Continent. It has no other wish than that the Emperor of the French may entertain corresponding sentiments.

"The maintenance of peace, however, between the two States does not merely consist in their not attacking each other. It depends, not less, in reality, on the fulfilment of those treaties on which peace is founded. That power which transgresses in so essential a point, and refuses to attend to the reclamations to which such a conduct gives rise, is as much the aggressor as if it openly and unjustly attacked the other party.

"The peace between Austria and France was founded upon the Treaty of Luneville. One of the articles of that treaty stipulated and guaranteed the independence of the Italian, Helvetic, and Batavian Republics, and left them at liberty to chuse their own governments. Any measures, therefore, which tend to compel these states to chuse a government, constitution, or sovereign, otherwise than according to their free will, or otherwise than is consistent with the maintenance of a real political independence, is a breach of the peace of Luneville, and it is the duty of Austria to complain of such a violation.

"The maintenance of general tranquillity requires that each power should confine itself within its own frontiers, and respect the rights and independence of other states, whether strong or weak. That tranquillity is troubled, when any power appropriates to herself a right of occupation, protection, or influence, when that right is neither founded on the laws of nations or on treaties; when she speaks after peace of the right of conquest; when she employs force and menaces to prescribe laws to her neighbours, and compels them to sign treaties of alliance, concession, subjugation, or incorporation, at her will; when she, above all, in her own journals, attacks every sovereign, one after another, with language offensive to their dignity; when, finally, she sets herself up as an arbitress to regulate the common interests of nations, and wishes to exclude every other state from taking any part in the maintenance of tranquillity and the balance of power. One she would exclude, because it is too distant; another, because it is separated by an arm of the sea from the continent; and evading an answer to the remonstrances of the powers nearest the danger, assembles troops on their frontiers, and threatens them with a rupture if they place themselves in a state of defence.

"Under such circumstances, it becomes necessary for other powers to arm, to support each other, and to join in maintaining their own, and the general security. Thus the military preparations of the Court of Vienna are provoked by the preparations of France, as well as by her neglect of all means of securing and maintaining a true peace, and future tranquillity.

"All Europe knows the sincerity of the wish for peace which his Imperial Majesty has displayed, and the punctuality wherewith he has fulfilled the obligations of the Treaty of Luneville; that sincerity cannot fail to be recognized in the great concessions made in consequence of the injurious extension given to that treaty in Germany, and in the not less great moderation with which his

Imperial

Imperial Majesty has conducted himself on the first departure of the French Republic from that treaty, in respect to the concerns of the other Republics. While these changes were ascribed to the necessity of securing from all danger the disclosure of the plans for the restoration of monarchial government in France, his Majesty made no difficulty to recognize the state of things which, towards the end of the year 1802, was established in Italy. His Majesty's confidence in the views of the First Consul was confirmed by the obligations which the latter owed to the Italian Republic in his character of President, by his frequent and solemn assurances, before and after his elevation to the Imperial dignity, that he was far from entertaining any plans of farther aggrandisement or of encroachment on the independence of the Italian States;—in fine, by the pledges which he had given to the Emperor of Russia, particularly with respect to the indemnification of the King of Sardinia, and the general arrangement of the affairs of Italy.

"All these considerations concurred in exciting and cherishing in his Majesty's bosom the hope that the consolidation of the new Empire of the French would speedily bring back the policy and proceedings of government to a system of deportment compatible with the balance of power and the safety of Europe, and some time after, when the first reports of new meditated changes in the States of Lombardy, induced the ambassador from the Court of Vienna, at Paris, to demand explanations upon this subject; his Majesty, by the official assurance communicated in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, was confirmed in his hopes that the Italian Republic would not be united with France, and that no innovation should take place which might prove injurious to its political independence.

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French had made a pacific overture to the King of England, in terms which pretended to preclude the latter from the right of taking any concern in the important interests of the continent. This restriction, combined with the relations existing between the King of England and the Court of St. Petersburgh, induced his Britannic Majesty to have recourse to the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Notwithstanding the suspension of all official relations with France, his Majesty did not hesitate to employ his mediation, to dispatch an ambassador for that purpose, and to make application to the sovereign of France to furnish him with passports.

"The hopes, however, to which these pacific steps gave birth, speedily vanished. At the very moment when the requisite passports were transmitted to the Russian negociator, to enable him to proceed on his journey to France, fresh attacks were made on the political existence of other independent States in Italy. From that instant the Emperor Alexander conceived that his character must have been compromised as a mediator. On the other hand French armies were rapidly assembled in Italy, without any regard to the promises given that no military preparations should take place in that country. An encampment of thirty thousand men in the plain of Marengo was speedily followed by another encampment of forty thousand men on the frontiers of the Tyrol and Austro-Venetian provinces. His Majesty thus found himself under the necessity of providing, without delay, for his own safety. He was now convinced that his pacific, friendly, and moderate sentiments were not met by such sentiments on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, as to permit him any longer to neglect taking the necessary measures for asserting his just rights, and maintaining the dignity of his empire.

"This is the cause of his present armament. The same dispositions, however, which made his Majesty so anxious to avoid a recurrence to such measures, have also determined their precise object. The Emperor arms not with hostile views; he arms not to operate a diversion against a landing in England. Besides, the execution of this descent, after two years menaces, does not seem to be exactly calculated for the moment when France provokes Austria and Russia, by enterprizes which have no relation whatever to the quarrel with Great Britain. The Emperor arms for the maintenance of the peace existing between him and France. He arms for the maintenance of those pacific stipulations without which his peace would become illusory, and to attain that just equipoise which depends on the moderation of all the powers interested, and which is calculated to secure the balance and the permanent tranquillity of Europe.

"The step by which his Majesty has at the same time invited all the courts interested to renew the negotiations which have been broken off, is directed to the same object.—The unexpected rejection which his interposition has experienced on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, does not prevent him from renewing that invitation.

"He has been more fortunate in his application to the Emperor Alexander. This monarch, who fills so honourable and distinguished a place in the senate of the powers of Europe, whose equality and general prosperity form the object of his constant solicitude, testifies in the answer which he has transmitted, and which is here annexed [*vide supra*], a similar wish with that of his Majesty, for the conclusion of a just and moderate arrangement. He is also convinced of the necessity of an eventful armament; and, on account of the distance which he has to pass, in order to support the cause of justice and the issue of his moderation, he feels it to be his duty to cause a part of his troops to advance, for the purpose of conferring on the said mediation all the importance and all

the effect which are worthy of so great a power.

"As a demonstration of the rectitude of the sentiments entertained by the two Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, it is hereby formally declared in the name of both:—

"That they are ready to enter into a negotiation with France, for maintaining the peace of the Continent on the most moderate terms which are compatible with the general tranquillity and security:

"That, whatever shall be the issue of the negotiations, and even should the commencement of hostilities become unavoidable, they at the same time pledge themselves to abstain from every proceeding tending to interfere with the internal concerns of France! or to alter the state of possession, and the legally-existing relations in the German Empire; or, in the slightest degree, to injure the rights or interests of the Ottoman Porte, the integrity of whose dominions they are, on the contrary, prepared to defend to the utmost of their power.

"Finally, that the sentiments of Great Britain are conformable with those herein expressed, and that she has displayed the same moderate disposition for the restoration of peace between her and France.

"His Majesty hopes that this sincere and frank declaration will serve to remove any doubts which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon may entertain respecting his views and motives. His Majesty will be happy, and his highest wish will be gratified, if this declaration tend to prevent those misfortunes which it is not in his power alone to avert from mankind."

The exposition of the comparative conduct of France and Austria since the peace of Luneville, read to the conservative senate, September 23, may be considered as Bonaparte's justification of his conduct in answer to the declarations of Russia and Austria. This paper, of the contents of which, from its great length, we can but give a sketch, sets out with a display of the pacific disposition of the French Emperor, who, after he has reduced his enemies to the necessity of receiving peace as a benefit, has nevertheless granted it to them on conditions, which they would hardly have dared to promise themselves, and which have rendered his moderation not less dazzling than his victories. He then insists upon the prosperity of his empire, which having excited the jealousy of England, has in fact been the means of exciting the flames of war. To the intrigues of this country he imputes all the evils of the impending contest. Of Austria, he says, "having twice experienced, at the end of two unfortunate wars, at the periods of the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, how far France would extend her generosity to a vanquished enemy, who had not, like France, religiously observed her treaties. Notwithstanding formal stipulations, the Venetian debt had not been liquidated. The emperor knew that the commercial relations between the kingdom of Italy and the hereditary states were shackled, and that his French and Italian subjects met with a reception in Austria very different from that which the state of peace gave them a right to expect. In the settlement of the German indemnities Austria had been treated with a degree of favour, which ought to have exceeded both her hopes and desires." And it is added, "Twice able to deprive Austria for ever of one half of her hereditary states, far from diminishing her power, he increased it. If he could have placed no reliance upon her gratitude, he thought he might upon her honour. He gave her the strongest proof of confidence he possibly could, in leaving his continental frontiers dismantled and ungarrisoned." The exposition then complains of the deceitful and illusory conduct of the court of Vienna in her pretended negotiation, till, "at last raising the mask, Austria in a tardy answer manifested by her language what she had announced by her preparations; to the remonstrances of France, she replied by accusations. She became the apologist of England; and announcing that she would open her states to two Russian armies, she plainly acknowledged the confederacy into which she had entered with Russia in favour of England."

"All further explanation, therefore, with the court of Vienna having become impossible, an appeal to arms was the only means that were compatible with honour.

"Let England exult that she has at last found allies; her joy will be of short duration, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations shall be avenged."

"The Emperor, obliged to repel an unjust attack, that he has laboured in vain to prevent, is under the necessity of suspending the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the brink of the ocean those old troops so often victorious, and he marches at their head. He will never lay down his arms until he shall have obtained full and entire satisfaction, and complete security, as well for his own states as for those of his allies."

In aid of the present exigencies, a new conscription of 80,000 men has been ordered to take place in France, with a view of recruiting the armies, and supplying the waste of war. This conscription is to be

be enforced with all the terrors of penal law. Evaſion and deſertion are conſtrued into treaſon againſt the ſtate, and the moſt ignominious puniſhments are denounced againſt ſuch as are backward in joining the armies. To this view of the plan we add his ſpeech in the ſenate on the war.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

"*Senators*,

"In the preſent circumſtances of Europe, I feel the neceſſity of being in the midſt of you, and of acquainting you with my intentions.

"I am going to leave the capital to head the army, to bring ſpeedy aſſiſtance to my allies, and to defend the deareſt intereſts of my people.

"The wiſhes of the eternal enemies of the Continent are accompliſhed; the war has commenced, in the midſt of Germany. Auſtria and Ruſſia have joined England, and the preſent generation are again drawn into all the calamities of war. A few days ago, I ſtill hoped that the peace would not be diſturbed; menaces and outrages had no effect upon me; but the Auſtrian army has paſſed the Inn, Munich is invaded, the Elector of Bavaria is driven from his capital; all my hopes have vaniſhed.

"It is at this moment that the malignity of the enemies of the Continent has developed itſelf. They ſtill fear a diſplay of my profound love of peace; they fear leſt Auſtria, at the ſight of the abyſs, which they have dug under her feet, ſhould return to ſentiments of juſtice and moderation. They have plunged her into the war. I ſigh for the blood it will coſt to Europe; but the French name will derive a new luſtre from it.

"Senators, when in conformity to your wiſhes and to the voice of the whole of the French people, I placed on my head the Imperial Crown, I received of you, of all the citizens, the engagement to preſerve it pure, and without blemiſh. My people have given me, on all occaſions, proofs of their confidence and love: they will fly to the colours of their Emperor, and of his army, which in a few days will have paſſed the frontiers.

"Magiſtrates, ſoldiers, citizens, all will keep their country free from the influence of England, who, if ſhe were to prevail, would grant us only a peace ſurrounded with ſhame and diſgrace, and of which the principal conditions would be, the burning of our fleets, the filling up of our ports, and the annihilation of our induſtry.

"All the promiſes which I have made to the French people I have kept. The French people, on their parts, have made no engagement to me but what they have exceeded. In theſe circumſtances, ſo important to their glory and to my own, they ſhall continue to deſerve that name of *The Great People*, with which I hailed them in the midſt of the field of battle.

"Frenchmen, your Emperor will do his duty, my ſoldiers will do their's, you will do your's."

The King of Pruſſia and the cantons of Switzerland, have declared for a ſtrict neutrality during the preſent war, and have publiſhed declarations to this effect; in that of the latter, it is ſaid, "the Diet, moved by ſentiments of ancient Swiſs fidelity; careful in obſerving every treaty, and every amicable relation exiſting with the neighbouring ſtates; animated with that ſpirit which ſhe inherits from her Anceſtors, and which inſpires her with the love of peace, and a due conſideration for every power; reflecting, in fine, on the poſition, and the wants of the Swiſs people, for whoſe renovation, proſperity, and repoſe, juſt forbearance on the part of foreign States, and the ſecurity of Peace, are become indiſpenſable; the Diet from all theſe conſiderations, regards it as their moſt ſacred duty to remain ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL in the war which appears ready to break out; and to obſerve, and cauſe to be obſerved, this neutrality by her ſubjects, with faith and impartiality towards each of the Belligerent powers and their allies: to ſupport this neutrality, and to maintain order throughout the extent of the Swiſs territory; the Diet has determined to cauſe the troops of the Confederation to march to the frontiers, and to guarantee by arms the ſecurity and inviolability of their territories."

Beſides theſe ſtate papers, we have others, viz. one from Bacher, entitled the French Imperial declaration, which was delivered to the Diet, and communicated to all the members of Ratisbon; in this the Emperor of France declares, that he has but one object, viz. the repelling an unjuſt attack, and reſtoring the independence of the body of the German Empire, which has been attacked by the uſurpations, unjuſt acquiſitions, and acts of violence of the Court of Vienna: he farther declares that he will retain poſſeſſion of none of the territories of Germany which may fall into his hands by the fate of arms; he guarantees to every prince the independence of his rights and poſſeſſions; and affirms, that he will not lay down his arms till the receſs of the Empire ſhall be reſtored and confirmed in all its bales, and until Auſtria ſhall have renounced her claims, and yielded the acquiſitions which ſhe has made in Swabia, and ceaſed to make attacks on the independence and ſafety of Germany.

An explanation of the extraordinary conduct of Bavaria is another state paper of considerable length, but of little interest, and has been publicly distributed by order of His Electoral Highness.

Hostilities have commenced on the Danube, and the result of the first contest has been unfavourable to the Austrians. The French by forced marches advanced to Neuburg, when turning the left wing of the Austrians they have endeavoured to place themselves in a situation which should cut off the communication of the main Austrian army in Southern Swabia with the capital; In their march to effect this purpose from Neuburg towards Augsburgh, two of their divisions encountered a large body of Austrians on Manilo at Wertingen; the Austrians defended themselves with acknowledged bravery, but at length the greater part of them, from four to five thousands in number, were forced to surrender themselves prisoners of war. Bonaparte has since advanced to Munich, the Austrians retreating before the various French divisions. The French have also entered Cruxhaven, and thus put to the test the disposition of the King of Prussia.

EAST INDIES.

British affairs in India have taken a very favourable turn: among other encouraging circumstances, we extract the following passage from the Calcutta Gazette:

"His Excellency the commander in chief, having completed his arrangements for the re-commencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of his encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final position for the attack. The reduced condition of Jeiwunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifest inability of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for peace on the 25th of February, and to offer terms, which, after some negociation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor General. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th of April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honourable Company the fortress of Deeg, and has restored all the districts which were conferred upon him by the British Government after the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay the sum of twenty lacks of rupees to the Company—of this sum three lacks of rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 11th of April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements.

"It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and even these are entirely dispirited and harassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.

"The dominions of the Company in Hindostan are in a state of tranquillity, and the bands of robbers which had disturbed certain districts of the North Western provinces have been expelled."

By other official documents, dated almost a month later than the above, it appears that there is every probability of the restoration of a general peace in India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In our last we gave an account of the valour and heroism of Captain Mudge, it will be satisfactory to every person to learn, that the courage and humanity of this gentleman have been properly appreciated by the enemy.

Captain Mudge, of his Majesty's late ship Blanche, in a letter dated Lisbon, the 7th instant, says, "I have been treated with the most marked attention, by the French Ambassador General Jenot. At the second massacre of the French inhabitants at St. Domingo, I was fortunate enough to save many of those miserable people devoted to destruction, and I sent them to General Ferrand, at Santa, St. Domingo, on which he wrote me a strong letter of thanks. After the Blanche had struck, this letter was seen by the Captain of La Topaze, and he mentioned it to General Jenot, on our arrival here, who immediately gave orders that I should be instantly liberated without exchange, and yesterday gave the passports to all my officers and crew."

The whole of the convoy which sailed with the Illustrious from Tortola, amounted to two hundred and thirty seven sail, nothing particular occurred until the morning of the 6th of September, when a violent gale, separated forty sail from the commodore; the Catherine, bound to London

don from Surinam, foundered on the same morning, and every soul on board perished, except the mate and two seamen: several ships during the gale made signals of distress, but the sea ran so high that no assistance could be afforded them. Of this fleet only one hundred and eighty ships arrived in the channel with the Illustrious.

A great part of the outward bound Oporto fleet have been taken by the Rochefort squadron.

A considerable expedition is fitting out in the Downs, and we hope in our next to be able to announce some achievement worthy of the vast powers at the disposal of the British government.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BRENAN Robert, St. Mary Axe, corn dealer. (Rogers, Manchester Buildings, Westminster

Bellamy John and Edward, brignock, butchers. (Hillyard, Clement's Inn

Bainbridge John, Walsingham, draper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane

Blakeston John, Kingston-upon Hull, grocer. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row

Badcock John, Paternoster row, bookseller. (Bugby, Middle Temple lane

Boon Robert, Chedzoy, dealer and chapman. (Blake, Cook's Court, Carey street

Burton Benjamin, Houndsditch, slopseller. (Adams, Old Jewry

Cline William, Islington green, corn dealer. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane

Doyle James, Covent garden, dealer and chapman. (Nayler, Great Newport street

Davis Richard, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

Eardley Charles and Thomas, Stockport, cotton spinners. (Espe, Inner Temple.

Evans David, Southampton Court, linen draper. (Shepherd, 61 Fleet's buildings

Feldwick James, Brighton, cordwainer. (Tourle, Palmer, and Co. Gray's inn

Favell Michael, Borough, linen draper. (Thomas and Nayler, Long Acre

Green Thomas, Holderness, dealer and chapman. (Rosier and son, Bartlett's buildings

Gibbs James, peterborough, draper. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square

Gaharan Joseph, Broad Chambers, merchant. (Day, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Golden John, Bury St. Edmund's, draper. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden

Griffiths Frederick, threadneedle street, apothecary. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Homer Richard, Saville row, wine merchant. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon Square

Hoffman, Daniel, Belton street, cheesemonger. (Hodgson, Charles street, St. James's

Hesselwood Robert, Scarborough, ship owner. (Rosier and Son, Bartlett's Buildings

Jones John, Hereford, plumber. (Becke, Bream's Buildings, Chancery lane

Jones John, Carnarvon, draper. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn

Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen draper. (French and Williams, Castle street, Holborn

Jenkins Thomas, and Thomas Frederick Wollen, Borough, linen drapers, (Few, North street, Red Lion Square

Jenkins Walter, Bristol, broker. (Blanchard and Sweet, King's bench walk

Leo Christopher, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Montenure, Finch lane

Lord Francis, Skinner's street, tallow chandler. (Mills and Robinson, Parliament street, Westminster

Main Joseph, Northampton, ironmonger. (Kinderley, Long, and Pace, Symond's inn.

Mackin Anthony, Compton street, Soho, linen draper. (Bourhead, Bouverie street

Morrison William, Pile Marsh, coal merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple

Nightingale Joshua, Kennington, carpenter. (Hughes, Clifford's inn

Pringle, Matthew, Walworth, flour factor. (Martin, Upper Thames street

Rounded Joseph, Skipton, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard

Robinson Martin, and John Ibbetson, Drury lane, grocers. (Hurd, King's Bench walk

Scott Thomas, Bethnal green, broker. (Hale, Castle court, Budge row

Turnicliff Thomas, Bromyard, linen draper. (Foulkes and Tondeur, Gray's inn

Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington: (Fitchett, War ington

Willmore William, Birmingham, factor. (Platt, Bride court, Fleet street

Watred James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper. Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

White John, and William Fernihough, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aplin Oliver, Banbury, scrivener, October 18

Abbott Thomas, Wilbeach, liquor merchant, October 29

Andrews George, Holybourne, tanner, November 4, final

Bottomley Samuel, Royston, October 29, final

Buckler John, Warminster, clothier, October 17

Bell John, Old City Chambers, wine merchant, November 5

Burton John and Jesse Hirst, Manchester, timber merchants, October 29

Bellamy Thomas and John, Birmingham, japanners, October 22

Berridge Robert, Old City Chambers, merchant, November 5, final

Barnes Richard, Durham, mercer, November 19

Barnes Thomas, Fleet street, stationer, November 12

Bishop John and John Terry, Maidstone, upholders, November 5

Bakewell Robert, Bridge street, Covent Garden, dealer and chapman, November 2

Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, December 3

Birch Elizabeth, William Birch, and William Marsh, Fleet street, paper stainers, November 12

Batson William, Oxford, glazier, November 2

Birkett, George, Kendall, brandy merchant, November 12

Bird William Wilberforce, Coventry, silk manufacturer, December 17

Bryon William, St. Mary hill, brandy merchant, October 29

Crois James, Tiverton, carpenter, October 17

Clarke Francis, Rotherhithe street, mariner, November 16

Cole John, Northtawton, maltster, October 23

Chadwick James and Randle Reay, Wigan, potters, October 28

Coleman James, Clare market, poulterer, January 21

Croft Lawrence, St. James street, dealer and chapman, November 5

Coleman John, Fetter lane, painter, November 16

Cameron Henry, Birmingham, factor, November 6

Cook John, Warren street, linen draper, November 16

Campbell Barnabas, Prince's street, insurance broker, October 15

Dodd William, Oxford street, carver and gilder, October 29

Dixon John and William Jeffery Dixon, Exeter, November 7, final

Davis Henry, Pontefract, merchant, November 2

Dawson John, Hyde street, dealer and chapman, November 30, final

Dennett George, Gray's inn lane, cowkeeper, November 5

Duffin Michael and Henry Duffin, Stratford upon-Avon, linen drapers, final

Darline Samuel, Bowling street, grocer, October 26, final

Emmett Richard and Peter Baldwin, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, October 30

Eyre Benjamin, Hodgson Atkinson, and William Walton, Token House yard, merchants, November 4, final, of the feparate estate of Benjamin Eyre

Eccles Thomas and Barnard Thomas Holbrook, Watling street, warehousemen, November 30

Furlonge, Michael, Guildford street, October 29

Ferris Robert Ballantine, Litchfield, wine merchant, October 28

Fitt Thomas, Swansea, haberdasher, November 30, final

Fenwick

Fenwick Thomas James, Penzance, linen draper, October 19
Fullwood Jonathan, Barbican, pawnbroker, November 2
Fulton Elizabeth, Lancaster, milliner, November 2
Hazzard James and Letitia Hazzard, Park Lane, stable keepers, October 29
Garland Matthew, Deptford, auctioneer, November 12
Grimsted James and Michael Guest, Manchester, cotton merchants, October 28
Groom John, Chiswell street, stable keeper, November 5
Geddes Alexander, Bartholomew lane, merchant, November 26
Gardner James, Newcastle-under-Lyme, ironmonger, October 29
Henley William, Devon, merchant, October 29
Howard James, Rochdale, machine maker, October 16
Hawkins James, Redruth, boat builder, November 4
Hawkesworth William, Blackfriars road, linen draper, November 16
Hoffman Andrew Burgess, Charles street, tailor, December 7
Holden George, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, November 15
Humphrys William, the younger, Fish street, grocer, November 5
Hudson Richard, Warter, dealer and chapman, November 7, final
Haigh James, Kent street, woollen draper, November 5
Hartley Stephen, Grattington, mercer, November 5
Harman James, Great Russell street, haberdasher, November 5
Hayward Samuel, junior, Halesworth, grocer, October 23, final
Jarrat John, Water lane, broker, November 16
Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchant, November 30
James Henry, St. Mary Axe, merchant, October 26
Jackson John, Oxford street, linen draper, October 22
Ingram James, Strand, hatter, October 22
Knight Thomas, Canterbury, dealer and chapman, October 29
Keir Lawrence, Throgmorton street, merchant, November 19
King James and Joseph King, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, potters, November 14, separate estate of James King, final
Loft James, Charles and Thomas Loft, Friday street, warehousemen, October 29, final
Lincoln John, St. George's fields, baker, November 2, final
Lewis John, Lamb's Buildings, carver and gilder, January 21, final
Lewis Thomas Weston, Falmouth, November 19, final
Leaming Thomas, of Preston, John Myers, of Clockheaton, and William Chapman, of Preston, worsted manufacturers, December 16, separate estate of Thomas Leeming and William Chapman
Lane John, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final on the separate estate of Thomas Boylston, and also on the separate estate of Thomas Fraser
Lucas William Nelson, St. Alban's, surgeon, November 2, final
Lichfigaray Samuel and Matthew Dunsford, Basinghall street, merchants, November 16
Lees John and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, October 25
Morrey John Cheetham, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, October 15
M'Kinley Daniel and Abraham Mendes Belesario, merchants, Size lane, November 12
Morley William, Shoe lane, baker, December 19 final
Morgan Patrick and Arthur Strother, Crescent, merchants, December 7
Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet street, vintner, November 2
Maley Charles, St. Catharine's, wharfinger, November 12
Moyle Thomas, Newcastle-under-lyme, draper, October 29
Mackellar Donald, Savage gardens, wine merchant, October 26
Miller James, Hammersmith, wheelwright, October 26, final
Nixon John, Pimlico, carpenter, November 5
Oxenham William, Exeter, tallow chandler, October 30, final
Parr James, Oxford, brandy merchant, November 2
Petrie John and John Ward, Kempton, dealers and chapmen, November 29
Perrin Charles Francis Olivier de, Duke street, victualler, October 29
Poole Robert, St. George's fields, linen draper, November 2
Richardson Joseph, Penrith, ironmonger, October 23
Reynold Richard, Whitechapel, wine merchant, October 26
Roberts James, Ashford, silversmith, November 2, final
Read Amphias, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, November 26
Rose Charles, Westminster, cheesemonger, October 29
Rishman James Conrad, Bridge street, Westminster, merchant, November 16, final
Read John, Peter Read, and Robert Read, Fordingbridge, callico printers, November 16, final
Riley Edward, Strand, music seller, November 16
Richardson Richard, Bermondsey, glue maker, November 2
Rose John, Sudbury, linen draper, December 2, final
Robinson Thomas, Charlotte street, victualler, October 29
Scrape Jeffery, Queen street, Cheapside, stock broker, November 5, final
Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper, September 28, by adjournment from the 17th
Saxby Henry, Charlton, gardener, October 19
Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, November 29
Stephens William, Exeter, saddler, October
Skegg Francis, Davis street, Berkeley square, oilman, October 19
Stephenson Charles, Parliament street, stationer, November 9, final
Smee Joseph, Newington place, potter, November 16, final
Stephens John, Liverpool, merchant, November 8
Smith Thomas, Deptford, victualler, November 2
Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Bottwell, Great Driffield, cornfactor, separate estate of John Stork, December 2
Shallcross Stephen and Robert Barnes, Manchester, cotton spinners, October 31
Syle Edward, South Molton, woollen draper, October 29
Strattou George and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, November 2
Twyford Robert, Manchester, merchant, final
Tracey William, Portlea, shopkeeper, November 2, final
Tower Hand Samuel, Paradise row, dealer and chapman, November 30
Took John, Methwold, grocer, October 15, final
Timmins John Burton, Portlea, grocer, November 5
Taylor John, Worcester, draper, November 26, final
Townsend Job, Barnsley, grocer, October 29
Virtue Timothy, Hammersmith, carpenter, October 29, final
Valery Isaac, Artillery place, merchant, December 19
Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant, October 16
Whittle Thomas, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer, October 30
Wilkinson George, Fenchurch street, man's mercer, November 2, final
Wheatley John, Mark lane, corn factor, November 5
Winelmi Herman, St. Martin's lane, merchant, November 16
Williams John, Llanlidan, dealer and chapman, November 23
Wade Thomas, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, drug merchant, November 19
Wallis John, Eglenton, Colchester, merchant, October 29
Walford Richard, Chester, brewer, October 28, final

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

Rheumatismus	11	Amenorrhœa	7
Catarrhus	15	Menorrhagia	4
Phthisis pulmonalis	9	Tussis	12
Ophthalmia	2	Dyspepsia	8
Ephemeræ	2	Colica	1
Scarlatina	3	Hydrops Pectoris	3
Morbi infantiles	16	Pneumatosis	2
Morbi cutanei	12	Asthenia	18

Early

Early in the laſt month the Reporter was rouſed from his repoſe at a nocturnal hour by a call to a patient labouring under a violent attack of internal pain, which was accompanied by every other circumſtance that could concur to menace the approaching danger of inflammation in the ſtomach, or ſome part of the inteſtinal canal.

This was a caſe of peculiar delicacy and danger. The extreme degree of general debility ſtrikingly indicated by a depreſſion of the ſpirits and pulſe, as well as other circumſtances, when occurring ſimultaneouſly with local irritation, or a partial exceſs of excitement, often involve the Practitioner in embarraſſment with regard to the meaſures which ought to be inſtantaneouſly adopted. The evacuation of blood which the inflammation ſeems to require, is calculated to exaggerate that debility which is a ſtill more important and alarming ſymptom.

In ſuch inſtances of exigence and peril, purgatives, eſpecially in the form of Enema, whilſt they in a great degree anſwer the purpoſe of venæſection, are not attended by thoſe riſks and inconveniences that are apt to follow the latter proceſs.

By a powerful and efficacious application of this kind, the patient in the inſtance alluded to, was relieved not long after the moment of its adminiſtration.

A military officer who had been repeatedly in the Weſt-Indies, and two campaigns in Holland during the laſt war, applied lately to the Reporter. He was ſtrongly affected with a diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem, not indeed amounting to, but in ſome degree partaking of the nature, of mental derangement. He had been what is called a high liver, and in other reſpects licentiouſly luxurious. He has ſince acquired more accurate and better regulated habits. But his dilapidated conſtitution ſtill continues to ſuffer from the reſults of juvenile diſſipation. Some tonics of a medicinal nature were preſcribed, connected with the habitual uſe of the *ſhower bath*, which, with a proper attention to phyſical and moral regimen, appeared not unlikely, in the courſe of time, to invigorate and reſtore, in a certain degree, the decayed energies of his frame.

A caſe has recently occurred of a perſon afflicted with dyſpepſia particularly marked with a *bad breath*. This laſt ſymptom he lamented as having eſſentially interfered with his moſt important proſpects and purpoſes in life. As is uſual where the ſtomach is ill qualified to diſcharge its duty, there appeared an hypochondriacal irritability and depreſſion of the nervous ſyſtem, which not improbably induced the patient to exaggerate his diſeaſe, as well as the unfortunate and unpleaſant conſequences ariſing from it.—The Reporter convinced the patient that his ailment was not in his mouth, but in the ſtomach, and that by correcting the depraved condition of that important organ by certain regulations of diet and pharmaceutical preparations, he might be relieved in time from that offenſive exhalation, the actual or fancied exiſtence of which he ſo feelingly deplored. In connection with this caſe, it is worthy of remark, how much the ſtate of the breath is affected by that of the ſpirits.

How long will it be before even the appointed and profeſſional guardians of the phyſical conſtitution ſhall be brought duly to appreciate the almoſt immenſurable influence which the mental part of our frame, in an advanced and ameliorated ſtate of ſociety, unintermittingly exerciſes over its health, its preſervation, and decay?

The ſavage, the ruſtic, the mechanical drudge, or the infant whoſe faculties have not had time to unfold themſelves, or which, in phyſiological language, have not as yet been *ſecreted*, may for the moſt part be regarded as machines regulated principally by phyſical agents. But man, matured, civiliſed, and by due culture lifted to his deſtined level in the ſcale of being, partakes more of a moral than of an animal character, and is in conſequence to be worked upon by remedies that apply themſelves to his imagination, his paſſions, or his judgment, ſtill more than by thoſe that are directed immediately to the parts and functions of his material organization.

Nearly every month the writer of this article has been irreſiſtibly led to touch upon this ſubject, becauſe every month he has met with freſh and frequent inſtances confirming the truth, and upon his own mind impreſſing more deeply the importance of his ſentiments with regard to it.

J. REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare,
Oct. 27, 1805.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE City of London have given notice of their intention of applying to Parliament to provide for the making of certain cuts from parts of the river Thames to other parts of the ſame, for the purpoſe of avoiding the places where the navigation is moſt obſtructed, and leaſt capable of being otherwiſe improved; which cuts are propoſed to be made in the ſeveral parihes of Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, and Sunbury, in the county of Middleſex, and Chertſey and Thorpe, in the county of Surrey; and alſo for an Act for the enlargement and better regulating of Smithfield Market; and for opening a new ſtreet or road from the north end of Fleet-market to Clerkenwell-green, and thence to the great North-road, at or near the ſouth end of Iſlington, in the county of Middleſex.

Two reſpectable ſurgeons having communicated to the Commiſſioners of Sewers, that many accidents have come under their care ariſing from ſhort poſts in and about the metropolis, which occaſion ruptures and other lamentable miſfortunes to perſons ſtumbling on them in the dark, the Commiſſioners have recommended that no poſts be permitted to remain ſhorter than four feet above the ground, and that the tops be painted white. Similar precautions are highly neceſſary in country-towns and road-ſides, which are not properly lighted.

Deptford-Creek bridge has been opened for foot-paſſengers. It is built over the river Ravenſborne, near its outlet into the Thames, and leads from Deptford to Greenwich.

Mr. Aſtley, ſen. is buſily employed in erecting a new theatre on the ſite of Craven-Houſe, the principal entrances to which will be from Newcaſtle ſtreet and the weſt end of Wych-ſtreet. He has taken the ground of the Earl of Craven for ten years, at 100l. per annum, with the proviſo that if, at the expiration of that term, he finds his place ſucceed, he will purchaſe the ground for 2000l. the ſum agreed upon by both parties; or, if he thinks proper to relinquiſh the concern, that he ſhall ſurrender the theatre to the proprietor of the freehold in good and tenantable condition. Mr. Aſtley is ſtated to have obtained a patent from his Majeſty, authorizing him to erect a theatre for his uſual exhibitions in any part of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

The ancient hoſpital of Bethlem will ſhortly be no more. The whole of the patients are removed to St. Luke's and Hoxton. The ſale of the building has commenced, and the ground is purchaſed for the purpoſe of erecting a ſuperb ſtructure, which, from its form, will be denominated "The London Amphitheatre," and will be divided into lecture theatres, appropriated for hiſtory, chemiſtry, navigation, mathematics, philoſophy, genealogy, chronology, and trade; to which will be added a library, ſuited to the above purpoſes, that will ſurpaſs any of its kind in Europe. Upwards of 250,000l. is already ſubſcribed towards this great undertaking.—It is propoſed to build a new hoſpital a little to the ſouth of Iſlington workhouſe, in an extremely airy ſituation.

A trial was lately made in the river Thames of the life-preſerver, invented by Mr. Daniel, ſurgeon, of Wapping. It is compoſed of water-proof leather, prepared to contain air, and is inflated in half a minute through a ſmall tube, with a cock, which is turned when the jacket is ſufficiently expanded; thus prepared, it ſupports the head, arms, and body, out of the water, the perſon wearing it having it at all times in his power, by means of the tube and cock, to increaſe or diminiſh the quantity of air. Several perſons thus equipped quitted the boats from off the Old Swan, and floated through London-bridge, and down the river, with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, without being obliged to uſe the ſmalleſt exertion to ſecure their buoyancy, ſome ſmoaking their pipes, and others playing the German-flute, which they did with as much convenience as if on land. In this manner they proceeded below the London Docks, near the reſidence of the inventor, Mr. Daniel, where, on their landing, he was greeted by three cheers from the numerous ſpectators, who were gratified with the ſight of ſuch a novel and really uſeful invention.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for incloſing the commons and waſte-lands in the pariſh of Hillingdon, Middleſex.

The long-meditated plan for making a receiving-dock at Northfleet is on the point of being carried into execution. The ground has been ſtaked out, and engineers have ſurveyed the ſituation. The expence of making the dock will be trifling compared with its utility, as a ſpace of nearly twelve acres has been excavated by the chalk-cutters, and conſequently much labour will be ſaved. Ships after being launched, inſtead of remaining at Woolwich, or ſent round to Sheerneſs and Chatham, may be received into this dock, and rigged and fitted for ſea.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Jeffery, of Billingſhurſt, Suſſex, to Miſs Taylor, eldeſt daughter of Wm. T. eſq. of Tottenham-Court-road, and grand-daughter to the late Rev. Henry Taylor, well known for his celebrated defence of the Arian doctrine, under the title of "The Apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai for embracing Chriſtianity, &c." and many other valuable theological pieces.

Mr. William Williams, of the Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane, to Miſs Ann Meathon, ſecond daughter of John M. eſq. of Vincent's-row, Iſlington.

At Hendon, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl, to Miſs Sarah Geeves, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. G. of Page-ſtreet.

James Agar, eſq. of the Inner-Temple, barriſter at law, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Welbeck-ſtreet.

At Curzon-ſtreet Chapel, Walter Jones, eſq. M. P. for Coleraine in Ireland, to Miſs Catharine Iremonger.

At St. James's, Mr. Sloper, of Pall mall, to Miſs Maria Baker.—The Rev. William Ward, rector of Mile-end, near Colcheſter, to Miſs Hammerſley, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Hammerſley, eſq. of Pall-mall.—B. W. Ottley, eſq. to Miſs Zachary, of Aneley-houſe, Worceſterſhire.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Captain John Harris, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Williams, eldeſt daughter of the late Nicholas W. eſq. of Berwick Caſtle, Wilts.—J. Knight, eſq. of Lea Caſtle, Worceſterſhire, to the Honourable Miſs Winn, eldeſt daughter of Lady Headley.—Roſs Mahon, eſq. of Caſtlegar, county of Galway, Ireland, to Miſs Diana Baber, daughter of Edward B. eſq. of Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Richard Van Heythunſen, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Price, of Great James-ſtreet.

At Hackney, Mr. M. L. Merac, to Miſs E. Manning, daughter of Richard M. eſq.

At St. Pancras, Captain Upton, to Miſs Walton.

At Camberwell, Thomas Buth, eſq. of Wandſworth, to Miſs H. Brown, daughter of Timothy B. eſq. of Peckham Lodge.

At Mary-le-bonne, Major Daniell, of the 99th regiment, to Miſs Mary Eaſt, daughter of the late Edward E. eſq. of Jamaica.—Henry Jadis, eſq. to Miſs Adderley.

S. C. Brandram, eſq. of Size-lane, to Miſs Styan, daughter of Thomas S. eſq. of Clapham.

At Tottenham, Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth, of Auſtin-friars, to Miſs Ann Mellish Thompſon, daughter of John T. eſq.

Thomas Symonds, eſq. of the Temple, to Miſs Frances Barlow, of Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

DIED.

At Knightſbridge, the *Rev. Alexander Cleeves*, lecturer at Knightſbridge chapel.

At Edmonton, *William Knowlys, eſq.* 83.

At her apartments in the Royal Hoſpital, Greenwich, *Mrs. Smith*, widow of the late Captain James S. of the royal navy.

In Gray-ſtreet, Blackfriar's-road, *Captain W. Ferguſon*, many years an elder brother of the Trinity Houſe, 90.

At his apartments in Kenſington Palace, the *Rev Seth Thompſon*, 71.

At Brompton, *Lady Temple*, relict of Sir Richard Temple, bart. of the Naih, in the parish of Kempſey, Worceſterſhire.

In South Charlotte-ſtreet, *Captain R. Maitland*, of the Stirling militia

At Stoke Newington, *Miſs Hoare*, daughter of Jonathan H. eſq.

At Pimlico, *John F. B. Gottſched*, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, and Inſpector of Dutch troops, 48.

In York-place, *Mrs. Sawbridge*, relict of John S. eſq. of Olantigh in Kent.

At Hoddeſdon, *James Eſdaile*, eſq. 85.

In Berners-ſtreet, *Mrs. Harriet Collins*, wife of J. Collins, eſq.

At his brother's houſe in Billiter-ſquare, *George Deſborough, eſq.* agent-victualler to his Majeſty's fleets on the Leeward-Iſland ſtation.

At the houſe of Paul Orchard, eſq. in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, his nephew *George Pauley Buck, eſq.* of Daddon, Devonſhire, 23.

George Peters, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Mr. Peters, the banker, of Park-ſtreet, and *Captain George Clarke*, of the royal navy.—Mr. Peters, Captain Clarke, and Mr. Hoare, went on board Mr. Hoare's ſailing-boat, with an intention to proceed to Graveſend. The boat got aground off Woolwich, when Captain Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters, went in a ſmall boat, with a rope, for the purpoſe of towing her aſloat. This they effected; but on their return Mr. Peters unfortunately riſing in a hurry, upſet the boat. From the ſtrength of the current, the ſailing-boat could render them no aſſiſtance. Mr. Peters, who was unable to ſwim, was ſupported by Captain Clarke, until the latter became exhauſted, and was ſeen gradually to ſink. A boat at length put off to their aſſiſtance, but ere it could reach the ſpot, they both ſunk to the bottom. The bodies remained four hours under water before they were found, which rendered medical aid uſeleſs. Captain Clarke was a very gallant officer. He commanded in the Egyptian expedition the Braakel, of 64 guns, which was afterwards ſtationed to protect the factory at Smyrna. He was highly inſtrumental in ſaving the lives of 350 of our wounded ſoldiers brought from Egypt, whom he attended with the greateſt care.

In Biſhopſgat-ſtreet, *Mr. Thomas Cooke*, 90.

At his chambers in Clifford's-Inn, *Thomas Dogherty, eſq* of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, an eminent ſpecial pleader, and editor of the laſt edition of the "Crown Circuit Companion."

At Cheſter-place, Lambeth, *H. R. Larpent, eſq.*

At Fryer's-place, Acton, *Mrs. Tubbs*, 72

At Iſlington, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude, *Mrs. Gates*, aged 67.

In child-bed, of a ſtill-born ſon, in her 26th year, after enduring, for ſixteen days, with uncommon patience, fortitude, and reſignation, the moſt excruciating and inceſſant pain and torture, the removal or relief of which defied the united ſkill and efforts of ſeveral of the moſt eminent of the faculty, *Mrs Sarah Boote*, wife of Mr. John B. ſurgeon, &c. of Theobald's-road, Red Lion-ſquare; a truly worthy and amiable young lady, whoſe early death, in the prime of youthful life, and in the enjoyment of the utmoſt domeſtic happineſs and human felicity, is unaffectedly regretted by the ſmall circle of real friends to whom ſhe had endeared herſelf by the affectionate warmth of her friendſhip, and the integrity and chearfulneſs of her diſpoſition and manners. On the 13th of March, 1796, then in her 16th year, ſhe embarked at Graveſend for Ireland, to reſide with her father, Mr Grindley, then ſurgeon of the Devon and Cornwall regiment of fencibles, ſerving in that kingdom, but now ſurgeon, &c. in Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. Very early in the morning of the 20th, the brig Diamond, Captain Killar, on board of which ſhe was a paſſenger, was captured in the Channel by Le Coureur, a French brig; but, providentially, about nine o'clock the ſame morning, while in full ſail for a French priſon, his Majeſty's ſhip Porcupine, Captain Draper, hove in ſight, and recaptured the Diamond, with the French brig; and, after giving the neceſſary ſecurity for the payment of the cuſtomary ſalvage-duty, Captain Killar was permitted to proceed on his voyage to Cork, where he arrived the next day. Mrs. Boote was in Ireland during the whole of the late rebellion there, but chiefly reſided in the ſouthern and weſtern parts (over a great part of which ſhe had travelled), where the exceſſes committed by the miſguided and deluded inſurgents were leſs violent than in the northern and eaſtern parts; and returned to England in July 1802, and reſided with her father till her marriage, June 4, 1803. Her remains were interred in the church-yard of St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Brighton, *Mrs. Crouch*, late one of the chief ornaments of Drury-lane Theatre, whoſe beauty and talents have been a ſubject for admiration and praiſe to every poet and critic for he laſt five and twenty years. She was the daughter of Mr. Phillips, a ſolicitor, who mixed with his profeſſional purſuits a regard for the fine arts, and who was the author of ſeveral pamphlets, which attracted conſiderable notice. Miſs Phillips, at an early age, diſplayed ſuch powers of voice, and ſuch a natural taſte for muſic, that he determined to cultivate the talent, for it was not then the faſhion to obtrude on the public the bantlings of the nurſery. Miſs Phillips made her firſt appearance in her eighteenth year, in 1780, in the character of Mandane. Her appearance was that of a meteor. It dazzled from exceſs of brilliancy every ſpectator. Nothing was ſpoken of, and nothing liſtened to, but the exquiſitely beautiful Miſs Phillips; and certainly a more captivating form, more ſimple and unaffected manners, more graceful and yet timid deportment, never appeared on the ſtage. She poſſeſſed the moſt ſeductive expreſſion without the conſciouſneſs of beauty, and with the moſt glowing firmneſs and tone of health ſhe blended the fineſt delicacy of action. Her ſucceſs was unbounded. She made a ſort of epoch in the theatre, and was purſued and idolized by the town. She paſſed over to Ireland in the ſummer, and was equally a favourite there. In an evil hour ſhe gave her hand to a Mr. Crouch, a midſhipman, whoſe ſhowy perſon and addreſs won her firſt affections. They were married at Twickenham church; and in that union ſhe found nothing but miſery. Still retaining all the attractions of her perſon, ſtill the favourite of all who had eyes and ears—flattered, beſieged, and perſecuted, by the higheſt and moſt ſplendid gallantry, it was not to be wondered at, that, with the ſecret load upon her heart of ill-uſage at home, ſhe ſought for happineſs with the moſt dazzling and illuſtrious of lovers. She ſeparated from her huſband on the occaſion, but made him a proviſion to which he was not entitled by his conduct.—The peculiar character of Mrs. Crouch, as a performer, was, that ſhe joined talents, almoſt in an equal degree, which are rarely to be met with in the ſame perſon; ſhe was equally good as a lyric artiſt and as an actreſs; ſhe was equally ſuperior both as a ſinger and a ſpeaker; and ſhe was the only heroine of the Engliſh opera who had the addreſs in the dialogue to keep up the impreſſion and influence which her ſong had made. It was a rare and peculiar excellence, for it belonged to herſelf alone. For ſome years paſt her fine powers have yielded to indiſpoſition, and with the prudence which good ſenſe always dictates, ſhe retired from her profeſſion. Her reſignation in her laſt illneſs was moſt exemplary.—She was told that her recovery was beyond the power of human ſkill. She then called to her bedſide her friends, told each of them what ſhe wiſhed to be done after her deceaſe, and concluded by beſeeching that they would think of it no more, but leave her to the reſignation of a contented ſpirit. She died in her 44th year.

In the Downs, on his paſſage home from the Eaſt Indies, *Mr. Robert Arbuthnot*, who was principal ſecretary to the Hon. Frederick North, governor of Ceylon, but obliged to quit his ſtation from an ill ſtate of health.—His ſiſter, Miſs Arbuthnot, was three days waiting at Dartford for his arrival, and apartments were prepared in town for him, his wife, and daughter. This gentleman was couſin to our preſent Miniſter at Conſtantinople.

At his houſe in Great Titchfield-ſtreet, *Mr. William Byrne*, a diſtinguiſhed landſcape-engraver, 62. He was educated under an uncle, who engraved heraldry on plate; but having ſucceeded in a landſcape after Wilſon, ſo as to obtain a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, it was regarded as the precurſor of talent of a ſuperior order, and he was ſent to Paris, at that time the chief ſeminary in Europe for the ſtudy of engraving, for improvement. In Paris he ſtudied ſucceſſively under Aliamet and Wille, from the former of whom he imbibed the leading traits of that ſtyle of engraving which he afterwards adopted as his own. Under the latter he engraved a large plate of a ſtorm, after Vernet; but the manual dexterity of Wille was alien to his mind, and probably contributed not much to his improvement, though he always ſpoke of Wille's inſtructions with reſpect. When he returned to England, the ſucceſs of Woollett, as a landſcape engraver, had ſet the faſhion in that department of the art; but Byrne, diſdaining to copy what he did not feel, perhaps ſcorning the influence of faſhion in art, preferved the independence of his ſtyle, and continued to ſtudy, and to recommend to his pupils, nature, Vivakes, and the beſt examples of the French ſchool.—His larger performances are after Zuccarelli and Both; but his principal works (containing probably his beſt engraving), are the Antiquities of Great Britain, after Hearne; a ſet of Views of the Lakes, after Farington; and Smith's Scenery of Italy. His chief excellence conſiſting in his aërial perſpective, and the general effect of his *chiars-oſcuro*, he was more agreeably and more beneficially employed in finiſhing than in etching, and hence he generally worked in conjunction with his pupils, who were latterly his own ſon and daughters. His manners were unaſſuming, his profeſſional induſtry unremitting, and his moral character exemplary. He ſeldom went from home, but lived in the boſom of a numerous and worthy family.

At his apartments in South-ſtreet, South Audley-ſtreet, of an apoplectic-fit, in his 73d year, *Hugh Frazer, eſq.* He had been tutor to the eldeſt ſons of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſons, with each of whom he reſided on the Continent during a conſiderable time; particularly the ſon of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Roebuck, his early friend and patron; the late Lord Polworth, ſon of the accompliſhed Earl of Marchmont, one of the friends and executors of Pope; and Lord Clive, now Earl Powis; who individually evinced that cordial eſteem and reſpect for Mr. Frazer which an able and conſcientious diſcharge of the various duties of his ſituation ſo juſtly merited. At the hoſpitable manſion of Lord Marchmont he was always received as a welcome viſitor and gueſt. The letters of the late Lord Clive, who correſponded with Mr. F., prove how highly that nobleman appreciated his worth and talents. He was a man of placid temper and unaſſuming manners, of ſtrong and comprehenſive mind, and poſſeſſed an ample ſtore of valuable knowledge.

In St. George's Fields, *Mr. Samuel Beſt*, the famous pretended prophet. He died at the age of 90 years, and had been for many (thirty or forty) years well known in London by the appellation of *Poor Help*. During the latter part of his life he had frequently ſhifted his reſidence, and had very conſiderably decreaſed in his fame as a prophet. About fifteen years ago he was in Shoreditch workhouſe, where he occupied a ward, which was dedicated to the exhibition of a great number of works executed by himſelf in ſtraw. The ſubjects of theſe works were taken from different paſſages of ſcripture-hiſtory. In the middle of the room there was a whimſical repreſentation of a broad and narrow way, &c. The prophet had a bed in a corner of the ward, ſurrounded by a ſort of ſtraw checquered work, and he ſat by his bedſide on a chair, from which he delivered his oracular diſcourſes on the characters and fortunes of numerous individuals who at that time flocked to ſee and hear him. He had acquired a recollection of a vaſt number of paſſages from the Bible, which he repeated ſuitably to the perſons who liſtened to him, and few who attended went away without perceiving ſomething ſupernatural about him. He made no uſe of books, and was highly offended at the production of any, aſſerting that his faculty in quoting was entirely the effect of inſpiration, or of communication to him from the Angel Raphael. The number of his viſitors in the days of his fame was aſtoniſhing; and among them were ſome perſons of high diſtinction of both ſexes. Money he affected to ſcorn; but there was generally a very convenient matron at the door for the purpoſe of collection.—His impoſture of lunacy gained ſo much on the public, that ſome clergymen viſited him frequently, and took conſiderable pains in pamphlets to endeavour to expoſe the abſurdity of encouraging him. He is now, however, gone from this mortal ſcene, perhaps "the laſt of the prophets;" but on his grave ſome of the children of credulity are placing a ſtone, inſcribed "*Here lies Poor Help!*" to ſhew that, at leaſt, it ſhall not be ſaid of England, "a prophet hath no honour in his own country."

[*Farther particulars of Dr. De Valangin, whoſe death is mentioned in vol. 19, p. 279.—Francis-Joſeph-Pabud De Valangin, M. D.* of the College of Phyſicians, London, &c., was born at Berne, in Switzerland, about the year 1719 or 1720, and ſtudied phyſic at Leyden under the celebrated Boerhaave. Though educated in this line of life, it was not originally

nally his intention to follow it as a profeſſion, his connexions* having led him to look for advancement in a different career. Towards the end of George the Second's reign, he kiſſed that King's hand on receiving ſome diplomatic appointment to the Court of Madrid; but on the retreat of his patron from adminiſtration, about the ſame time, Mr. De Valangin declined the intended honour, and ſoon after recurred to medicine, which he thenceforward adopted as a profeſſion, and fixed his abode in Soho-ſquare. In 1768 he publiſhed "A Treatiſe on Diet, or the Management of Human Life, by Phyſicians called the Six Nonnaturals," &c. 8vo. Having removed to Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate, he ſoon acquired a very extenſive addition to his practice. About 1772 he purchaſed ſome ground near White Conduit-fields, and erected on it a houſe extenſive in its conveniences, but fanciful enough in conſtruction, being built on a plan laid down by himſelf. To this ſpot he gave the name of *Hermes Hill*. Pentonville had not then begun to be built; and this was almoſt the only dwelling near to the ſpot, except White Conduit-houſe. His purſuit of all the branches of knowledge connected with his profeſſion was ſedulous in the extreme; and the reſult was, a diſcovery of ſeveral ſimple preparations which he found of great ſervice in particular caſes; one of which, named *The Balſam of Life*, he preſented to Apothecaries-Hall, where it is ſtill ſold with his name. Beſides his diploma from the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, Dr. De Valangin had, unſolicited, received others from Scotland, Holland, and Switzerland.—For ſome favour conferred (but what we do not learn), he was preſented by the worſhipful company of Loriners with the livery of that corporation, and twice ſerved the office of maſter. By his firſt wife he had three children, of whom two ſons are ſtill living, and a daughter died at nine years of age, who was buried by her father's directions in his garden at Hermes Hill. He married, ſecondly, about 1782, the widow of an eminent ſurveyor and builder, who had recovered 1000l. for breach of promiſe of marriage from a perſon who had made her that offer, but broke his word. She was a native of Shering, in Eſſex; and her ſiſter married and ſurvived Mr. Sandford, brewer, of Newington. Dr. De Valangin had a particular taſte for muſic and painting; in the former art he was not an unſucceſsful performer; and, if we miſtake not, has left behind him ſome remarks on the theory of compoſition. His paintings, which formed a very choice collection, have been diſperſed by ſale, according to the directions of his will. Though far advanced in life, Dr. De Valangin's end was haſtened, or perhaps prematurely brought on, by an accident. On the 2d of January laſt, alighting from his carriage at Hampſtead, the ground being froſty, he ſlipped and fell; and, though not immediately confined in conſequence, ſuſtained an injury that he predicted would ſhorten his life. This prediction was verified on the 1ſt of March, after four days confinement to his bed, on the 3d of which he ruptured a blood-veſſel. He was interred in a family-vault in Cripplegate church, to which the remains of his daughter before-mentioned had been removed the preceding day. As a phyſician, he was kind and conſolatory in the extreme, and beloved by his patients of every claſs and degree. To thoſe in the humbler walks of life, it was his conſtant cuſtom to regulate the acceptance of his fees by their preſumed ability to afford them; and the poor were always welcome to his gratuitous aſſiſtance. In a word, Dr. De Valangin was the friend of mankind, and an honour to his profeſſion.]

* His mother ſtood in ſome degree of relationſhip to the Prince of Orange.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

**** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE tolls of the iron-bridge at Sunderland were lately let at 2,080l. being an advance of 400l. on the former year.

The agricultural ſociety for the county of Durham, at their late meeting held at Darlington, adjudged and paid the following rewards, viz.—To Mr. Luke Seymour, of Woodhouſe Cloſe, near Biſhop Auckland, for the beſt heifer, five guineas.—To Mr. Robert Thornton, farmer, near Darlington, for the beſt tup, five guineas.—To Thomas Alderſon, for having maintained, educated (to read and write), and placed in ſervice, the greateſt number of legitimate children (eight) without any aſſiſtance from his pariſh, four guineas.

Married.] At South Shields, Mr. William Bone, merchant and ſhip-owner, to Mrs. Marſhall, relict of Mr. Cuthbert M.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Chriſtopher Liddell, clerk to Meſſrs Surtees and Co. to Miſs Mary Ann Robinſon, of Carville.—Mr. Jameſon, butcher, to Miſs Neal.—Mr. Wilby, brandy-merchant, to Miſs Margaret Bailey.

At Durham, Mr. R. Darling, to Miſs Swinburn, eldeſt daughter of Mr. S. of Red Briers.—Mr. Middleton, to Miſs Lumley.

At

At Sunderland, Mr. John Beſt, to Miſs Margaret Williamſon.

At North Shields, Captain G. Hann, to Miſs Tate.

At Jarrow, Dr. Winterbottom, of South Shields, to Mrs. Wardle, of Weſtoe.

At Haltwhiſtle, Mr. Thomas Elliot, ſurgeon, to Miſs Elizabeth Batey, ſecond daughter of Mr. Robert B. of High-Town, wine-merchant.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Captain Harcup, of the royal engineers.—Mrs. Embleton, wife of Mr. Robert E.—Mrs. Armſtrong, wife of Mr. A. ſhip-owner.—Mr Andrew Sutton.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Joſeph B. butcher.

At Durham, Mr. Martin Brown, currier, 74.—Mrs Pearſon, wife of Mr. Robert P. cutler.—Mr. Engliſh, baker, 54.—Mr. Wm. Hutchinſon, formerly a cabinet-maker, 57.

At Shield Field, near Newcaſtle, Mrs. Kidd, mother of Mr. John K. 102.

At the Abbey Mills, near Morpeth, Mrs. Blair, mother of Mr. Thomas B. 73.

At Eſſington, near Whittingham, Mrs. James Chiſholm, gardener, 81.

At Hawkhill, near Alnwick, Mr. John Briggs, 77.

The Rev. John Collinſon, vicar of Kirk-Harle, 43.

At South Shields, Mr. Matthew Routledge, pilot.

At Berwick, Mr. George Smith, many years proprietor of the lime-kilns, at Magdalen-fields.

At North Shields, Mr. Joſeph Taylor, 28.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the lordſhip of Bolton, in the pariſh of Morland, in Weſtmoreland, for building a bridge over the river Eden, at or near the village of Bolton, from the pariſh of St. Michael Appleby, otherwiſe Bongate, to the oppoſite ſide of the river in the pariſh of Morland, and for repairing, altering, and widening the roads leading to Bolton—for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the pariſh of Manor, of Holme Cultram, in Cumberland—for bridges to be built over the rivers Eſk and Mite, at or near the fords in the pariſhes of Muncaſter, Drigg, and Waborthwaite—for repairing, widening, and altering the road, commencing at the guide poſt at the top of Stanwix-bank, near Carliſle, and extending from that place to the north end of the village of Weſtlinton, and for erecting a toll-houſe and bar for the levying of toll on that road.

Propoſals have been publiſhed for eſtabliſhing an agricultural ſociety at Workington, the ſubſcription to which ſhall not exceed one guinea, nor be leſs than five ſhillings each member. The following premiums have been propoſed for the preſent year:—To the cottager who, without any parochial aſſiſtance has brought up the largeſt family with reſpectability, five guineas.—To the male ſervant in huſbandry, or to the female ſervant in the like occupation, who ſhall have continued the longeſt time in their reſpective ſervices; and who ſhall have conducted themſelves in the moſt exemplary manner, two guineas each.—To the ploughman who ſhall, in the ſhorteſt ſpace of time, plough a certain quantity of ground in the moſt workmanlike manner, (to be fixed upon in Mr. Curwen's farm) the ſum of two Guineas. If more than three ſtart, the ſecond-beſt to have one guinea; if more than four, 10s. 6d. for the third.—To the perſon who ſhall have made the beſt and moſt complete ſtack of corn or hay, one guinea.—To the perſon who ſhews the beſt two years old heifer, in the hands of the breeder, five guineas:—for the beſt boar, two guineas. The premiums are to be confined to the pariſhes or townſhips of Workington, Harrington, Diſſington, Dean, Seaton, Flimby, Broughton, Dearham, and Camerton, except members of the ſociety, who are entitled to become candidates for any of the prizes. From the numerous ſubſcriptions already received, the ſociety is enabled to add the following premiums to thoſe already offered:—Five guineas for the beſt bull, in the hands of the breeder, or warranted to be for the public uſe, within the diſtrict for the next twelve months.—Five guineas for the beſt cart horſe, four or five years old, in the hands of the breeder.

It appears from the report of the Workington and Harrington diſpenſary, that the number of ſick poor, admitted to the benefits of that inſtitution, in the twelve months ending the 18th of September 1805, are:—Patients recommended and regiſtered, 339—midwifery caſe, 1—trivial incidents, 50—total, 390. State of the regiſter—cured 325, relieved 1, dead 7, remaining on the books 6—total 339. The numbers admitted, ſince its inſtitution, 9th of May, 1796, are:—Patients recommended and regiſtered, 4304; midwifery caſes, 28; trivial incidents, 250; total 4582. Of theſe 4160 have been cured, 22 relieved, 2 incurable, 1 irregular, and 112 have died.

It is in agitation to build by ſubſcription a bridge over the river Wamph, at a place called Howe-Wath, near Whitrig-lees, in the pariſh of Aikton, in this county. If this plan be carried into effect, which is much to be deſired, the place alluded to being very dangerous to ford, as it abounds in quickſands, it will be of very great importance to the public at large.

Married,] At Brampton, Mr. H. Bell, of the Black Dub, to Miſs Armſtrong, of the Globe inn.

At Wetheral, Mr. Thomas Wannop, of Holmeſs, to Miſs Robſon, of Great Corby.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Stamper, tinman and brazier, to Miſs Clarkſon, daughter of Mr. C. exciſe-officer, of Whitehaven.

At Brough-by-Sands, Mr. Adam Scott, of Workington, captain of a veſſel in the coal trade, to Miſs Mary Wilſon, of Weſt End.

At

At Whitehaven, Mr. Benjamin Briſcoe, ſchool-maſter, to Miſs Raven, of Greyſoultren.—Mr. Thomas Clementſon, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Chriſtian Kelly.

H. E. Roberts, eſq. of Wavertree-hall, to Miſs Burke, daughter of Robert A. Burke, eſq. of Gertnamona, county of Galway.

Mr. Joſhua Hadwen, to Miſs Harriſon, of Muſt-hill, near Kendal.

At Aſkham, Weſtmoreland, the Hon. G. Carleton, captain in the 9th regiment of foot, to Miſs Henrietta King, eldeſt daughter of Edward K. eſq. of Aſkham hall.

At Penrith, Mr. Chriſtopher Martin, of Liverpool, to Miſs Mary Murthwaite.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Cumpſon, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Eliz. Graham.—John Henderſon, eſq. of Shap, to Miſs Halton.

Died.] At Brampton, very ſuddenly, Mr. Hector Tinling, formerly a butcher there, 78.

At Wigton, Mr. Benjamin Bell, ſurgeon.

At Longtown, Mr. Charles Napier, eldeſt ſon of Mr. N. ſhoe-maker, 27.

At Buttermere, where he had reſided ſome years, Francis Lamb, eſq. of Maynooth, Kildare, Ireland, 34.

At Breckonthwaite, in the pariſh of Cumrew, Cumberland, Mr. James Atkinſon, 72.—Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. Jonathan W.

At Wavertree, Mr. James Sudell, attorney at law, 74.

At Keſwick, Miſs Rebecca Tyſon, 30.

At Weſco, near Keſwick, Mr. Joſeph Whitehead, 29.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Rigg, wife of Captain R. of the ſhip Nelly.—Mrs. Eleanor Milborn, widow, 89.

At Workington, Mr. James Yeoward, aſſiſtant to Mr. Simpſon, ſurgeon, 24.—Mrs. Bowman, relict of Mr. Henry B. 72.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Greene, 72.

At Cloſe, in Embleton, Mrs. Margaret Mealls, 72.

At Horne, near Kendal, the Rev. J. M. Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

At Allhy, the ſeat of Walter Chambre, eſq. near Carliſle, Mrs. Preſton, wife of Nathaniel P. eſq. of Dublin, and daughter of Richard Ledger, eſq. of Whitehaven, 25.

At Roſe Trees, near Longtown, Mr. John Wright, ſon of Mr. Thomas W. 20.

At Longtoun, Mr. Robert Graham, of the Globe inn, 27.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ann Nicholſon, 67.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. P. currier, 60.

At Slack-houſe, near Keſwick, Mr. Joſeph Slack, formerly a ſaddler of Cockermouth, and father of Mr. Hugh S. of Laurence-lane, London, lace-merchant, 87.

At Kirby-Lonſdale, Mr. James Grundy, woollen-manufacturer, 48.

YORKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Cleveland agricultural ſociety, held at Stokeſley, on the 5th of October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. Thomas Robinſon of Acklam, as the occupier of a farm in the beſt condition, and moſt ſkilful ſtate of cultivation, a ſilver cup, value ten guineas.—To William Leng, of Wilton, for having reclaimed and brought into the beſt ſtate of cultivation, the greateſt quantity of waſte land, four guineas.—To Mr. J. W. Parrington, of Ormeſby, for the beſt crop of drilled beans, two guineas.—To Mr. Richard Watſon, of Hilton, for the beſt crop of red clover, two guineas.—Ditto, for having laid down to graſs, the greateſt quantity of land for paſture in the beſt manner, and cleaneſt from weeds, and ſown with white clover and graſs ſeeds, two guineas—To Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. of Stokeſley, for the beſt crop of drilled turnips, two guineas.—To Mr. Wm. Dodds, of Up-leatham, for the beſt crop of Scotch cabbages, two guineas.—To Andrew Irvine, eſq. of Skelton, for the beſt cow in calf, three guineas.—To Mr. James Appleton, of Middleſbrough, for the beſt two years old heifer in calf, two guineas.—To Mr. John Pierſon, of Linthorpe, for the beſt two years old ſteer, two guineas.—To the Hon. Laurence Dundas, for the beſt pen of one-ſhear gimmers, three guineas.—To Mr. Joſeph Garbutt, of Linthorpe, for the beſt pen of one-ſheer wethers, three guineas.—To Philip Smith, of Lofthouſe, a labourer in huſbandry, for having brought up and maintained the greateſt number of legitimate children, with the ſmalleſt parochial relief, three guineas.—To James Parker, of Upleatham, ſervant in huſbandry, for having lived the greateſt number of years in one perſon's ſervice, or his repreſentatives, two guineas.—To Mary Green, of Little Ayton, ſervant in huſbandry for the like, two guineas.

At a meeting of ſubſcribers and others at the ſchool of induſtry in Doncaſter, the 4th October, to take into conſideration the propoſed alteration for the future eſtabliſhment of that inſtitution, viz. "to lodge, board, clothe, and educate twenty poor girls," it was agreed that the plan would be deſirable, provided that benefactions adequate for the furniſhing of a houſe, and alſo additional ſubſcriptions to the amount of at leaſt 100l. per annum for its ſupport, could be procured. A general meeting of the ſubſcribers will be held in the month of January to determine whether the intended plan can be carried into effect.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts—for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds within the townſhip of Langthorpe, in the pariſh of Kirby-on-the-Moor, commonly called Kirby-hill—for incloſing, draining and improving the commons and waſte grounds in the reſpective townſhips and pariſhes of Skelbrooke and Kirk Smeaton, in the weſt-riding—for the more effectually improving the drains, banks, cloughs, outlets, watercourſes and works of drainage; and alſo for making new works of drainage and embankments, in, over, and upon

upon certain low lands, commons, wastes, and inclosed grounds, situate, in and adjacent to the level of Hatfield Chace; and for incorporating the participants and land-owners within the level, into a body corporate, and for empowering them to raise money upon their respective estates in the said level, by taxation from time to time, for making, altering, improving, and supporting the works of drainage and embankments upon the said lands; and for appointing officers and servants for executing the works, independent of, and without the controul or intermeddling of the commissioners of sewers for the level of Hatfield Chace and parts adjacent, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

At the first annual meeting of the Otley association, for improving the breed of cattle and sheep, held on the 4th of October, premiums of gold medals were adjudged to the following persons:—Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, for two year old heifer; Mr. N. Richardson, ditto; Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, for one year old heifer; Mr. William Dawson, ditto; Mr. John Gilling, for two year old bull; Mr. Thomas Beanland, ditto; Mr. Thomas Parker, for one year old bull; Mr. N. Richardson, ditto; Mr. Robert Dawson, for two year old shear tup; Mr. Raistrick, ditto; Mr. Hartley, for one shear tup; Mr. Raistrick, for one shear tup lamb; Mr. Hartley, ditto; Mr. Dan. Forster, for one gimmer lamb; Mr. Joseph Dawson, ditto; Mr. Raistrick, for one shear ewe; Mr. John Dawson, ditto; Mr. Raistrick, one two shear lamb; Mr. John Dawson, ditto.

Married.] At Bridlington, Richard Rennards, esq. to Miss Middleton, daughter of Thomas M. esq.

At Doncaster, Nathaniel Bryan Hodgson, esq. of Brasserton-hall, in the north riding, to Miss Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngest daughter of Major-General S.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Harrison, of Ripon, attorney, to Miss Charnock.—Mr. Joseph Tryer, jun. of Rastrick, near Halifax, to Miss Ann Jowett, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph J. woolstapler.

At Knaresborough, the Rev. T. H. Coles, A. B. (nephew to Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, bart.) vicar of Honington, Lincolnshire, and domestic chaplain to Lord Saye and Sele, to Miss Harriet Brooke Oliver, of Wigmore-street, London.

At Cawthorne, Mr. J. D. Skelton, of Sheffield, to Miss Thorp, eldest daughter of Sam. T. esq. of Banks hall.

At Fingall, near Bedale, the Rev. Kingsman Basket, master of the Charter-house, Hull, to Miss Bourne, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph B.

At York, Mr. Thomas Stodhart, jun. to Miss Holgate.

At Scarborough, William Moorsom, esq. to Miss Lister, daughter of R. H. Lister, esq.—Mr. Benjamin Fowler, supervisor of the customs at that port, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. William S. shipbuilder.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Alice Wray, a maiden lady, aunt to John W. esq. banker, 78.—Miss Sarah Grey, 26.—Miss Dewitt, daughter of Mr. James D. ship-owner, 20.—Mr. John Wood, late a butcher.—Mr. John Peckton Hendry, late cashier to the customs of that port, 43.—Mr. Allison Robson, son of the late Mr. R. of Catterick-Bridge.—Mr. William Apellard, butcher.—Mr. Thomas Ashlin, late of the Crown public-house, Dogger-lane.

At Hayton, near Pocklington, Rudston Calverley Rudston, esq. 67.

At Cottingham, Mr. Michael Beilby, formerly of Hull, merchant, 83.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. James B. of Herkstow Grange.

At Osbaldwick, near Hull, Richard Bore, esq. 62.

At Barmby Dunn, Wm. Fores, esq. 77.

At New Malton, Mr. Thomas Myers, flax-dresser, 70.

At North Dalton, Miss Binnington, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. 21.

At Howden, Mr. James Thwaites, saddler, 70.

At Lower Blacker, near Barnsley, Mrs. Mary Tweedale, wife of Mr. Wm. T. late of Bretton, near Wakefield, 67.

At Oulton, near Leeds, on the day on which she completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrand, relict of the late Mr. Garrand, formerly a respectable and opulent Lisbon merchant, but the greatest part of whose property was swallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occasion, Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent shaking of the room and of the chest of drawers in which she was depositing some of her husband's linen. She instantly fled out of the house, and escaped destruction, after having the afflicting misfortune to see a beloved son and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulsion. She then returned to England, and having soon afterwards lost her husband, retired to Oulton, where she has ever since resided. This respectable old lady retained her mental faculties unimpaired to the last.

At Seacroft, near Leeds, Mr. Mawson, traveller for the house of Mr. Spence, of York, druggist. A few days previous to his death, he was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, and not having used proper precaution, he took a severe cold, which produced a pleuretic fever, and terminated the life of a very promising young man at the early age of 22.

At Headingley, Benjamin Newsom, esq. captain of the 17th regiment of native infantry, in the service of the East India company.

At Horbury, Mr. Joshua Dickenson, farmer and maltster.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bean, mother of Mr. B. of

the Buckram-houſe, at the bank.—Mr. Ayrton, wife of Mr. A. ſpirit-dealer.—Mrs. Reed, mother of Mr. R. merchant.—By the rupture of a blood veſſel, Mr. Sykes, ſpirit-merchant.

At Ripon, Miſs Atkinſon, daughter of the late Wm. A. eſq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Batley and Ardſley, 80.—Mrs. Hours, wife of Mr. H. gardener, 40.

At Aſenby, Mr. Fawdington, 84.

At Heath-hall, near Wakefield, ſuddenly, Wm. Fauquier, eſq. a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by the frankneſs of his diſpoſition, the liberality of his heart, and the rectitude of his principles, 71.

At Old Park, near Wakefield, Mr. George Iſſot.

At Street Gaps, near Bradford, Mrs. Stead, relict of Mr. Benjamin S. 84.

At Beverley, Miſs Crawford, 17.—Mr. Longbone, of the White Swan inn, 61

At Rootham, Mrs. Liveſey, of York, relict of Ralph L. eſq of Liveſey, Lancaſhire.

At York, Mr. John Hill, of the Acorn public-houſe.—Mr. Wm. Robinſon, formerly an ironmonger, and late clerk to Meſſrs. Kilby and Shaw.—Mr. White Benſon, wine-merchant.

At Halifax. Mr. Joſeph Stead, many years landlord of the Punch bowl inn.——Mr. Emery, formerly of the Angel inn.—Mr. Robert Hartley, late in the employ of Mr. Jenkinſon, of the Talbot inn.

At Whitby, Mrs. Mary Waters, 73.

At Bridlington, Mr. James Baron, formerly a hatter, of that place, 64.

At Whitby, Mrs. Robertſon, wife of the Rev. Joſeph R. Having been in a declining ſtate of health for ſome weeks paſt, a reſidence in the country was on the point of being engaged for her. One morning, however, ſhe aroſe about ſeven o'clock, not worſe than uſual, and had reached the breakfaſt parlour; where finding herſelf ſuddenly indiſpoſed, ſhe placed herſelf upon the ſopha, and calling the maid, would not permit her to quit her ſide for the purpoſe of procuring any other aſſiſtance. In this ſituation ſhe expired in the courſe of a few minutes; the reſt of the family, who were in a different part of the houſe, being in total ignorance of the melancholy event which had taken place.

LANCASHIRE.

At meeting of the Lancaſter agricultural ſociety, held on the 10th October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Edmund Rigby, eſq. of Grange, for improving the greateſt quantity of land by walled drains, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Harling, of Iva, for a ſimilar improvement, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Lawſon, of Cockerham, for the beſt crop of hay-graſs of the firſt year, on grounds laid down with graſs-ſeeds, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Thomas Bond, eſq. of Over Kellet, for the greateſt quantity of paſture land of the firſt year, on grounds laid down with white clover, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Mr. William Hargreaves, of Bulk, for the greateſt quantity of early potatoes ſold in Lancaſter market previous to the 15th July laſt, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ball, of Quermore, for the beſt crop of turnips, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To George Wright, eſq. of Hornby Caſtle, for the beſt crop of cabbages, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Leonard Willan, of Hornby, for the beſt crop of winter potatoes, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ayrton, of Weſt-hall, for the beſt general ſtock of cattle, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To George Wright, eſq. of Hornby Caſtle, for the beſt long-horned heifer, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Robert Watſon, of Borwick-hall, for the beſt long-horned bull, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To William Sanderſon, eſq. of Hining, eſq. for the beſt two years old ram of the improved Lowland breed, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To the Rev. James Stainbank, of Scale-hall, for the beſt five ewes, two years old, of the improved Lowland breed, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To George Newſham, of Bolton, for the greateſt number (ten) of legitimate children brought up without pariſh relief, two guineas.—The ſhew of cattle on this occaſion promiſes the happieſt conſequences, particularly the exhibition of ſheep, which was much more numerous and valuable than in any preceding year. In addition to the exhibition for the above premiums, ſix different ſweepſtakes were ſhewn for and adjudged. They are again entered for next year, with two additional ones of a guinea each for two year old colts and yearlings; all of which are left open to ſubſcribers till the next October meeting. Indeed the many beneficial effects of this inſtitution from the praiſe-worthy emulation of the candidates, become more conſpicuous every year: and the report of the inſpectors of the general progreſs of improvement in the cultivation of the country, will, it is hoped, be an inducement to the landowners and men of opulence in the diſtrict, who are not yet ſubſcribers to lend their aſſiſtance to ſuch a laudable undertaking.

Married] At Liverpool, Mr. P. Forreſt, Purſer of the Mondovi, to Miſs Croft.—Mr. John Taylor, watch-maker, to Miſs Mary Jones.—Mr. Joſeph Yates of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Morgan.—Mr. John Rigby, of Wigan, to Miſs Margery Rutter.

At Walton, John Groeme Smythe, eſq. of Worfield, Shropſhire, to Miſs Ann Parke, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. of Highfield-houſe.—The Rev. Robert Mayow, of Bath, to Miſs Harding, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Hayhurſt, linen-draper, to Miſs Eccles, daughter of Mr. E. of Lower Darwen.

At

At Lancaster, John M'Donald, esq. of Dumfries, to Miss Eliza Norris, of Preston. This young lady in a phrenzy of mind at a reproof received from her father, was about to plunge into the canal, when the above gentleman providentially passing that way, inquired the cause of such rashness, and being answered ingenuously, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures to her, and has married her.

At Manchester, Mr. C L. Ellenthorpe, of Pendleton, to Mrs. Bedford, of Salford.—Mr. Charles Watson, to Miss Ann Diggles.—Mr. John Wood, to Miss Runcorn.—Mr. William Clarke, to Miss Turner.—Mr. Joseph Watson, to Miss Charlotte Ramsden.

At Rochdale, Thomas Gore, esq. to Mrs. Kershaw.

At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Bedford, surgeon, to Miss Mary Fowler.

Died.] At Prescot, Miss Baldwin, of Whiston, 52

At Ormskirk, Mr. Richard Jeffreyes, liquor-merchant, 46

At Aughton, Mr. John Platt, rope-maker, late of Liverpool, 48.

At Longton, near Preston, Mr. John Norris.

At Halewood, George Wainewright, esq.

At Stretton, near Warrington, Mrs. Jackson, widow of Mr. John J.

At Warrington, Jane Gregg, a poor woman at the uncommon age of 116 years.

At Liverpool, Mr. Lionel Special.—Mr. Richard Dobb, merchant, 30.—Mr. John Wm. Close.—Mr. John Ellis.—Mr. John Johnson, brewer.—Mr. John Nightingall, 58.—Mr. John Bowden.—Mr. Anthony Brown, son of Mr. John B. merchant, 17.

At Black Cattle, near Lancaster, Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. Richard B.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Hoy, 66.

At Fulwood Moor, near Preston, Mr. Jas. Trebay, many years steward to John Heatley, esq of Barton-lodge.

At Lancaster, Mrs Parkinson, wife of Mr. Joseph P. linen-draper.

At Preston, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr C. late of the Golden Ball.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Faulkner.—Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Thomas Duncalf, 84.—Mrs. Mois, relict of Mr John M. 81.—Mr. John Sandiford, 40.—Mr. Knapp. On his way to Chester fair he was thrown from his horse, and survived the accident only a quarter of an hour.—On the same night, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, of Clowes-street: both of whom were between 80 and 90 years of age.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Newcombe, organist of Ruabon, to Miss Spence, daughter of Mr. S. one of the choristers of the cathedral.

At Astbury, Dr. Stein, of Congleton, to Mrs. Clubbe, widow of the late Dr. C.

At Great Budworth, Thomas Widders, esq. to Miss Mary Peacock, daughter of the late Bailey P. esq. of Seven Oaks.

At Peover, the Rev. William Terril, of the island of Barbadoes, to Miss Sarah Higginson, daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan H. of Peover.

At Shotwick, Mr. Watts, surgeon, of Dunham, to Miss Rae, daughter of the Rev. Mr R. curate of the former place.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Adams late landlord of the Canal Boat house at Ellesmere Port.—Mrs. Mytton, relict of Richard M. esq. barrister at law.

Mr. Chorlton, a respectable farmer of Shotwick near Chester. He was found dead in a field at Sutton He was subject to fits, and had been at Thornton the preceding day to see his daughter, who accompanied him on his way home to within a few yards of the field where he was found, and then left him apparently in good health.

At Tarvin, near Chester, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. C. sadler.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Turner, 67.

Mr. Manlove, inspector of vessels riding at quarantine at the port of Hoylake. He was returning from his duty in a boat, and rose up for the purpose of assisting the men in rowing, but had no sooner touched the oar than he fell backwards and immediately expired without uttering a word.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, Mr. John Layland, of Manchester, to Miss Bate.

At Northwingfield, Mr. W. Jepson, of Mansfield, to Miss Watson. of Tupton.

At Swarkstone, Mr. Palmer, surgeon, Loughborough, to Miss Grime, daughter of the late Mr. G of Swarkstone Lows.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Wilson, relict of Thomas W. esq. 76.—Mr. Anthony Cock, eldest son of Mrs. C. currier, 21.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Dr. H. 77.

At Buxton, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. Wm. R. of Birmingham, 65

At Cockshutt Hall, near Derby, Mr. James Beard.

At Brailsford, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. John H. 41.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Matterfey Hill, John Barker, esq. 41.

At Newark, Mr. Biggs, master of the Cross Keys public house.

At Oxton, the Rev. Mr. Rogerson.

At Clumber, Mr. John Marson, 72, who, for fifty seven years, had held various important offices under three Dukes of Newcastle, with great credit, reputation, and honour. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and for his various good qualities was beloved and esteemed, not only by the domestics at Clumber, but by every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The improvements at Clumber, under his sole in-

ſpection, will be a laſting memorial of his real and genuine taſte, in converting a barren and unproductive ſoil into an abſolute Paradiſe. It is worthy Remark, that on the day of Mr. Marſon's funeral died John Taddle, aged 81, a turnſpit to the Dukes of Newcaſtle ever ſince Clumber was eſtabliſhed. The poor old man for ſome years had been incapable of following his uſual employment; but, in conſideration of his paſt ſervices and upright behaviour, has received every poſſible ſupport and comfort from the preſent Duke of Newcaſtle and his mother.

At Nottingham, ſuddenly, Fielding Beſt Fynney, eſq. ſurgeon, the laſt ſon of Samuel and Sarah F. of Fynney, in the county of Stafford. He was lineally deſcended from John Baron Fenis, hereditary conſtable of Dover Caſtle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports in 1083. None ever ſurpaſſed, and few equalled him as an affectionate huſband, tender parent, and benevolent neighbour. His literary and profeſſional talents are manifeſted in the Medical and Philoſophical Commentaries, Philoſophical Tranſactions, Gentleman's Magazine, &c. and in 1787 he was elected a member of the Medical Society.—Suddenly, Mr. Miller, an ingenious millwright.—Mr. Richard Gregory Storks, 34.

At Beaconfield, C. Colclough, eſq. cornet in the Newark troop of Nottinghamſhire volunteer cavalry.

At Southwell, Mr. George White, many years a draper and mercer of Bingham, 90

At Breſſon, near Nottingham, Miſs Henrietta Whitehead, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Mansfield

LINCOLNSHIRE

From a ſtatement of the patients under cure at the Diſpenſary of Louth, between June 13, 1804, and June 13, 1805, it appears that 116 have been diſcharged cured, twenty three relieved, one incurable; twelve have died, and fifty one remain under cure.—Total 202.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Graſſwell, of the Horns public-houſe, to Mrs. Glenn, widow of Mr. Robert G.

At Gainſborough, Mr. John Terry, of Hull, ſhip owner, to Miſs Bellamy.

The Rev William Broadbent, of Billinghall, near Tatterſhall, to Mrs. Fowler, of Lincoln.

Mr. Cox, ſheriff's officer of Lincoln, to Mrs. Dickinſon, of Burgh in the Marſh.

At Eaſt Kirkby, Mr. Swinn, to Mrs. Terrace.

At Bollingbrooke, Mr. Harriſon, flax-dreſſer, to Mrs. Turner.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Collinſon, at the Reindeer inn.—Mr. Paul Parnell, ſurgeon and apothecary, 67.—Mr. William Wright, joiner, late manager at the Aſſembly Rooms, Above-hill.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Rogers, publican, 42.—Mr. Duncan Cooper, 62.—Mr. William Tomlin, chair-turner.

At Carlton, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. J. farmer, 37.

At Helpringham, Mr. John Preſgrave, druggiſt.

At Louth, the Rev. James Bollon, A. M. rector of Kelſtern, 54.—Mr. Thomas Hobſon, maltſter, 46.—Miſs Holdſworth.

At Haugham, Mr. Pearſon Cartwright, an opulent farmer and grazier, 31.

At Saxilby, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of Mr. Zachariah M. farmer, 60.

At Raithby, near Spilſby, Mr. Overton, late of Belleau, near Alford, farmer, 74.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of Mr. Robert A. farmer, of Bleeſby, near Market Raiſin.

At Market Raiſin, Miſs Coppin.

At Great Barton, Mr. James Froſt, many years rider and ſtud-groom to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart.

At Edenham, Mr. John Steel, ſenior, late of Scuttlethorpe.

At Gretford, Mrs. Roden, 57.

At Toynton, Mrs. Anderſon, wife of Mr. William A.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter, was lately held for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the expediency of eſtabliſhing a charity-ſchool in that pariſh. The ſum of 200l. was immediately ſubſcribed towards the undertaking.

The late ſale of breeding ewes of the new Leiceſter kind, belonging to George Penrice, eſq. was attended by many reſpectable breeders from different parts of the kingdom. It was univerſally allowed by competent judges, that one hundred ſheep ſo generally good were never brought to the hammer; nor can any inſtance in the annals of breeding be produced by which the prevailing opinion of the firſt breeder this kingdom once had to boaſt (the late Mr. Bakewell) was ſo ſtrongly corroborated. It was the regular practice of Mr. Penrice to hire his rams of Meſſrs. Stones, without objecting to conſanguinity, which was Mr. Bakewell's firſt principle; and there is no doubt that if this ſyſtem were more generally attended to, the breed of ſheep would be brought to greater perfection.

Married.] At Hoby, the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, rector of Bedworth, Warwickſhire, and of Saxilby, in this county, to Miſs Browne, only daughter of the Rev. Henry B. rector of Hoby.

Died.] At Beeby, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Jonathan K.

At Burton Overy, Mr. Aſhby, 45.

At Loughborough, Mr. R. Shuttleworth, 54.—Mrs. Parrs, wife of Mr. Walter B.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Price, wife of Alderman P.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, held at the Swan Inn, Lichfield, a great number of premiums for cattle were adjudged, nine of which, exclusive of sweepstakes, were obtained by Mr. Meek. The following premiums were also given to labourers in husbandry:—To John Makin, for 52 years service with Mr. Matthew Parkes and his father at High Onn, in the parish of Church Eaton, three guineas.—To Thomas Willot, for 46 years service with John Smith and predecessors at Longdon, two guineas.—To Thomas Nash, for 50 years service with the late and present Mr. Gilbert at Cotton, three guineas.—To John Startin, for 45 years service with the late and present Mr. Levett of Wichnor Park, two guineas.—To John Deakin, for rearing thirteen children without parochial assistance, three guineas.—To John Booth, for rearing eleven ditto ditto, two guineas. In the course of the afternoon the following bets were made, viz. Mr. Baylis's undertook to shew a Hereford bull against a long-horned bull to be produced by Mr. Meek at the next meeting at Lichfield, in July 1806, for one hundred guineas. Mr. Cros also betted twenty guineas against the Hereford bull.

Married.] At Handsworth. Mr. Thomas Rhodes, of Upper Stamford street, London, to Miss Hodges, daughter of John H. esq. of Soho.—The Rev. Charles Botterell Hawkins, L.L.B. fellow of All-Souls, Oxford, and vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire, to Miss Maria Bratt, of Snow House.

At Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Mr. Job Meigh, jun. manufacturer of earthenware, to Miss Mellor, daughter of the late Mr. William M.

At Tamworth, the Rev. John Haynes Townsend, to Miss S. Wright.

Mr. Joseph Pitt, of Walsall, to Miss Eliza Bennett, of Dudley

At Lichfield, Mr. Jager, one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral, to Miss Smith, grand-daughter of the late Mr. Saville.—Mr. George Wilday, to Miss E. Paine.

At Alstonefield, Mr. William Billinge, 85, to Miss Hannah Wheldon, 15. On the morning of their wedding the happy couple walked fifteen miles in three hours and a half.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. T. Wayle Wright, assistant-surgeon to the Lichfield volunteers, and a few days afterwards his mother, Mrs. W. relict of William W. gent. alderman of that city.

At Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. Warrington, butcher.

At Stafford, Mrs. Bentley, formerly of London.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the anniversary-meeting of the governors of the Birmingham General Hospital, it appeared from the report presented by the auditors, that, notwithstanding the donations and legacies which are continually adding to the funds of this excellent charity, at midsummer last the treasurers were 3881. 8s. 1d. in advance, chiefly owing to the arrears of the annual subscriptions. The Committee reported that premiums had been given, since last year, to several persons for delivering from imminent danger of drowning, or restoring to life when apparently dead, thirteen of their fellow-creatures; and they earnestly recommended that all persons would hang up in their houses and shops the printed Directions (which may be had, gratis, at the Hospital) for the Recovery of those apparently dead from Drowning, Suffocation, or other Accidents.

A new prison and public offices for the convenience of the magistrates, the accommodation of the town, and the more tranquil and private conveyance of prisoners, are about to be erected in Moor-street, Birmingham.—The first stone of this necessary and important undertaking was lately laid by the high-bailiff.

At a general annual meeting of the subscribers to the Sunday-schools at Birmingham, the treasurer's report of the monies received and expended between the 1st October, 1804, and the 1st October, 1805, was presented.—From this it appeared that the total of the receipts and balance on hand amounted to 2581. 10s. 2d. and of the disbursements to 2531. 9s. 6d. leaving a balance of 41. 10s. 8d. The number of children now educated in these schools is 1100. It is therefore earnestly recommended to the subscribers and the public to exert their best efforts for an immediate improvement of the funds, in order that this institution may not only be supported on its present scale, but that its important advantages may be extended in proportion to the demands of this populous town.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Anderton, to Miss Isabella Waldron.—Mr. John Thomas, of Curdworth, to Miss Mary Shaw.

At King's Norton, Mr. George Palmer, of St. James's-street, London, to Miss Mary Ann Gill, of Balsall Heath, youngest daughter of the late Thos. G. esq. of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Susannah Whitehead, daughter of Mr. John W. banker, of the former place.

At Exhall, Mr. John Webb, of Alcester, to Miss Reynolds.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Hodgson, jun. merchant, 23.—At Mr. Hobday's, Mrs. Mary Hobday, of Feckenham, 50.—Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Mr. Robert W.—Mr. Dowler.—Mrs. Buckerfield, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. John Hill, gilder.—Miss Osborne, of Showell-green.—Mr. Benjamin Parkes, factor.—Mr. Richard Lawson, of the Waggon and Horses.—Mr. Richard Evans, a member

member of the loyal Birmingham volunteers.—Mrs. Tolley, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. Shenton, shoemaker.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Samuel Danks, 79.

At King's Norton, Mr. William Cartwright, eldest son of Mr. Thomas C. engineer, 17.

At Luddington, near Stratford upon Avon, Mr. John Pickering.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Harrison, a respectable farmer, 63.

At Allesley Park, near Coventry, Mrs. Neale, relict of John N. esq.

At Buxton, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. William R. of Birmingham, 65.

At Stratford upon Avon, Miss Easthorpe.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. P. malster.—Mr. Alderman Carter.

SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for inclosing all the commons and waste lands in the townships of Dudleston, Ifton Rhyn, and Weston Rhyn, in the parishes of Ellesmere and St Martin, and within the manor of Traian;—and for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the manor and township of Seaton, in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury.

Lord Berwick, understanding it to be the wish of the parishioners to make some improvements in the body of the abbey-church, Shrewsbury, by putting up a window of stained glass at the east end, over the communion-table, and by erecting an organ of suitable dimensions for the service of the church, has expressed his intention of contributing one hundred pounds towards both these objects; adding, at the same time, that if both could not be undertaken at present, he was desirous of providing, at his own single cost, for the stained window over the communion-table. The estimate of the expence, according to the best calculation that can be made, is, for the stained window, 50l. and for the organ, 400l. The salary of an organist can be provided for out of the funds of the parish, without any further assistance.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. William Hudson, mercer, to Miss Margaret Pugh.—Mr. T. Bray, of Welshpool, to Miss Lane.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mitton, wife of Mr. M.—Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. D.—Mrs. Penelope Seddon, widow of Mr. Samuel S. attorney, of Liverpool, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Griffith Evans, formerly vicar of Llanfainsfraid, in the county of Montgomery.—Mr. Price, landlord of the White Horse Inn.

At Stoke upon Tern, George Corbet Cotton, esq. third son of the Dean of Chester, 23.

At the Isle Farm, near Shrewsbury, Mr. Joseph Gittins, son of Mr. G.

At Hanwood, Mr. Theophilus Blower, youngest son of Mr. B. miller.

At Cheney Longville, Mr. Marston.

At the Old Park, Mr. Mordecai Lane, grocer.

At Cloverley, near Whitchurch, John Dod, esq.

At Minsterly, Mr. E. Green, a member of the Shrewsbury corps of yeomanry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Malvern, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, to Miss Bowen.

Mr. S. Burden, of Worcester, to Miss E. Roberts, daughter of the late Mr. R. of White Lacy Aston.

At Worcester, Mr. Mann, of the Tything, to Miss Margaret Dent, of Sidbury.

John Willan, esq. of Kenswick, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. S. of Brookhouse, Herefordshire.

Died.] At Worcester, Captain Hardcastle, of Bath. This gentleman had only arrived on Saturday from Malvern, in the company of a friend, with whom he was walking up Bread-street, when he was seized with an apoplectic-fit; he was immediately conveyed to an inn, where he expired.—In the Tything, Mrs Radcliffe, 78.—In St. John's, Mr. Joseph Williams.—Mr. Corbett, of the Hare and Hounds Inn.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, as he was returning from Droitwich to Worcester, Captain J. Bird, of the 96th regiment, 22.

At Shipston on Stour, Mr. Richard Parry, auctioneer, and master of the Bell Inn, 60.

At Powick, Mrs. Dorrell, widow of Mr. D. formerly a coachmaker, of the Tything, adjoining to Worcester.

At Wolverton, Mr. Humphry Emus, farmer.

At Great Shilsley, Miss Holt, daughter of Mr. Richard H.

At the New Inn, on the Ombersley road, Mr. Sampson Manley.

At Upton, Miss Mary Skey, second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. S.

At Sansom Fields, near Worcester, James Christie, esq. formerly a captain in the first regiment of royal dragoons.

At Clifton, Mrs. Baylis.

At Lenchwick, near Evesham, Mr. Harris.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society was more numerously attended on the 19th of October than on any former occasion.—Among other eminent graziers and breeders were noticed A. Lechmere, esq. Mr. Pester, from Somersetshire, Mr. Westcar, &c.—Nearly one hundred head of two and three year old heifers were exhibited.

Married.] At Weston, Mr. Matthews, currier, of Ross, to Miss Parker, eldest daughter of Mr. P. paper-maker, of Bill-Mills.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. William Underwood, son of the Rev. Richard U.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. flax-dresser.—At the house of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth Gainsborough, 65.—Mr. Ravenhill,

hill, one of the ſenior members of the corporation, 69.—Mrs. Mayo, wife of Mr. M. of the Pack Horſe.

At Eveſbatch Court, William Brewer, gent.

At Munderfield Houſe, near Bromyard, Joſeph Severn, eſq. a gentleman of the moſt active benevolence, 65. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by a number of families to whom he rendered eſſential medical aſſiſtance during upwards of forty years practice in that neighbourhood.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Francis Hamilton, eſq of Belvidera, county of Antrim, to Miſs Lucy Reilley, youngeſt daughter of the late John R. eſq. Scarrow Houſe, county of Down.

At Hope Manſel, Mr. Joſeph Rudge, of Weſton, near Roſs, to Miſs Bettam.

At Cam, John Vizard, eſq. commander of the Durſley Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Weight, daughter of the late Daniel W. eſq. of Clinger, near Durſley.

At Horſley, Henry Moor, eſq. of Greenwich, to Miſs Remmington, daughter of John R. eſq.

Died.] James Rooke, eſq. of Bigſwear-Houſe, a general of his majeſty's forces, colonel of the 38th foot, and member of parliament for Monmouthſhire. The circumſtances attending his diſſolution, afford an awful leſſon of the uncertainty of all human enjoyments. He was ſporting on the Trellick Hills, and had juſt fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horſe in an apoplexy!—As ſoon as the event was made known at Monmouth, by the ſervant who attended him, Dr. Bevan and Wm. Powell, eſq. ſet off immediately to the ſpot; but all the efforts of medical ſkill to reſtore animation, proved ineffectual. The general had repreſented Monmouthſhire in ſeveral ſucceſſive parliaments; and might be truly ſtyled a gentleman of the Old Engliſh School, being of an open, ſocial, and moſt affable diſpoſition; in the extenſive circle of his acquaintance, no character could be more eſteemed or more reſpected. During the laſt war, he had the command of the Severn Diſtrict; on relinquiſhing which, the mayor and corporation of Bath voted him ſome ſuperb pieces of plate, as a mark of the high ſenſe they entertained of his private worth and public ſervices. On the return of peace, he retired to his eſtate in the country, where he ſpent his time in the enjoyment of ſports, and the pleaſures of ſocial intercourſe with the families of fortune in his neighbourhood. The event of his ſudden diſſolution occaſioned equal regret and ſurpriſe; for, though far advanced in years, he poſſeſſed a conſiderable portion of activity, and the full uſe of his faculties to the laſt period of life.

At Glouceſter, the Rev. Edward Evanſon, an account of whoſe life and labours will be given at large in our next number.

At Nailſworth, Mrs. Mary Deverell, author of a volume of Sermons, Miſcellanies, in proſe and verſe, &c.

At Cheltenham, David Scott, eſq. M. P. for Perth, a gentleman equally reſpected in the private circle and in the commercial world.

At Cromhall, Mr. Robert Maklove, 83.

At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Waterperry, Mr. John Right, of Worminghall, to Miſs Neighbour, daughter of Mr. James N.

Died.] At Ambroſden, Mr. J. King, 74. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor of that pariſh.

At Oxford, Mr. William Hanwell, bookſeller, 44.

At Broxham, John Councer, eſq. 86.

At Foreſt Hill, Mr. John Oſmond.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Francis Parſons, of Northampton, to Mrs. Coates, of Barnwell.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. Bever, confectioner.

At Daventry, Miſs Waterfield, only daughter of Mr. W. ſurgeon, 12.

At Chapel Brompton, Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, eldeſt ſon of Nathaniel P. eſq. 15. Uncommon virtue endeared him to his friends, and uncommon ſufferings reconciled them to his removal.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miſs Watford, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Alexander W. land-ſurveyor.—Joſeph Merrill, eſq. many years an eminent bookſeller of this place. He poſſeſſed conſiderable property, and dying a batchelor has left a great number of legacies, among which are the following: To Storey's charity in the 3 per cents 1667l.; to Addenbrooke's hoſpital for general uſes 200l; to the ſame for erecting iron paliſades in front 300l.; to the charity ſchools in Cambridge 200l.; to Hobſon's charity for general uſes 400l.; to the ſame for fencing and ſecuring the water-courſe 300l; to the public library, the intereſt to be laid out yearly in buying books 200l.; to the poor of St. Mary's the Great in Cambridge 20l. per annum for 4 years; to the poor of St. Michael's 10l. All the above legacies, with the exception of the firſt, are to be paid in ſterling money.

At Ely, Mr. John Pond, an eminent boatwright.

NORFOLK.

At the general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the following premiums were voted for the promotion of agriculture in Norfolk. A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall convert the greateſt number of acres, not leſs than nine, into water meadow, in the moſt complete manner, between July 1805, and July 1806.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall

convert

convert the greateſt number of acres, not leſs than five, into water meadow, in the moſt complete manner, as above, and ſubject to the ſame conditions.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall produce upon his farm, in March 1806, the greateſt number of acres, not leſs than ten, of turnips, protected and preſerved in the cheapeſt and beſt manner; one fourth of which ſhall be carried from the turnip land, and preſerved upon land to be ſummer-tilled. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the firſt Friday in 1806.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall drain the greateſt number of acres, in the cheapeſt and moſt effectual manner, between July 1805, and July 1806. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniverſary in 1806.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall have growing in the year 1807, the beſt piece of Lucerne, upon not leſs than three acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the firſt Friday, 1807.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall have growing in the year 1807, the beſt piece of Sainfoin, upon not leſs than twenty acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniverſary in 1807.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall have growing in the year 1807, the beſt piece of Sainfoin, upon not leſs than ten acres. Notice to be given as in the laſt premium.—To thoſe perſons who ſhall produce, at the general meeting in February, 1806, three of the beſt ſhearling wethers, fed with vegetable food only, of the Leiceſter, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds; for each three of the reſpective breeds, being the beſt in competition, a piece of plate, of ſeven guineas value; or being the ſecond beſt, or without competition, of five guineas value.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for the better lighting, paving and watching of the city of Norwich.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. John Buſſham, grocer and draper, of Methwold, to Miſs Rayner, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. R. vicar of Calthorpe.

Mr. Johnſon, farmer, of Thurning, to Miſs Fakenham, of Heydon.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Clarke, ſhoemaker, to Mrs. S. Langley.—Mr. Joſeph Turner, to Miſs Ann Young.—Mr. Heaſell, baker, to Miſs Sarah Hardeſty, ſecond daughter of Mrs. H. of Sco Ruſton.—The Rev. Mr. Hunt, to Mrs. Butler, of Eaſton.

At Seething, Charles Thompſon, eſq. of Bergh Apton, to Miſs Juliana Kett, youngeſt daughter of Thomas K. eſq.

At Taſburgh, Mr. Wm. Brown, farmer, to Miſs Stacy, eldeſt daughter of Mr. George S. druggiſt, of Norwich.

At Dunſton, Mr. Robert Engliſh, to Miſs S. Brandford.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mrs. Payne, wife of Captain P. of the 24th regiment.

At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Mary Harvey, widow of Mr. Edmund H. grocer and draper.—Mrs. Sherman, relict of the Rev. Rowland S. and laſt ſurviving daughter of the late John Howes, eſq. of Mourningthorpe.

At Diſs, Mrs. Whaite, of the White Horſe Inn.

At Sprowſton, Mr. Robert Jackſon, 80.

At Fakenham, Mrs. May, widow of Mr. James M. poſtmaſter of that place.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Buttifant, hairdreſſer, 47.—Mrs. Mary Forder, 65.—Mr. R. Heigham, linendraper.—Mr. Thomas Ivory, ſtonemaſon, 39.

At Ludham, Mr. John Ruſt, maltſter. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, in a ploughed field near his houſe: he fell in ſuch a manner, as to fill his noſe and mouth with mould, and died before any one could render him aſſiſtance; he was twenty-ſix years of age, and on the eve of marriage.

At Hempnall, at Mr. Thirkettle's, Mrs. Hickſon.

At Waterden, Mrs. Hill, mother of W. M. Hill, eſq.

At Thetford, Mr. Thomas Naylor.—Mrs. Cracknell, widow of Mr. Robert C. formerly an eminent butcher.

At Hetherſet, Mrs. Eliz. Naſh, wife of Mr. Wm. N. farmer, 65.

At Helleſdon, Miſs Elizabeth Clements, of Holt, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. John C. of Norwich.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Walter Horder, of Manſell ſtreet, London, to Miſs Strutt, daughter of William S. eſq.

At Bury, Mr. Samuel Oldman, of the Fox Inn, to Mrs. Manning, late of the Tollgate Inn.

Mr. John Rollinſon, farmer, of Stanningfield, to Miſs Ann Plume, daughter of Mr. P. of Stansfield.

Mr. Wm. Buck, upholſterer, of Beccles, to Miſs Page, of Hardwick.

Richard Waring, eſq. of Edwardſton Grove, to Miſs Anna Warner, third daughter of John W. eſq. of Edwardſton Houſe.

Mr. J. Criſp, merchant, of Beccles, to Miſs Prentice, of Bungay.

Died.] At Beccles, Mrs. J. Carpenter, a maiden lady, 89.

At Chillesford, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer.

At Harleſton, Mr. Robinſon, of the Crown, 70.

At Gazely, Mr. Ambroſe Ruffle, farmer, 70.

At Norton, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon,

surgeon, and daughter of Peter Chambers, esq. of Bury.

At Bexford, Mrs. Wynne, wife of Mr. W. surgeon.

At Ipswich, Mr. J. Crawley, late in the East India Company's service.—Benjamin Russel, gent.

At Bury, Mr. Charles Brown, butcher.

ESSEX.

The noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the late assizes at Chelmsford, having taken into consideration the absolute necessity of providing better accommodation for those who attend to transact the business of the county, as well as the public at large, resolved that a commodious hotel or inn should be built in Chelmsford, and that in order to obtain a sufficient fund for that purpose, a tontine should be opened to raise the sum of 5000l. in shares of 50l. each. As soon as the subscription is full, a committee is to be appointed from among the subscribers to conduct the business.

Married.] At Rochford, Mr. Henry Mattocks, coach-master, to Mrs. Warner.

Mr. James Livermore, of Juneville Cottage, Little Baddon, to Miss Ann Spurgeon, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Hatfield Peverel.

W. Coxhead Marsh, esq. of Park Hall, to Miss Sophia Swaine, of Castle Hedingham.

Mr. Wm. Bulwer, linen-draper, Romford, to Miss Joslin, daughter of Mr. John J. late of Billericay.

John Wyatt Lee, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Dunkin, daughter of John D. esq. of Woodham Mortimer.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Francis Masker, chemist.

At Harwich, Mr. Bacon, of the Queen's Head inn, after an illness of 23 years. He dropped down on his bed while dressing himself, and immediately expired.

At Pleshey Lodge, Mrs. Mathams.

At Ford Place, Stifford, Zachariah Button, esq. a magistrate for this county, 65.

At Saling, Mrs. Leapingwell, widow of John L. esq of Chelmsford.

At Terling Place, William, youngest son of J. H. Strutt, esq. M. P. for Maldon.

At Bramford Hall, Mrs. Acton, relict of Nathaniel A. esq.

At Sudbury, Mr. Samuel Spring, sen. crape manufacturer, 69.

At Inworth, Mrs. Paxton, relict of Dr. P. of Maldon.

At Prittlewell, Mrs. Renneson, 81.

KENT.

Married.] At Boughton Monchelsea, William Wilkins, esq. to Miss Tomkin.

At Lower Hardres, Mr. G. Elwyn, attorney at law, of Canterbury, to Miss Ann Terry, daughter of Mr. T. of Harmansole.

At Wickham, Mr. Perkins, of Willesborough Court Lodge, to Miss Champion, of Groves.

At Canterbury, Mr. A. Trottman, to Miss Eliz. Ratcliff.

At Rochester, Francis Lott, esq. of Boxley, to Miss Eliz. Green, of Stockbury.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. D. Chapman, watchmaker, of Hythe, to Miss Elliott.

Joseph Newell, esq. assistant fire master of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, to Miss Frances Maria Hindman, niece to Richard James, esq. of Ightham Court Lodge.

At Ramsgate, Lieutenant Rowland Money, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Maria Money, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Walthamstow.

At Speldhurst, Mr. John Nash, bookseller, of Tunbridge Wells, to Miss Booker, of Ram's Hill, Petersfield.

At Wingham, John Briggs, gent. to Miss Sarah Marsh.

Died.] At Tenterden, Mr. Thos. Winser, 40.—Mrs. Samson, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 76.

At Boughton Monchelsea, Mr. W. Martin.

At Snodland, John May, esq.

At Dover, Mr. M. Hedgcock, 73.—Mr. W. Morris, 72.—Mrs. Pascall, wife of Mr. John P. shipwright, 34.

At Staplegate, Mr. John Forster, carpenter.

At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Eastman, basket-maker.—Mrs. Jezzard, of Broad Oak.

At Stone Castle, John Talbot, esq.

At Deal, Captain Francis Martin, barrack-master.—The eldest son of Mr. William Elwin, grocer, 17.

At Longport, Mrs. Mary Spindler, only surviving daughter of the late Alderman S. of Canterbury, 85.

At Brompton, Mr. Ambrose Bryant, formerly a purser in his Majesty's navy, whose many years faithful and active services, acquired him the esteem of the different commanders under whom he served; and the regard and respect of all those with whom he associated in his nautical situation, 82.

At Hawkhurst, Mr. Thos. Young, youngest son of Mr. Y. surgeon.

At Hellingbourn, Mrs. Peckham, relict of Richard P. esq. 68.

At Boughton Place, near Maidstone, Ingram Rider, esq.

At Lenham, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S. of the Dog and Bear inn.

At Butridge House, Plumbstead, John Marum, esq.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Hammond, widow, 72.

At Ashford, Miss Elizabeth Pulford, 17.

At Ramsgate, Miss Virior.

George Grenville Marshall, esq. of Charing. He was out on partridge-shooting, and reaching over the muzzle of his gun to gather some nuts, the piece went off and killed him on the spot. He was the son of the late worthy vicar of that place, well known on account of his political sentiments, and also as

the author of "Edmund and Eleonora," a novel wholly founded on facts and living characters.

SURREY.

Died.] At Nonſuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of S. Farmer, eſq.

At Gatton, A. Wood, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Colonel Wood, a ſenior cornet of the 11th light dragoons, 15.

At Reigate, Mrs. Paul Tatlock, 25.

At Streatham, H. Cole, eſq. of Bexwell Hall.

At Farnham, R. Allen, eſq.

SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for the following purpoſes:—For paving, lighting, cleanſing, watching, repairing, improving, and regulating the roads, ſtreets, lanes, &c. within the borough of Lewes, and the adjoining pariſhes of St. Thomas in the Cliff, and St. John the Baptiſt, Southover;—for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, with a ſea-lock, from the deep water in the channel of Chicheſter harbour to the Upper Southgate Field; and alſo for making a dock, or baſon with a quay, in the above-mentioned field, at the termination of the intended canal; and for making a highway from the quay to communicate with that leading from Kingſham farm into the Eaſtgate of the city of Chicheſter, and another road to communicate with that leading from Del Quay into the Southgate of the ſame city;—for extending the navigation of the river Adur from Bineſbridge to Baybridge, in the pariſh of Weſt Grinſted and Shipley;—for incloſing the open and common fields in the pariſh of Telleſcomb;—for incloſing all the common fields and waſte grounds in the pariſhes of Amberley and Coldwaltham, containing altogether, by eſtimation, about 2000 acres; and for incloſing the common fields in the pariſh of Angmering.

Mr. Augur's ſale of live ſtock, at Eaſt Bourne, was moſt reſpectably attended, many of the principal breeders of this and the adjoining counties, being preſent. As the cattle ſold were the entire breeding ſtock of a well known and juſtly eſtimated breeder, we inſert, for the information of our agricultural readers, the prices which the ſeveral lots brought, with the names of the purchaſers.—A heifer calf was ſold to Mr. Langford, for 6l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Denman, 8l. 2s. 6d; ditto to Mr. Putland, 11l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 12l.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 13l. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 17l.; a bull calf to Mr. Elphick, 11l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Shoeſmaan, 16l., ditto to Mr. Clapton, 35l.; a yearling heifer to Mr. Denman, 12l.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 16l. 5s.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 16l.; ditto to Mr. Putland, 18l.; ditto to Mr. Hurſt, 14l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Hurſt, 18l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 17l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 19l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 18l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 16l. 5s.; a two-year old heifer to Mr. Rhodes, 15l.; ditto to Mr. Wheeler, 19l.; ditto to Mr. Gorringe, 20l.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 30l.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 36l.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 23l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 30l. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 29l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Hurſt, 23l.; ditto to Mr. Lambe, 28l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 20l.; a three year old heifer to Mr. Cripps, 15l. 10s.; a three year old ditto to Mr. Langford, 24l.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 32l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 37l.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 32l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Gilbert, 40l.; ditto to Mr. Elphick, 42l.; a four year old cow to Mr. Langford, 25l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Harriſon, 31l. 10s.; a five year old cow to Mr. Gorringe, 26l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 30l.; ditto to Mr. Ellman, 36l. 10s.; a ſix year old cow to Mr. Ellman, 20l.; ditto to Mr. Cripps, 25l. 10s.; an aged cow to Mr. Cole, 21l.; a cow eight years old to Mr. Elphick, 43l.; a yearling bull to Mr. Hurſt, 25l. 4s.; a three year old bull to Mr. Elphick, 73l.

At Lewes Cliffe fair the ſhew of ſheep and lambs was unuſually great. The number was eſtimated at 30,000, and ready purchaſers would have been found for at leaſt 10,000 more, as but few of the jobbers could get ſupplied with the numbers they had commiſſions for. Two-tooth wethers fetched 30s. four-tooth ditto 32s. to 40s. Ewes from 25s. to 36s. Lambs from 15s. to 25s. Thoſe who ſold in the forenoon regretted their contracts, as the prices after dinner were from 2s. to 4s. per head higher.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Mr. Robert Barker, cutler, to Miſs Heath.

Died.] At Eaſt Bourne, Mr. Woollett, maſter of the New Inn. He went to bed about eleven o'clock on the preceding evening, apparently in good health, and was found about two in the morning, by Mrs. Wollett, a corpſe by her ſide. His death is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel in his head.

At Southover, Mr. Rogers, gent.

At Standard Hill, Mr. William King, a wealthy yeoman

Mr. Caſtyn, farmer, and miniſter of a Baptiſt church at Shipley, 70.

At Plumpton, near Lewes, Mr. Tulley, maltſter.

At Chicheſter, Mr. W. Biſhop, grocer, formerly of Portſea.—Mrs. Steed, 84.

HAMPSHIRE.

Arrangements have been carried into execution for forwarding letters from Portſmouth to the eaſtern part of the Iſle of Wight, ſo as to be delivered every morning, and thus afford an opportunity to any perſon to return an anſwer on the ſame day.

The bridge from Goſport to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, built ſome years ſince by Robert Forbes, eſq. is ordered by government to be taken down, on a ſuppoſition that it may be of injury to the harbour.

Married.]

Married.] The Rev. T. Lyman, curate of Boyton, to Mrs. Lambert, widow of the late E. L. esq. of Boyton-house.

At Winchester, Mr. Stubbington carpenter, to Miss Boys, niece of the late Mr. Chark, apothecary.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Captain Moore, of the army, to Miss Pike.

At Portsea, Mr. Watts to Miss Ann Lean. —Mr. W. Tollervey, grocer, to Miss Knott, sister to Mr. K. wine and brandy-merchant.

Mr. James Warner, jun. of Botley, to Miss Barnard, only daughter of Mr. B. of Ropley.

Died.] At Upton House, near Romsey, Mrs. Anne Lesly, widow of Thomas L. esq. and eldest daughter of Stephen Blizard, esq. deceased, late chief justice of the Island of Antigua, 78. The mild and tranquil temper which had ever marked her character, supported her in her last moments, and she expired with a piety and resignation, highly consoling to herself, and to her nearest and dearest connections.

At Winchester, Mrs. Benyon, wife of Mr. B. of the Cross Keys public-house.

At Wimering, Mr. Pittis, jun. son of — P. esq. He was seized with a fit while hunting, and after languishing a few days expired.

At Harley, in the Hundred of Christchurch, Martin Dean, a youth of 19, his brother Stephen, and his sister Hannah. Martin, having eaten of some mushrooms at a neighbour's house, liked them so much, that he determined to obtain some for himself; accordingly he procured a quantity of toadstools, mistaking them for mushrooms, and carried them home, when his mother, being also ignorant of the mistake, prepared them for breakfast, and, with her husband, departed on business to Ringwood. In the meantime, Martin, with his brothers and sisters (five in number, partook of them; but their poisonous quality was soon experienced, for the whole of the family were, in a short time, in the greatest agonies; and death the next day put a period to the life of Stephen, one of them, and the day following to that of Hannah, and Martin, the sad cause of this unfortunate accident. The other three children have been recovered by the unremitting attention of Mr. Goddard, surgeon of Christchurch.

At Lymington, of a decline, in his 19th year, Mr. Anthony Davidson, midshipman in the royal navy, a son of the Rev. Mr. D. of the above place. He was a young man of a good disposition and promising talents, which, if he had lived, might have formed a character ornamental to his profession and useful to his country.

At Portsea, Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. B. jun. grocer.

At Portsmouth, Mr. J. Garnett, master of the Green Dragon Inn.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Weeks, 74

WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the liberties of Whistly, Winnersh, Broad Hinton, and Hinton Pinard, in the parish of Hurst in the counties of Berks and Wilts.

At Wilton St. Giles's great Sheep Fair, the numbers of sheep pounded amounted to from fifty to fifty two thousand. The sale was as dull, and the prices on an average not higher than at the last Britford Fair. Wethers fetched from thirty shillings to fifty-three shillings. Ewes from twenty-eight shillings to forty-three shillings, and Lambs from seventeen to twenty-eight shillings. Mr. Flower, of Charlton, obtained the price of twenty-nine shillings per head, for two hundred of Horn Lambs. The demand was in favour of South Downs. William Powlett, esq. of Somborne, Hants, and H. Biggs, esq. of Stockton, Wilts, exhibited a large number of South Down Lamb tups, from their own choice stocks, which were greatly admired. There was a small shew of Horses, and those that were good met with a quick sale, and at a high price.

Married.] At the Devizes, Mr. Richard Bolton, an eminent corn-factor, to—his wife! —They, for family reasons, had been several years privately married, but an obstacle having been removed by the ordinary course of nature, the ceremony was again publicly performed. As a proof of the sincerity of the lady's affection, for upwards of fifteen years she had borne the sting of calumny, and without repining beheld the finger of scorn pointed at her—the secret was religiously observed, and detraction at length blushes at its own deformity!

At Longbridge, Deverel, the Rev. Henry Goddard, rector of that place, to Miss Henrietta Hare

At Devizes, Mr. Flower, plumber and glazier, to Miss Gover, only daughter of Mrs. G. of the White Hart Inn.

Died.] At Newton, suddenly, Mr. W. Cave, son of Mr. C. His death was occasioned by imprudently venturing into a cold bath the preceding evening; and he was buried on his birth day, aged 22.

At Amesbury, after a short but severe illness, Mr. James Bloxham, eldest son of the late Mr. William Bloxham, Surgeon of that place, 22.

In Fitherton Anger, Mr. Joseph Maton, late a maltster and corn factor of Salisbury, 65.

At Dinton, Mr. Henry Saunders of Ridge.

At Chicklade, Mr. John Harding, jun. son of Mr. H. of Hindon, 24.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Marshall, widow of Captain M. of the Marines.—Mrs Raikes, housekeeper to W. Hussey, esq M. P. in whose service she had lived upwards of forty years.

Mrs. Jane Brown, late of Benden Mills, near Wareham, aged 58, and four hours afterwards Mrs. Susannah Trim. They were

both born in the ſame year, died in the ſame night, and were buried on the ſame day.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] P. J. Reeve, eſq. of Reading, to Miſs Vaughan, of Farnborough.

Mr. Holditch of Reading, to Miſs Bew, of Newbury.

At Thatcham, Mr. Druce, to Miſs Tull.

At Fawley, Mr. T. Fiſher, of Bockmer, to Miſs Cooke, of Fawley-court farm.

Died.] At Speen Hill, near Newbury, Mr. Maſon, formerly a clothier in Glouceſterſhire.

At Trunkwell, Mrs. St. Leger.

At Farringdon, Mrs. Vincent, 67.

At Shaw, Mr. Lamb, 79. About three years ſince he had a very large cancer taken from his lower lip.

At Reading, Mrs. Oldfield, wife of Mr. O. of the White Hart.—Mr. Lovegrove, jun. bricklayer.—Mrs. Weſtbrook, wife of Richard W. eſq. banker.—Mr. Fardon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new theatre at Bath, has been completed within the ſpace of one year, and has been opened. This ſtructure within the main walls is above one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, ſixty wide, and ſeventy high; the walls of the foundation ſix feet wide, and at the upper part three feet; the exterior buildings, containing dreſſing-rooms, ſcene-rooms, wardrobe, and every other convenience, for the performers, artiſts, ſervants, &c. anti-rooms and ſaloons to the lobbies, rooms of accommodation to the private boxes (which are numerous) tavern, &c. are very extenſive. In the erection of the building, expence and elegance have gone together in happy aſſociation; and throughout the execution of the whole plan liberality has been conducted by the hand of taſte. The ſolid judgment of Mr. Palmer, the architect, has been advantaged by the claſſical ideas of Mr. Dance; and to the cuſtomary decorations of theſe temples of Theſpis, the delicate pencil of the celebrated Caſſali has added the grandeſt ſpecimens of the pictorial art. The plan of the whole building is moſt judicious; the diſpoſition of its various apartments highly convenient; the arrangements of the interior accommodations in the greateſt degree comfortable; and the *coup d'œil* from every part of the houſe, moſt beautiful and magnificent.

Married.] At Bath, John Haley, eſq. of Lanſdown Place, to Mrs. Richardes, youngeſt daughter of the late James Rivett, eſq. M. P. for Derby.—The Rev. James Way, rector of Aldwell, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Croſbie, daughter and ſole heireſs to John Croſbie, eſq. of the Iſland of Antigua, and niece to General Croſbie, colonel of the fifty-third regiment.—Mr. G. Ingram, of Saliſbury, to Miſs Jemima Whittick.—Edward Gordon, eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex, to Miſs J. Halliday.—Thomas Roberts, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Lee, daughter of the late Benjamin L. eſq. of Merrion, county of Dublin.

At Henbury, Mr. James B. Carey, of Slepton Mallet, tanner, to Miſs Sophia Atkins, daughter of W. A. Eſq. of Paſſage, in the county of Cork.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Thomas Warren, ſtudent of Chriſt-church, Oxford, to Miſs Jane Powell.

Died.] At Briſtol Hot-wells, the Rev. Samuel d'Elbœuf Edwards, of Pentre, in Montgomeryſhire, an acting magiſtrate of that county, and rector of Mainſtone, in the county of Salop, 87.—In him were fully diſplayed during a very long and painful illneſs, the manly fortitude and pious reſignation of a true chriſtian, and in the diſcharge of every moral and religious duty, few ſuch examples are to be met with. To the poor he was ever a zealous friend, and few were the objects of charity within his ſphere, that did not experience his benevolence and bounty, and of thoſe inſtitutions which tended to promote their comforts, and ſoften their diſputes, he was ever the liberal but unoſtentatious ſupporter.—Mrs. Shirreff, wife of Alexander S. eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, and only daughter of Robert Cavil, eſq. 22.—Mr. Edward Harris, 68.—Mr. Harding, haberdaſher.—Mrs. Collins.—Mr. Thomas Harding, 25.

At Philips'-Norton, Mrs. Mary Milſham, wife of Mr. Joſeph M.

At Widcombe, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Thomas B. baker.

At Upper Eaſton, near Briſtol, Mrs. Rogers, relict of Mr. George R. 77.

At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

At Aſhley, Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. John J. ſalt refiner of Bath.

At Bath, Mr. John Walton, late of Kelſton, 72.—Mrs. Marder, relict of John M. eſq. captain of the royal marines.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. ſurgeon of Walcot.—Mrs. Power, wife of colonel P. of the thirty-ſecond regiment.—Alexander Ellice, eſq.—Mr. Coleman, of Newgate-ſtreet, London.—Mrs. Dimock, wife of Mr. D.—Mrs. Strange, grocer.

Mr. William Rexworthy, corn-factor of Croſby, near Wells. He was returning from that city when he fell off his horſe, and ſurvived the accident but a few hours. He belonged to the Wells troop of yeomanry cavalry. As a ſoldier he was highly reſpected, and in his dealings manifeſted the utmoſt integrity.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] John Perkins, eſq. of Henley, Somerſet, to Miſs Sampſon, of Chetnole.

Mr. John Cox, of Bourton, tick manufacturer, to Miſs Dunn, of Silton.

At Shroton, Mr. Gould Smith, of Blandford, to Miſs Andrews, eldeſt daughter of John A. eſq. of Shroton.

DEVON-

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Topsham, Mr. Wm. Thomas of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, coheiress and grand daughter of the late Richard Coppleſtone, esq.

At Kingsbridge, Samuel Holditch Hayne, esq. of Slade, to Miss Mary Manning, second daughter of the late Mr. Manning, surgeon.

At Thorncombe, Mr. William Hawkins, clerk of the parish, aged 78, to Miss Frances Baker, of the same place, aged 34.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Wills, druggist of Plymouth, to Miss Eliz. Norrington, daughter of Mr. Joseph N. linen-draper of Exeter.—Mr. Thomas Nosworthy, builder, to Miss Skinner, only daughter of Mr. S. silversmith.

At Collumpton, Mr. Joseph Pannell, hairdresser to Miss S. Matthews.

At Plymouth, Mr. C. Allen, to Miss Ivory.

Died.] At Moortown, Mrs. Ridout, wife of John R. gent.

At Mamhead, the Right Honourable Dorothy Countess of Lisburne, relict of the late Earl of L. and daughter of the late John Shaftoe, esq.

At Topsham, Mr. Mason, chemist, 70.

At Exeter, Mr. Bisgood, one of the proprietors of the Clarence coach.—Mrs. Ann Ware, sister of Mr. Gideon W.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. hellier.—Mrs. Salter, wife of Mr. S. presman.—Mrs. Deane, widow of Mr. D. maltster.—Mr. Thomas Peters, mealman.

At Crediton, Miss Risdon.

Near Plymouth, Mrs Lloyd, the wife of Mr. Lloyd, surgeon in the late war to Rear-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, K. B.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Couts, widow of the late Captain Couts, of the royal navy, 61.

At Stratton, Mr. Tooke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Chaddlewood, near Plympton, Mrs. Bird, relict of H. Bird, esq. formerly of Ridgeway.

At Teignmouth, Major Gomonde of Bath.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Gluvias church, captain Pellowe of the Royal Navy to Mrs. Spurge of Penryn.

At Liskard, William Rawle, esq. to Miss Hingston, daughter of Mr. Richard H. merchant.

At St. Kew, Mr. Richard Tucker, to Miss Rebecca Knight.

At Helston, Mr. Thomas Roberts, baker, to Miss Penhall, grand-daughter of the late Henry P. Esq. many years returning officer of members to serve in parliament for that borough.

Died.] At Lostwithiel, Miss Clapp, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Scilly, Mrs. Mary Gibson, 67.

At Padstow, Mr. John Symonds, comptroller of the customs.

At Fowey, Captain Dormer.

At St. Kew, Miss Curgenven, daughter of Mr. C.

At Falmouth, Mr. Samuel Tregallan, merchant, 79.

WALES.

At a meeting lately held at Llanelly, by the committee for the improvement of the navigation of the Burry River, a plan and estimate were exhibited for making a capacious dock or bason, on the east side of the present pier at Llanelly, and the committee have earnestly recommended the adoption of this beneficial measure to the consideration of the Carmarthenshire rail-way company. If it should be carried into effect, it cannot fail to render the port of Llanelly as safe and commodious an harbour for vessels of considerable tonnage as any in the principality.

A rail road on a new principle is now at work at the Penclawdd copper-works. Its capability of obviating friction renders it much superior to those in general use. The construction is that of an edge rail, a yard of which is nearly as light again as those now made, and it has been found capable of carrying the usual weight.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, the Rev. William Tasker, A. M. 84.

At Swansea, David Morris, Esq. banker, Carmarthen, 61.

At Gubalva-house, near Cardiff, the lady of Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.

At his seat in Montgomeryshire, Ambrose Gething, esq. one of the coroners for the county.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Lainshaw, Lord Ashburton, to Miss Anne Cuninghame, daughter of the late William C. esq

At Mousewald Mause, Oswald Hunter. M.D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, Edinburgh, to Miss Janet Dickson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Hardie, jun. merchant, to Miss Beugo, daughter of the late Gavin B. esq. of Lancefield.

At Edinburgh, John Bushby Maitland, esq. of Eccles, Sheriff-depute of Wigtonshire, to Miss Eliza Harriet Camac, daughter of William Camac, esq. of Portman-square, London.—Mr. John Turnbull, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Annabella Drummond, youngest daughter of Mr. Gregor D.

At Woodlands, Mr. George Douglass Park, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Eliza Douglass, daughter of George D. esq. of Woodlands.

At the Manse of Calder, Captain W. Fraser, of Brackla, to Miss Grant.

At Killmardinny, Archibald Hamilton, jun. esq. to Miss Agnes Trokes.

At Paisley, Mr John Holmes, jun. merchant, Greenock, to Miss Margaret Simpson, daughter of the deceased Mr. Claud S. writer in Paisley.

At Cardross, Mr. Archibald Langwell, merchant, Greenock, to Miss Elizabeth Macfarlane, only daughter of Mr. William M.

Wilton

Wilton Henry Lynch, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Sarah Skene, third daughter of the late Captain James S. of Aberdeen.

At Greenock, Captain Archibald M'Niel, of the 66th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth M'Niel, daughter of the deceased Hector M'Niel, esq. of Canna.

At Glasgow, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Alexander, merchant in Greenock, to Mrs. Flora Shearer, relict of Mr. James S. merchant.

At Auchinleck, Mr. W. Jameson, farmer, aged 82, to Mrs. C. Murray, 67. The bridegroom has ninety-two children, grand-children, and great grand-children; the bride thirty-three children and grand-children.

Died.] At Barachney-house, Glasgow, Charlotte, duchess dowager of Athol, Countess of Athol, and baroness Strange in her own right, Lady of Mann, and sole heiress of that island. Her grace was daughter of James, second duke of Athol, widow of John the late duke, and mother to the present duke, besides whom she has left six younger children. She was in her 75th year.

At Perth, the Right Honourable George Kinnard, Baron Kinnaird, of Inchture, 51.—His lordship was chairman of the British fire-office, a situation which he filled with great zeal and ability. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by his son Charles, member in the present parliament for Leominster.

At Edinburgh, Major George Hay.—Alexander Mackenzie, esq. writer to the signet.—Mrs. Helen Murray, 70.—Mr. James Watson, writer to the signet.

At Minard, in Argyleshire, Mrs. Rankins, widow of William R. esq.

At Selkirk, Mr. John Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire.

At Guzerat, in the East Indies, in October last, Lieutenant George Thomson, of his Majesty's 65th regiment of foot, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, of Edinburgh.

At Dalwhat, Mr. Thomas Corson, second son of John Corson, esq. 34.

Miss Anne Crawfuird, daughter of the late Mr. James C. writer in Ayr.

At the Manse of Buchanan, the Rev. David Macgibbon, minister of that parish, in the 82d year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.

At Myothill, John Graham, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] Thomas Jackson, of Fanningstown, county Limerick, esq. to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Robert Hall, of Limerick, esq.

Lieutenant Jacob Hemmett, of the 25th foot, to Mrs. Susannah Bourchier, widow of the late James B. county Limerick, esq.

Lieutenant Fleming, of the 67th regiment, to Mrs. Ormsby, relict of Anthony O. esq.—In Cork, Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d West India regiment, son of the late R. Fitzgerald, of Castle-Richard, esq. to Miss Margaret Fortune, eldest daughter of Mr. Nicholas F. merchant.—Thomas Jenkins Smith, esq. M.D. to Miss Knight, daughter of the late Christopher K. esq.

Died.] Near Enniskillen, Sir James Rivers, a captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards. He was out on a shooting party at Nixon Hall, in company with Captain Fancott, and Captain Platt, of the 50th regiment, when Sir James's gun unfortunately went off, and killed him almost instantaneously. Sir James was son of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, and brother of the last baronet of that name.

In Dublin, Ponsonby Molesworth, esq. the last surviving son of the late Hon. B. M.—Mr. Woodgate, principal architect to the board of works.—Mrs. Lester, the wife of Charles L. esq. of Dundalk.—Mr. Burnett, bookseller.—Mr. Tuite, proprietor of the Ulster hotel.—Mr. John Butler, printer.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE had occasion to notice in our last Report, the disgust which the exercise of the right of excluding neutral importations into the ports of our West Indian colonies had excited in the United States of America.

The Papers since received from thence, are full of animadversion and complaint on the late condemnation of several of their vessels, captured with the produce of states at war with this country. There seems, however, to be much difference of opinion as to the true grounds of their complaints: some report, that they merely furnished themselves with papers for the purpose of deceiving our cruizers; while others, in detailing the circumstance with more apparent plausibility, give a very different complexion to the case. As far as we are informed, it appears the Americans were uniformly in the habit, last war, of landing the cargoes they brought from belligerent ports, and paying the duties upon them in America; they were then re-shipped (generally) on-board the same vessel, and sent to Europe; they considered this a sufficient precaution to neutralise the property, so as to fortify themselves against the search of our cruizers; and as this had been tolerated last war, they imagined themselves completely protected by similar regulations this war. It is doubtless true, that these precautions were not always adopted; and much fraud and contrivance has been invented to save the heavy expences which must necessarily fall upon the cargo.

Our Government, aware of these circumstances, and the facility with which a mere compliance with a loose regulation, such as that, might be evaded, or made the cloak of artifice and deception, have judged it expedient to demand an authenticated certificate, that the

cargo,

cargo, being the produce of ſtates at war with England, had not only been landed and paid the duties, but could not, from the ſtate of the markets, be ſold in America without loſs, before it ſhould be re-ſhipped for Europe; and whenever this document could not be produced, ſeizure was directed, and condemnation enſued. But the manner in which the ſeizures have been executed, the Americans conſider as particularly obnoxious; and they bitterly complain, that after having been permitted to proceed unmoleſted laſt war, their veſſels ſhould now be ſeized, and condemned; and that, without any previous notice, or intimation, to any of their accredited agents, that it was intended to inſiſt upon the production of this certificate, is a flagrant dereliction of good faith, and a violent breach of amicable relations.

Under this impreſſion, the Government of the United States has remonſtrated with our Miniſtry, in very energetic terms; threatening to ſuſpend all communication with this country and the Colonies, and to detain an equal number of Britiſh veſſels, till reſtitution is afforded and the practice diſcontinued. It is ſaid Lord Hawkeſbury has promiſed that the ſubject ſhall be ſeriouſly inveſtigated.

If our information is correct, we muſt indeed confeſs, that it is a matter of very critical importance; and from the ſenſation we anticipated it would excite in America, coupled with the jealouſy and diſcontent created by the reſtriction on their exportations to the Weſt India iſlands, much delicacy and forbearance is required in the examination and adjuſtment of this queſtion. The generality of our politicians treat theſe threats with contemptuous indifference, from the apparent impoſſibility of the Americans exiſting without our manufactures; but ſuppoſing this to be granted (as we cannot affect to be ignorant), that America poſſeſſes in herſelf, every elementary article for the production of manufactures, we ſhould not, by a narrow policy, compel them to try the experiment, for it muſt be recollected, that they are an induſtrious, perſevering people, extremely jealous, and determined to undergo any privation for the aſſertion and maintenance of their national independence: we ſhould then be careful how we force them to this great exertion, the practicability of which is not doubtful; for, if they once but partially ſucceed, that which neceſſity created, their intereſt and their dignity will nurture and ſupport.

The effect of a ſuſpenſion of intercourſe to our Colonies in war, would be inexpreſſibly diſtreſſing, if not entirely ruinous; and to ourſelves, a defalcation in the conſumption of our manufactures to the extent of the annual ſupply.

We need have no additional cauſe to embarraſs our manufactory trade, which is now in a wretched condition; and though it might have been politic to deſpiſe publicly the meaſures directed by the Emperor of the French as inefficient, to prevent the introduction of our manufactures on the Continent, it cannot be concealed that his regulations have loaded the trade with ſuch exorbitant impoſts and exactions, that it is almoſt annihilated. Recent letters from Holland repeat the ſtrictneſs with which theſe meaſures are executed; and the Batavian Gazette is poſitively contradicting a report of one of our papers, that Britiſh manufactured goods would ſhortly be admitted into Holland at a duty of 7½ per Cent; announces the ſeizure of a large parcel of goods; and, ſo far from any relaxation of the official regulations, ſtates the vigilance exerciſed to be more ſevere than ever.

The evacuation of Hanover, we hope, will reſtore us the old channel of communication with Germany. Lord Mulgrave has officially notified the raiſing of the blockade of the Elbe, and ſome life and activity begins to animate our markets; but till it is aſcertained that the intercourſe is unobſtructed, the trade will not aſſume that ſteadineſs which characteriſes unimpeded communication. At Hamburg, the merchants have been exceedingly diſtreſſed by the ſcarcity of money; and as it is now diſcovered that our Government mean to make their remittances in ſpecie, inſtead of Bills, the Exchange has riſen in London 3 per Cent. in one poſt.

Our importations of wheat from the north of Europe ſtill continue; theſe, with expected arrivals of flour from America will, in addition to our own productive harveſt, afford an ample ſupply, and may perhaps admit of ſtill further reductions in this ſtaple article of life. We alſo obſerve, with peculiar pleaſure, that at all the large fairs throughout this country, many of the articles of the firſt neceſſity are on the decline in price, particularly cheeſe.

In our Report for the paſt month, we congratulated the commercial world on the ſafe arrival of the Eaſt India and other fleets. The preſent is ſcarcely leſs propitious to our national proſperity. The largeſt Leeward Iſland fleet that has come for ſome time (nearly 300 ſail), are got ſafely into port; alſo the laſt Jamaica fleet for this year, the fleet from Quebec, and the valuable ones from Petersburg and the Baltic. Theſe laſt are of peculiar importance at the preſent juncture, being laden with all ſorts of naval ſtores, for the reaſonable ſupply of our dock yards and increaſing navy.

A comparatively trifling ſet off to theſe advantages is juſt announced, in the capture of ſome of our outward-bound Oporto fleet. The loſs on this occaſion, however, is not likely to be at all equal to what it was at firſt reported, as it is thought that not more than eight have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The Weſt India market ſtill remains heavy; and but for the gradual manner in which it has been latterly ſupplied by the fleets keeping out, it would have been deplorably ſo.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure of congratulating our Readers on the Corn Harvest being finished in every part of the kingdom, in the most complete and perfect manner, and that the grain of both the White Corn and Pulse Crops has proved, in their kind, good and abundant; and what has been threshed weighs well, is found, and full grown. In England and Wales, Wheat averages 31s. 4d.; Rye, 46s. 3d.; Barley, 41s. 4d.; Oats, 28s. 4d.; Beans, 47s. 6d.; and Peas, 46s. 7d.

From the fineness of the season, the farmer has been enabled to sow his Seed-wheat, on a good tilth; the Fallows and Clover Leys working well, the Pea and Bean Stubbles may be well cleaned previous to their being sown.

Winter Tares have already been sown on a large breadth of land, as well as Rye and Brush Turnips on light soils for Spring-feeding Ewes and Lambs.

The crops of Seed clover have been harvested and well secured; they appear to be well-headed, and of a good quality. Potatoes are found to be every where a large crop, sound, and good of their kind. Turnips have lately thriven very much; and the Pastures never looked better at this season of the year: but Fat Cattle, from the coolness of the summer, are found not to die so well inside as they do in warmer seasons.

Lean Stock, at the late fairs, has advanced in price, although a great supply of Scotch and Welch Runts, as well as the larger breeds of cattle, have been offered for sale, and much on hand. Store Sheep are somewhat lower; as are also Milch Cows. Young fresh Horses are still in demand at high prices. The Swine markets are on the advance, particularly Porking Pigs. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Mutton, 3s. 3d. to 4s.; Veal, 4s. to 5s.; Pork, 4s. to 6s.; and Lamb, 5s.

The prices of Cheese and Salt Butter at the late great fairs have fallen considerably.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.; Clover, 5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s.; Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.60.	Sept. 29.	Wind E.
Lowest 29.21.	Oct. 16.	Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 57 hundredths of an inch. { On the 10th the mercury stood at 29.50. and at the same hour on the 11th, it was as high as 30.07.

Thermometer.

Highest 64°.	Oct. 8.	Wind W.
Lowest 28°.	Oct. 12 & 14,	Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 17°. { In the morning of the 12th, the thermometer was as low as 28°, the next morning it stood as high as 45°, and on the 14th it was again at 28°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.161 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the past month is equal to a trifle more than 30 inches. On the 29th ult. it stood, as appears above, at 30.60. and remained at that height the greater part of 24 hours; which is a full tenth higher than it has been seen for several years past.

The state of the temperature has been lower than usual, being only on the average at about 47°; two mornings we have had very severe frosts, when the glass was full four degrees below the freezing point; and on two other mornings the mercury was as low as 32°. We have noticed some heavy fogs; that on the 20th was the most remarkable; it extended to some miles round the metropolis, and did not clear up till late in the forenoon.

The wind has blown chiefly from the easterly points.

*** *Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at these Places, and also in every Part of the World.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 136.] DECEMBER 1, 1805. [5, of VOL. 20.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRADE *of* AMERICA.

VALUE of the exports from the United States of America for the year ending 30th September, 1804.

	Dollars.
New-Hampshire,	716,091
Massachusetts,	16,894,379
Vermont,	191,725
Rhode-Island,	1,735,671
Connecticut,	1,516,110
New-York,	16,081,281
New-Jersey,	24,829
Pennsylvania,	11,030,157
Delaware,	697,396
Maryland,	9,151,939
District of Columbia,	1,452,198
Virginia,	5,790,001
North-Carolina,	928,687
South-Carolina,	7,451,616
Georgia,	2,077,572
Territory of the United States,	1,959,423
Total,	77,699,074

The above account shews the extent of foreign trade possessed by the respective states. The proportion of exports consisting of the produce or manufacture of the United States and of foreign merchandize was as follows:

	Dollars.
Domestic,	41,467,477
Foreign,	36,231,597
Total,	77,699,074

The domestic produce is distinguished into the productions of the sea, of the forest, of agriculture, and manufactures, the amount of each description being as follows:

THE SEA.	*Dollars.*
Produce of fisheries, consisting of dried fish, pickled ditto, whale-oil, whalebone, and spermaceti,	3,420,000
THE FOREST.	
Skins and furs, and ginseng,	1,040,000
Wood, viz. boards, staves, shingles, hewn timber, masts, bark, &c.	2,628,000
Pot and pearl-ashes, tar, turpentine, pitch, and rosin,	962,000
AGRICULTURE.	
Product of animals, viz. beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, butter, cheese, pork, &c.	4,030,000
Horses and mules,	270,000
Vegetable food, viz. wheat, flour, and biscuit, Indian corn and meal, rice, rye, oats, potatoes, apples, &c.	12,250,000
Tobacco,	6,000,000
Cotton,	7,650,000
Flax-seed, hops, hemp, indigo, &c.	690,000
MANUFACTURES.	
Of domestic materials,	1,650,000
Of foreign materials,	450,000
Articles not distinguished in the returns, manufactured or agricultural,	427,000
Total,	41,467,000

The foreign produce exported consisted chiefly of tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, spices, wines, &c.

The quantity of tea was	1,219,233 lbs.
Of foreign sugar,	74,172,220 lbs.
Of coffee,	48,312,713 lbs.
Of cocoa,	695,135 lbs.
Of pepper and all other spices,	6,282,232 lbs.
Of foreign spirits,	1,119,059 gallons.

The destination of the exports of the United States is principally to the West-Indies, Great Britain, France, Holland, and Spain; but some smaller branches of their commerce begin to appear in all the trading parts of the world. The following statement shews the proportions of the

exports of 1804 to the dominions of each power.

	Dollars.
To Great Britain and Ireland,	12,206,501
To the Britiſh colonies,	9,623,301
Holland and Dutch colonies,	16,447,417
France and colonies,	12,776,111
Spain and colonies,	6,728,125
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	4,475,007
Denmark and colonies,	3,346,623
Portugal and colonies,	2,496,858
Italy,	1,671,149
Trieſt and other Auſtrian ports,	333,798
Pruſſia,	2,186,116
Sweden,	691,975
Europe generally,	620,891
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	44,646
Morocco and Barbary States,	9,333
Cape of Good-Hope,	167,917
Africa generally,	349,036
China,	198,601
Eaſt-Indies generally,	796,316
South-Seas,	10,000
North-Weſt coaſt of America,	196,059
Weſt-Indies generally,	3,324,294
Total,	77,699,074

In the year 1794 the amount of the exports of the United States was 33,026,233 dollars. In the courſe of ten years it has increaſed to more than double the amount at that period; and the whole increaſe of trade ſince the States ceaſed to be Britiſh colonies has been ſuch as never before took place in any country. The total amount of the exports from the American States to Great Britain in the year 1773 was 5,720,964 dollars; the preſent amount to Great Britain and the Britiſh colonies appears by the foregoing ſtatement to be 21,829,802 dollars, which ſhews a much greater increaſe than could have been expected had the States remained ſubject to this country, although they have at the ſame time extended their trade to all other parts of the world.

The actual tonnage of the United States on the 31ſt December, 1803, was eſtimated at about 917,000 tons, viz.

Regiſtered tonnage,	597,150
Enrolled ditto,	267,750
Fiſhing ditto,	52,100
Total,	917,000

The proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States was at the above period as 17 to 100.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer a few obſervations on the Latin verſion of a paſſage in Iſæus's "Oration in Defence of Euphiletus," as we have it in Hudſon's edition of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis, vol. ii., p. 175:—"Οτι μὲν τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ, ἀδελφὸς ἡμῖν ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ Εὐφίλητος, οὐ μόνον ἡμῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν συγγενῶν ἁπάντων ἀκηκοάτε μαρτυρούντων. Σκέψασθε δὲ πρῶτον τὸν πατέρα ἡμῶν, τίνος ἕνεκεν ἂν ψεύδοιτο καὶ τοῦτον μὴ ὄντα αὐτοῦ υἱὸν εἰσποιοῖτο. Πάντας γὰρ εὑρήσετε τοὺς τὰ τοιᾶ πράττοντας, ἢ οὐκ ὄντων αὐτοῖς γνησίων παίδων, ἢ διὰ πενίαν ἀναγκαζομένους ξένοις ἀνθρώποις εἰσποιεῖσθαι, ὅπως ὠφελῶνταί τι ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' αὐτοὺς Αθηναίων γεγονότων, &c."—I allude more particularly to this latter clauſe, but have inſerted the preceding context to ſave the trouble of reference. The Latin verſion is, "Quod itaque, Judices, frater noſter hic ſit Eupheletus, non ſolum e nobis, ſed et omnibus agnatis id atteſtantibus cognoviſtis. Conſiderate vero primum patrem noſtrum cujus rei gratia mentiretur, et hunc, ſi revera non eſſet, pro filio haberet. Quotquot enim talia faciunt, reperietis id facere; vel quod eis liberi non ſint genuini, vel quod, ubi ſint egeſtate *coactos* extraneos adoptare, ut aliquam ex iis utilitatem capiant quæ ab Athenienſibus geſta ſunt." Firſt, Why have we *coactos* in the accuſative, and not *coacti* rather, to agree with the nominative *illi* underſtood after *quod*, and to form with *ſint* the paſſive *coacti ſint?* Again, to ſay, "*Ut aliquam ex iis*," &c. &c., —"That they may derive ſome benefit from *thoſe things* which are performed by Athenians," expreſſes the orator's meaning, if at all, very obſcurely indeed.—Now Euphiletus ſets out very plainly with obſerving, that an Athenian may have two motives for adopting a ſtranger; one is, the deſire of children; if we'll ſuppoſe, he is rich, and have none lawfully begotten of his own. The other motive, he ſays, may be poverty. But why ſhould a poor Athenian adopt children?—Of courſe to ſhare in the property of the adopted ſon, who obtains by this adoption the freedom of Athens. A little attention will diſcover this ſenſe in the original. I would therefore, inſtead of the latter clauſe of the Latin verſion, ſubſtitute, *ut aliquam capiant utilitatem ab illis qui, per ipſos, cives Athenienſes facti ſunt*; after *illis* underſtand *extraneis*, and after *ipſos*, *eos qui adoptant*. The Greek I would

would construe in the following order:—*Οπως ωφελῶνται τι ἀπ' ἀυτῶν γεγονοῖων δι' ἀυτους 'Αθηναίων.* Thus I translate 'Αθηναίων γένεσθαι, *civis Athenienfis fieri*; and for this sense of the phrase see Demosthenes Περι Στεφανου, tom. i., p. 270—21 and 22, ed. Reiske, where this orator, bitterly inveighing against Eschines, says, "Οψὶ γὰρ πότε' οὐδὲ λεγω; χθες μὲν οὐν και πρωην ἀμ' 'Αθηναίος και ρητωρ γέγονε,"—Also in his Oration "Κατα Νεαιρας," tom. ii., p. 1375—3, "Ουτω καλὸν και σέμνον ηγήσατ' εἶναι δωρον το 'Αθηναίον γενέσθαι;" same page, l. 26, "Αλλα παρὰ τοὺς νόμους 'Αθηναίος γέγονε." It will be now seen that we must refer αυτων to ξένους ἀνθρώπους, and ἀυτους to τους τα τοιαυτα πράττοὐλας, i. e. τους εισποιουμενους; which I respectfully submit to the consideration of your classical readers, and remain, &c. W.

Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading over the "Flowers of Literature" for 1804, I find some extracts from Hayley's "Life, &c., of the late W. Cowper, Esq.," amongst which is the following:—"A leech in a bottle foretels all the prodigies and convulsions in nature, not by articulate utterance of oracular notices, but by a variety of gesticulations.—No change of weather surprises him, and, in point of the earliest and most accurate intelligence, he is worth all the barometers in the world."

In publishing the above in your useful and truly pleasing Magazine, I am in hopes some of your ingenious and scientific readers will favour the writer with some observations on these surprising properties of the leech, and the means of judging of the several changes of the weather from his gesticulations. I remember about twenty years ago, more or less, an account being published in the Northampton Mercury, of this property of the leech in foretelling the different changes of the weather, with the method of treating him, and a set of observations made from the long attention paid to one kept by the writer of that article, how to judge of what changes of weather were to ensue.—I had them once in my possession, copied from that paper, but which now I have mislaid, and not being near any file of those papers of that distant date, I am unable to refer. I conceive if any of your Correspondents who feel interested in this discovery would apply at Peele's Coffeehouse, the Northampton papers of that period may be found there.

As I am a constant reader and great admirer of your Miscellany, I shall feel myself indebted to some of your numerous Correspondents for their information as to the best publication now extant relating to the making all sorts of wines from fruit, &c. grown in England, proved from actual experience. I am, Sir, &c.

R. RUFFHEAD.

Lidlington, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, Oct. 21, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to reply to your Correspondent Mr. James Eastburn, of New-York, through the channel of your Miscellany; as that gentleman has availed himself of your indulgence to make his inquiry through that medium in the Number for this month.

He asks, "Whether there is any prospect that a continuation of the History of Protestant Dissenters will be soon published?"

I thank him for the inquiry, as it informs me that the design excites attention, and is a presumptive proof that my edition of the "History of the Puritans," by Mr. Neal, has not only reached America, but met with approbation there.

Various occurrences creating a demand on my immediate attention and time, have for seven years obstructed my execution of the intentions I had formed to continue, or rather resume, the "History of the Dissenters from the Period of the Revolution;" but I have never wholly lost sight of that design. I cannot fix a date for the appearance of that work, but hope to be able, at the opening of the next spring, if Providence favour me with health, to pronounce some considerable progress in it. The question proposed by Mr. Eastburn acts on my mind as a stimulus to the prosecution of it; and in the mean time I shall feel myself greatly obliged and encouraged by the communication from him, or any other gentleman, of such hints or materials as may assist my purpose, and contribute to the execution of it with correctness, authenticity and merit.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Birmingham, Oct. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that the Legiſlature has granted to Robert Bowyer, Eſq. of London, the privilege of diſpoſing of his collection of pictures in the Hiſtoric Gallery, Pall-Mall, and various other works of art, by way of lottery, and as many of your country-readers have not an opportunity of knowing the value of the paintings and engravings which are to be diſpoſed of, and who might be induced to purchaſe tickets, it would be eſteemed a favour if ſome artiſt or judge of theſe works would give, through the medium of your widely-circulated publication, ſome account of the merit and execution of theſe reſpective works. It might be doing an eſſential ſervice to the proprietor, in promoting the ſale of his tickets, and in ſome degree tend to do away the prejudice that exiſts with many perſons, from the diſappointment they experienced on the receipt of ſuch poor prints as were given for the blanks in the late lottery granted to Mr. Boydell.

Your giving this an early inſertion will oblige the public, and your conſtant reader,

AN ARTIST.

Leeds, Oct. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW mode of employing land was ſtated in your Magazine for July to have been adopted near Batterſea. My contiguous reſidence to this place induced me to inquire into the circumſtance, and I found it applied, as I imagined, to a conſiderable plantation of roſes in my own pariſh. I have ſeen the ingenious proprietor of this concern, and collect from him, that your former ſtatement upon this ſubject muſt have been ſent you by a perſon ſuperficially informed of it. The manufacture of otto of roſes from this plantation has in the laſt ſeaſon been conducted to a conſiderable extent, and (although the ſummer was unfavourable to thoſe flowers) has been attended with ſucceſs. Your former ſtatement is imperfect as to the produce of otto; I ſhall therefore, for the information of the curious, ſtate the proceed of this year, as it has been given to me by the proprietor. Several thouſand buſhels of roſes have been made uſe of, and the average produce of otto about two ounces and two drachms from one hundred buſhels, or ſix hundred pounds weight of the flowers when gathered.—Beſides the otto, a quantity of roſe water is obtained, of ſimilar quality to that which is uſually imported from the Continent. This circumſtance, though not likely to be of much public utility, may poſſibly be attended with ſome local advantages, ſuch as affording employment for a number of women and children, and will, without doubt, be acceptably amuſing to the curious in botany, chemiſtry, &c. I am, Sir, &c.

R. J. BUTCHER,
Vicar of Wandſworth.

Wandſworth, Oct. 28, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS gratified in your two laſt publications with the deſcription of the American borer. I have had two in my poſſeſſion ſome years, brought me by a friend from Baltimore, and am ſo convinced of their utility in preference to the common Engliſh auger in general practice, that I ſhall feel myſelf happy in ſhewing them to any perſons who may not fully comprehend the deſcription in your laſt, and am, Sir, &c. R. CHEFFINS.

New-River-Yard, Saliſbury-ſquare, 25th Sept. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING Evans's Tour in North Wales, taken in 1798, and printed 1800, I am ſurpriſed to ſee the following botanical diſcovery. At page 197, ſpeaking of one of the leſſer hills of Snowdon, Mr. E. ſays, "Among the rocks appears the very rare plant *bulbocodium vernum*. This plant, though a native of Spain, is alſo found far north on the cold mountains in Ruſſia."

I am ſtill more ſurpriſed that ſo rare a plant (if really growing there) has never been noticed by the numerous botaniſts who have made tours in this part of Wales ſolely for the purpoſe of botanical reſearches, that it ſhould have eſcaped their obſervation, or never yet have been announced in any botanical work.

In Curtis's Botanical Magazine is a plate of the *bulbocodium vernum*, but no idea ſuggeſted of its being a Britiſh plant, nor have the lateſt publications taken any notice of ſuch a new genus.

There is no date to Mr. E's letter in this Tour, but, if it was in autumn, ſurely he could not miſtake the *colchicum autumnale*, which is of a very different order, though of the ſame claſs; nor was it ever known

known to grow on rocks, though the general appearance of the flower might be similar to an incurious observer.

Page 245 Mr. E. says, "We sought in vain for the non-descript plant which is called *afaleur pren*, whose fruit resembles a lemon, and is said to grow upon the top of Penmaen. We were informed that continual attempts have been made to transplant it from this elevated situation without effect. The last attempt was made by Lord Bulkeley: it was transplanted into his garden at Baron-Hill, but soon dwindled and died."

I have never heard or read of any British plant whose fruit resembles a lemon, and should be glad to know something more of so great a curiosity.

In the extensive reach of your Magazine, I hope an inquiry after these very rare plants may attract the attention of Mr. Evans himself, or some botanist who will be kind enough, through the same channel, to enlighten me by communicating some more satisfactory information on the subject, and gratifying the curiosity of, Sir, your obedient servant, M. S.

Sept. 6, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of* MONS, *from the* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS.

THE two principal towns of Jemmape are Mons and Tournay. Mons has scarcely any manufacturers but a few silversmiths. Citizen Gauthier has set up a manufacture of knitted-stockings, the samples of which, at the exhibition of the progress of industry in the eleventh year, merited a bronze medal. This prize brought his manufacture into fashion; and Gauthier, from that date, has not been able to answer the demands for it.

The library of the central school has been established in a church, in which they have fitted up a superb hall. The books are valuable; there are some scarce ones; among others, a magnificent copy of Ptolemy, printed on vellum, at Venice, in 1511, with coloured maps; and many small books, in the first age of printing.

In all the libraries there is a want of modern books, of books of French literature, and of works that teach the knowledge of books.

The celebration of the first vintage has given occasion for games, within a prepared inclosure. Different communes challenge each other to play at fives; a great interest is felt in these contests; judges are chosen from those who were in youth men of celebrity at the sport, to decide between the players; they successively exclude from the contest the communes who have been defeated in former challenges, till in the end there remain two or three only for the competition. The last challenge was between the town of Mons and the borough of Soignies; the latter gained the victory. The players who obtain this honour for their community are entertained by their fellow-citizens, who assemble at the contest, lead them off with pomp, and always conclude the day, after the manner of Homer's heroes, with an entertainment protracted to a late hour.

The humane establishments of Mons are, first, a house of industry, which has not existed above eight days, and in that time, even in a week, cleared the town of eighty beggars. Every thing is conducted on the most advantageous plan, in a large house that was formerly a convent. The poor of Mons are difficult to be pleased. There are foundations which place a great number of the idle in a condition to live without labour. They claimed a liberty to beg as a right; and to discover who were beggars, it has been found necessary to permit them to beg.—On the day when the house of industry was opened, all these permissions were annulled; the law of the 24th of Vendemiaire against beggary was carried into execution, and beggary has disappeared.

The deserted children are very numerous; 220 in the house of reception; 450 in the country. This desertion is no more than a name; it has nothing real in it. The parents who are tired of maintaining their children quit the town and leave their children in it. The neighbours lead them to the house of reception, and declare that they are deserted children whose father and mother have left the town. The children are received.—Two days after the parents come back again; and as the children have the liberty of going out, the parents see them as often as they judge proper. To *desert* means then, in this town, to place in the national hands to be gratuitously boarded. This abuse was long ago proscribed.—There is an old ordinance of the sheriffs of the town of Mons, in the year 1664, to this effect:—That, as it was found "that there were fathers and mothers so unnatural as to desert their children, and husbands who had so little affection as to leave their wives, under the hope that they would

would be maintained by the alms of the community, we the aforesaid sheriffs declare, that they who shall be apprehended and convicted of this impiety or want of affection, shall be whipped and banished, or otherwise punished according to the exigence of the case." In the present times, when they have dropped the whipping, to desert children goes unpunished. There is no other means of preventing it but by depriving the parents who abandon their children of all right in them and of all connection with them. The prefect of the North appears to me to have very wise views on this point. He has in his department houses for the reception of the deserted in many towns, and he places the children left on the public in one town in the hospital of another town.

When the deserted children are at the breast, they send them to be nursed in the country, and supply them with clothes, at the expence of twenty-six livres.

The hospital for orphans has ninety children of both sexes; the boys are under the direction of a priest; the girls under the care of a woman; the sleeping-rooms are large and airy. Here, and in many other hospitals of the neighbouring towns, the bedsteads are made of iron. Eight or ten beds are connected together by one frame, which saves the consumption of metal, and forms a mass which it is not easy to remove. The children lie two by two together.

The military hospital was originally constructed by Marshal Vauban. It is built on an extensive scale; the rooms large and lofty. The outside has been injured by a number of small buildings for the accommodation of persons whom Vauban probably never thought of; and the inside has been hurt by separations and partitions. Though there was very much room, the sick are crowded together.—The only circumstance which is favourable is, that as there are empty chambers, they, two or three times a-year, remove the sick into different rooms.

The general hospital is known by the name of St. Nicholas. The sick are well taken care of by a corporation of young women. The men and the women are in the same ward, separated by a partition. Many hospitals in this part of Flanders are disposed on the same plan. The beds are made after the same model: they are exactly boxes of joiner's work, inclosed at the head and feet, on one side and over, and protected by curtains on the only side where they are left open. All this box-work, ornamented with mouldings, and sometimes pillars with chaplets and architraves, richly carved, make a fine shew of architecture, and is without doubt what the architects designed; but it is a bad contrivance for the sick, about whom is collected all the dust and dirt, without being able to lessen or remove it, as they cannot turn the beds about. The sick are left to be incommoded by all the insects that inhabit this old wainscot. In some hospitals they have had the good sense to detach the bedsteads from the niches, that they may be able to draw them forward, and remove the sick with ease. But in other places they have another good contrivance. Instead of curtains there are two oaken doors, bound with iron and furnished with locks. These are intended for the sick in a delirium. The doors are shut; the patient finds himself inclosed in a press; only in the upper part there is a small hole of three or four inches; but they do not forget to fix on the sides or at the ends iron cramps, to fasten the chains with which they sometimes tie him in his bed; nor do they omit the gag, to prevent his cries.

The prisons are in general healthy and secure. The bridewell is near to a high building, which is called the castle; but it is only a tower, on which are placed a clock, and the lodge of the town-watchman. The clock chimes remarkably well; the hours and half hours with a great bell; the quarters of hours with the usual chime; and the half-quarters with a small one. At the half-hour the chimes give the hour which will follow; when the clock strikes, it again repeats the hour.—This is the custom through all the country, where chimes are very usual.

In the evening-parties they sometimes offer a lemonade composed of the juice of the lemon and sugar, and wine mixed with water, instead of pure water. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to preface the following communication with expressing my admiration of the philosophical poetry of Darwin. He does not indeed excel in pathos; nor is he one of those children of the Muses who could have sung their "wood-notes wild;" but as much as a rich philosophical fancy constitutes a poet, the art of poetry was entirely his. No

one

one has carried the curious mechanism of verse, and the artificial magic of poetical diction, to higher perfection. His volcanic head flamed with imagination, but his torpid heart slept, unawakened by passion. He tried his poetry by a very contracted scale; for in a false system which he assumes in one of his dialogues, he would persuade us that the essence of poetry is descriptive; something of which a painter can make a picture. When a verse was picturesque, with him it was therefore sufficiently poetical. But the language of the passions has rarely any connexion with this axiom. In a word, what he delineates as poetry itself, is but a province of poetry. Hence it is, that, with this illusive standard, he has composed a poem which is perpetually fancy, and never passion. Hence his processional splendour fatigues, his descriptive ingenuity loses its novelty, and the deficiency of a connecting fable is a want which art cannot supply with all its miracles.

It has accidentally fallen to my lot to have made a Darwinian discovery, which I now think proper to explain. I have lately observed, more than once, in the Monthly Review, an expression to which I conceive I have given origin. Whenever the reviewer mentions the Darwinian verse, he adds, "or rather Brookian." The first discovery of what I consider palpable imitation in Darwin, was made by the Edinburgh reviewers, who accidentally fell upon a first edition of the poem intitled "Universal Beauty," probably in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; but these critics are young students, little versed in literary history; and I communicated the author's name to your publisher, for the use of your Magazine; but it was considered, I conceive, to be more appropriately given to the Brookiana, where, I understand, it is claimed for the author. There is also a Latin poem by one De La Croix, intitled "*Connubia Florum*," first published in France about 1727, and reprinted at London in 1791, with notes and observations by Sir Richard Clayton. I understand a translation is now projected; the task is hazardous; if the versification is inferior to Darwin's, it may be impossible to detect our author's imitation.

Of this La Croix I have in vain sought for some account. Was he one of those ingenious Jesuits who about that time amused the literary world with short philosophical poems? A list of some of these singular works (forming by themselves a class of poetry) is given in the "Curiosities of Literature," vol. ii., p. 65, 4th edition. Some of these subjects are on gold, paper, gunpowder, ships, &c., which approximate both in matter and manner to the philosophical poetry of Darwin, inlisting imagination under the banners of science. Perhaps a criticism on these poems would afford a very entertaining subject for the elegant discrimination of Dr. Drake. They may be found in a collected state perfect.

I have now an additional information respecting the "Botanic Garden." In 1750 was published a Swedish poem at Stockholm, intitled "The Marriage of Plants," by John Gust. Wahlbom, in 8vo. The "*Journal des Scavans*, vol. 158, p. 501, gives the following notice:—"The author designs to shew that trees and plants have both sexes as in animals. The work is accounted here to be equally curious and interesting."

Some literary Swede will perhaps inform us what this poem is? If it be merely a translation from La Croix, it would seem that the French reviewer would have claimed it as national property; nor would the Swede have ventured to prefix his name to a mere version of a foreign poem, without acknowledging to whom he was so deeply indebted. We must still wait, with some curiosity, to know the character, the value, and the originality, of the Swedish poem of Mr. Wahlbom on "The Marriage of Plants."

I am, Sir, &c. S. L.

Lincoln's-Inn, Nov. 6, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST beg leave to differ in opinion from your Correspondent "Historicus" with regard to the meaning attached by the French to the word '*massacre*.'

I received my education in France, am familiar with the language, and am in the habit of conversing daily with people of that country.

The word, as I constantly hear it applied, has the same meaning as in English, viz., base and barbarous murder.

The massacres of September 1792, at Paris; the massacres of the prisoners on their way from Orleans; the previous massacres at Avignon; all noted for their atrocities, bear in French no other name; which certainly does not mean the same thing

things as 'to put to the sword,' '*passer au fil de l'epée*,'" when victors, mad with conquest, enter a devoted town. The word is used figuratively, as we do 'murder,' for things notoriously ill-done, or spoiled in the making: a Frenchman will say that the taylor who spoilt his coat massacred it, worse than murdered, mutilated, mangled it.

There are certainly a great number of words which, having the same derivation, and almost the same orthography, in French and in English, are very liable to be mistaken. I have sometimes thought of making a list of them, for the use of beginners and translators who have not the habit of conversation, which alone can set them right. I shall mention a few that happen to occur to me.

When the late unfortunate Louis was reduced to ask favours of his mean and barbarous tyrants, the translators that I have seen uniformly English *Je demande*, 'I demand,' whereas it means 'I ask,' or 'I request.'

The term *figure*, understood in English of the person, in French means the face.

The words *industrie* and 'industry' have not at all the same sense; the French word means a quality of the mind; that activity of the body which we call industry has no exact substantive that I know of: an industrious man is called *Un homme laborieux*;—she is very industrious, *Elle est bien laborieuse*: their industry rather means 'ingenuity,' 'contrivance;' as, *Un chevalier d'industrie*, 'one who lives upon his wits.

Extravagance, spelt exactly the same in both languages, is by no means the same word: it is never applied by the French to squandering or expensiveness, though it is to other imprudences.—*Quelle extravagance!* 'What absurdity!' 'What madness!'—*Vous extravaguez!* 'You rave!'

The word *intrigue* is not so confined in its sense as in English; a person perfectly chaste may be intriguing in their sense of the word. If he can make his way in the world, and extricate himself from difficulties, he is said to be intriguing, without incurring the slightest blame.

Large means 'wide,' and *largeur* 'width,' and not bigness, like our 'large.'

Brave often means 'good,' but *gallantry* never means 'courage,' as it often does in English.

Caractère, which we are so apt to English 'character,' means temper and disposition, and not reputation.

I have seen *Aller à gorge decouverte* translated 'to go with the throat bare,' instead of the bosom, which last (though *gorge* is literally 'throat') is nevertheless the sense of the phrase; for I believe the strictest Puritan never discovered any thing indecent in a woman's showing her throat; yet my fair countrywomen seem to have taken a hint from this blunder to cover up the latter so carefully, while the other is so frequently displayed. This mistake reminds me of a French translator of English Plays, who calls "Love's last Shift"—*La derniere Chemise de l'Amour*.

I am, Sir, &c. A. L. M.

November 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a selection from the minor Greek poets, published in 1799, and called "The Wreath," I translated Bion's beautiful Epitaph on Adonis. In turning the word κυανοπολε, in the 4th verse, I clad the widow'd Venus in weeds, when, instead of black, I have since had reason to think that I might with propriety have suffered her to mourn the dead Adonis in a blue or azure robe. Κυανεος, ὰ κυανος, may be interpreted *cæruleus*, although it commonly signifies *niger*, as κυανεη in Meleager, and elsewhere. Since, then, it might have been translated 'a blue or azure robe,' this is the reason why it should perhaps have been so translated:

The colour used for mourning varies in different countries. Under the word *hydad*, in Meninski, is the following note.—"The Persian historians say that the first mourning was introduced by Darius, the Mede, about six hundred years before Christ, upon the death of his son, the father of Cyrus, and a change of dress to blue was ordered by proclamation throughout the Persian empire."

It is nothing to the purpose; but I may add, that this continued till the death of a son of Ali, when it was laid aside for black by the Mahometans, who celebrate a festival on the anniversary of his death, on the 10th of the first month Moharram of the Hegira, beginning at the vernal equinox. The immediate descendants of Ali wear green by way of distinction, which made the Russians at Ismael all take that colour to insult the foe.

EDWARD DU BOIS.

Temple.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE "*flattering inscription on a medallion of Louis XIV.*," respecting which your Correspondent D. desires information, was not taken upon trust from any other authority, but copied by myself from the original monument, formerly possessed by the late Dr. Mead, but at present owned by a friend of mine. I was, however, guilty of a trifling inaccuracy, in mentioning the "*mint*" instead of the "*foundery*;" the piece in question being a gilt bronze cast; though the elegant neatness of the execution gives it the appearance of having been struck with a die. It is five inches and a half in diameter, exhibiting a bust of the monarch on a pedestal—his breast plate ornamented with his favourite device of a sun in meridian glory. At the bottom are marked the artist's name and the date, viz. "*Berthinet. 1672.*"

If your Correspondent D. wishes to be further acquainted with that valuable remain, he has now an opportunity of personally examining it at *Mr. Kearsley's in Fleet-street*, where the present owner has for a while left it for the inspection of the curious.

In the Morning Post of September 2, appeared a translation of the Inscription, which (with an alteration, for better, for worse) I send to you for insertion.

See, in profile, great Louis here design'd.
*Full drawn, his dazzling front would strike you blind.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Sept. 9, 1805. GIOVANNI.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.

[*Continued from p.* 319 *of our last Number.*]

IT was a custom very general among the Greeks for the lover to deck the door of his mistress with flowers and garlands, thinking, as Athenæus says, that the God of Love himself was represented in the person of her whom he adored, and that the house inhabited by her was the real temple of Cupid, and to be honoured in every respect as a consecrated place.—Flowers were the most favourite emblems of their passions and feelings. The gay, the luxurious, the happy, bound their brows with garlands at their feasts or marriages; the despairing or the unassured lover,

Et quisquis amores
Aut metuet dulces aut experietur amaros,

tore off the emblematic crown and offered it at the gate of his mistress. The lovesick maid expressed her passion by weaving posies and chaplets. The graves of the dead were strewed with flowers. We need not then wonder at the frequency with which they occur in the smaller poems of which I am treating. Two very beautiful ones occur to me at this moment, which I have thus endeavoured to translate.

Ηδη λευκον ιον θαλλει. MELEAGER.

Now the white violet decks the mead,
The dew-besprent narcissus blows,
And on the flowery mountain's head
The wildly-scattered lily grows.

Each lovelicst child of summer throws
Her charms and fragrance to the Sun,
And Julia's opening lips discloses
The rose of sweet persuasion.

Meadows! why do ye smile in vain
In robe of green and garlands gay?
When Julia moves along the plain,
She breathes a sweeter charm than they.

A lover in the depth of winter presents a wreathe of hot-house flowers to his lady on her birth-day, with the following little compliment, prettily introduced, by making the roses themselves the apparent deliverers of it.

Ἐιαρος ἀνθεμιεν το πριν ῥοδα.

Children of Spring, but now in wint'ry snow,
We, purple Roses, for Amanda blow.
Duteous we smile upon thy natal morn;
Thy bridal bed to-morrow we adorn.
Oh sweeter far to bloom our little day
Wreath'd in thy hair, than wait the sunny May!

Ideas very similar to those conveyed in these little poems of antiquity occur frequently to our recollection in the works of Shakspeare. The flowers which Ophelia scatters about have each their appropriate emblematic meaning, not such as madness has suddenly gifted them with, but such as simple tradition had fixed upon them, and the memory of which is recalled to her distracted imagination. Those which are sprinkled over the grave of Fidele bear each some elegantly fanciful allusion to his

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* In the M. Post the line ran thus—

"Both eyes, pourtray'd, would strike the gazer blind:"

but "*les yeux*," in the original, are the *gazer's* eyes, *not* those of Louis.

his perſon.* The poet has given his fancy yet a wider range in the diſtribution of flowers which Perdita makes at the paſtoral-feaſt in the "Winter's Tale."—How beautifully the ſame cuſtom with that prevalent among the ancients of ſtrewing the graves of the deceaſed with flowers is introduced in the following lines:

O Proſerpina!
For the flowers now that, frighted, thou let'ſt fall
From Dis's waggon! daffodils,
That come before the ſwallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets dim,
But ſweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroſes,
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his ſtrength; gold tulips, and
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds,
The fleur-de-lis being one; oh! theſe I lack
To make you garlands of; and, my ſweet friend,
To ſtrow him o'er and o'er.

Florizel. What, like a corſe?

Perdita. No; like a bank for love to lie and play on;
Not like a corſe; or if—not to be buried,
But quick, and in mine arms.

Act 4. Sc. 3.

Among Burns's Scottiſh Poems is alſo a very beautiful one deſcribing with the ſame minuteneſs of detail a garland woven for his miſtreſs. But it would be endleſs to furniſh inſtances of this nature from the ſtores of paſtoral or naturally-deſcriptive poetry. In the ages and in the lands of chivalry no leſs were flowers adopted as the emblems of love or conſtancy.

"Julia de Gonzaga, the wife of Veſpaſian Colonna, after her huſband's death took for her device an amaranth, which herbaliſts call 'flower of love,' with a motto "*non moritura*," by which ſhe meant to expreſs that her firſt love ſhould be eternal; and ſhe maintained her reſolution; for though in the prime of youth and beauty, and ſought after by the moſt noble lords of Italy, ſhe ſent them all off with this dilemma:—"If the man I marry turns out a good huſband, I ſhall be always afraid of loſing him; if a bad one, I ſhall not be able to endure him." She ſaid, with the unfortunate Queen of Carthage, but with a firmer mind to ſupport her determination,

Ille meos, primus qui me ſibi junxit, amores
Abſtulit; ille habeat ſecùm, ſervetque ſepulchro.

Bayle moſt ungallantly ſuppoſes that had the Lady Julia met with an Æneas, ſhe would not have maintained her favourite device longer than Dido did her oath; but this is a moſt impudent piece of ſcurrility worthy of the author, but which calls for the utter contempt of all who pretend to the honour and lofty ſpirit of chivalry.

But by far the greateſt number of the amorous poems preſerved in the Anthologia are in praiſe of the fair, deſcriptive of the raptures of love or the charms of the adored object. Here the Italian ſonnet, the canzone of the Troubadours and the Engliſh ſong, are but ſo many ſhades of the old Greek epigram. When Burns, in the true language of romance, exclaims

Who ſees the heav'nly Roſaline,
That, like a rude and ſavage man of Ind',
At the firſt opening of the gorgeous eaſt,
Bows not his vaſſal head, and, ſtrucken blind,
Kiſſes the baſe ground with obedient breaſt?
What peremptory eagle-ſighted eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow
That is not blinded by her Majeſty?

His addreſs is in the ſame ſpirit with that of the Grecian courtier.

Οὔτε ῥόδον ςεφάνων ἐπιδεύεται.

PAUL. SILENT.

We aſk no flow'rs to crown the bluſhing roſe,
Nor glittering gems thy beauteous form to deck.
The pearl, in Perſia's precious gulph that glows,
Yields to the dazzling whiteneſs of thy neck.
Gold adds not to the luſtre of thine hair,
But, vanquiſh'd, ſheds a fainter radiance there.
The Indian hyacinth's celeſtial hue
Shrinks from the pure effulgence of thine eye;
The Paphian ceſtus bathes thy lips in dew,
And gives thy form celeſtial harmony;
My ſoul would periſh in the melting blaze,
But for thine eyes where Hope for ever plays.

And what is Dumain's elegant ſonnet in the ſame romantic play (Love's Labour's Loſt).

On a day (alack the day!)
Love, whoſe month is ever May,
Spied a bloſſom paſſing fair
Playing in the wanton air:
Thro' the velvet leaves the wind
(All unſeen) 'gan paſſage find,

That

* While ſummer laſts, and I live here, Fidele.

That the lover, ſick to death,
Wiſh'd himſelf the heav'n's breath :
" Air (quoth he) thy cheeks may blow;
Air, would I might triumph ſo !" &c.

What is it but a more fanciful expanſion of the thought contained in the firſt ſtanza of the following epigram, though ſomewhat differently clothed in the language of Dionyſius the Sophiſt ?

Εἰθ' αιεμος γενομην.

Oh that I were ſome gentle air,
That, when the heats of ſummer glow,
And lay thy panting boſom bare,
I might upon that boſom blow !

Oh that I were yon bluſhing flow'r
Which even now thy hands have preſt,
To live, tho' but for one ſhort hour,
Within th' elyſium of thy breaſt !

To have done, for the preſent, with inſtances of reſemblance, which are certainly not altogether fanciful, are we not ſtrongly reminded of the tender morning-ſcene between Romeo and his youthful bride by the following lines of Antipater Sidonius ?

Oh hateful bird of morn, whoſe harſh alarms
Drive me thus early from Chryſilla's arms,
Forc'd from th' embrace, ſo newly tried, to fly
With bitter ſoul to curs'd ſociety.
Old Age has ſprinkled Tithon's brows with ſnow—
No more his veins in ruddy currents flow—
How cold his ſenſe ! his wither'd heart how dead !
Who drives ſo ſoon a goddeſs from his bed.

I have already remarked on the ſtriking ſimilarity between our favourite ſong, " Drink to me only with thine Eyes," and an epigram of Agathias, the tranſlation of which was preſented in a former Number, and I pointed out the ſource from whence the Engliſh poem was probably derived. An idea very ſimilar occurs in theſe few lines of Meleager's.

Το Σκυφος ὁδε γεγηθε.

Bleſt is the bowl—its ſides declare
Where lovely Leſbia's lips have been.
Oh might her ſoul be ſaiten'd there,
And at one draught be ſwallow'd in !

They all in fact allude to a piece of gallantry not unfrequently uſed among the Greeks, of which we find the following account in Achilles Tatius :

" When we were all aſſembled again at ſupper, the cup-bearer furniſhed us with a new artifice of love ; for in pouring out wine to Leucippe and myſelf, he changed our cups ; and I, obſerving that part of the brim where her lips had been, drank from the ſame ſide and pleaſed myſelf with the image of a kiſs ; which Leucippe ſeeing, did the ſame ; and the kind cup-bearer frequently employing the ſame ſtratagem to favour us, we conſumed the whole evening in pledging each other with theſe fanciful kiſſes."

I have already ſaid enough of the high eſtimation in which the amorous deity was held among the Greeks ; but he has not yet been repreſented in the honourable light in which he is held up to us by Euripides, as " The aſſociate of wiſdom and the beſtower of every virtue."

Τῃ Σοφιᾳ παρεδρος Ἐρωτας
Παντοιας Ἀρετας ξυνεργος.

Or by Plato,

Ο ποιων
Ἐιρήνην μὲν Ἀνθρώποις, πελάγει δε γαλὴνην,
Νηνέμιαι τ' Ανέμων, κόιτων τε ὕπνον τ' ενι κήδει.

He ſets the mind of man at peace,
He ſmooths the billows of the main,
He bids the raging tempeſt ceaſe,
And gives delicious reſt to pain.

A certain independence and loftineſs of character has been often placed among the peculiar attributes of this paſſion, which ſo completely engroſſes the ſoul as to leave no room for the indulgence of more ſordid or ambitious purſuits.

Μη συγ' ἐπ' ἀλλοτριης.

Deign not to fawn upon a pamper'd lord,
Nor yield thy honour for a coſtly board.
Shame to the paraſite who ſtoops ſo low
To low'r or brighten from his patron's brow.
Slave tho' I am, my fetters love beguiles—
I ſmile or weep as Julia weeps or ſmiles.

That love has been often the inſpirer of generous and valiant actions muſt certainly be admitted ; and inſtances of this fact are not to be ſought for only in the tales of chivalry. The ſtory of Chelidonis, related by Plutarch, is a confirmation of the remark. This was a Lacedæmonian lady who had the misfortune to be married to a prince whom ſhe deſpiſed, and to be violently attached to a lover whoſe attractions are repreſented to have exceeded all others of his time, and whoſe valour proved him worthy of being honoured by the ſmiles of the fair. Cleonymus, her huſband, being baniſhed the ſtate in conſequence of ſome civil commotions, incited Pyrrhus king of Epirus to make war on his countrymen. The enemy was at the gates of Sparta, and Areus abſent with the beſt part of his forces. In this extremity the city was defended againſt the fierceſt aſſaults of the Epirots by the courage of the Spartan women till the return of the abſent army. Still the

victory was doubtful, and the danger of Sparta imminent. It was then that the valour of the gallant Aerotatas displayed itself in actions that almoſt ſurpaſs belief. The laſt aſſault ended in the total diſcomfiture of the Epirots and of the unfortunate Cleonymus; and Aerotatas, as he was returning victorious from the place which he had ſignalized by his concluding exploits, was hailed by the acclamations of the people, "Now return and enjoy thy beautiful Chelidonis!"

This ſtory has about it very much of the air of a Gothic fable. The diſcomfiture of the unfortunate huſband, and the triumph of the ſucceſsful lover, is exactly in the ſtyle of the Breton lays and the *fabliaux* of the Troubadours.* The whole adventure ſeems to belong rather to an Amadis de Gaul or a Lancelot du Lac than to an ancient Greek, and above all to a Spartan; and the recital of it, both for its ſentiments and its morality, would have ſounded better from the mouth of Guillaume de Lorris,† than from that of the grave and philoſophic ſage of Chæronea. But the Sparta of the age of Pyrrhus was no longer that of Lycurgus.—However in much earlier times we find that her ancient heroes ſacrificed to Cupid before a battle. It may perhaps be too much to aſſert that this practice obtained in conformity with the maxim of Euripides which I have quoted, and that theſe honours were actually paid to love as the principle of generous and worthy actions; but the conjecture appears to me much more reaſonable than the far-fetched conſtruction of Athenæus, whoſe account of the fact and obſervation upon it are as follows:—"The Lacedæmonians, before they drew out their army in order of battle, ſacrifice to love, becauſe victory and ſafety conſiſt in the friendly union of the ſoldiers." Would not Caſtor and Pollux have been more proper objects of worſhip, if that alone were the motive, than of the God of Love? But if the motive of the Lacedæmonians in this inſtance may be attended with ſome doubts, that of the Athenians cannot admit of any; who, in their Parthenon, placed the ſtatue of Cupid next to that of their patron-goddeſs, and ſacrificed to both jointly. This cuſtom not only moſt forcibly illuſtrates the beautiful maxim of the poet, but evidently ſuggeſted it to him.

But he does not appear to have been always ſo honourably treated. If we are to believe Ariſtophon (Athenæus, lib. xiii.), we find that he was diſgracefully ejected from the ſynod of the gods as a ſeditious turbulent demagogue, who loved to throw every thing into confuſion, and that he then had his wings clipped, that he may never more be able to fly back to heaven, but be conſtrained to live among men, where he is ſtill at liberty to do as much miſchief as he pleaſes. Here he has ever ſince been the ſource of confuſion and diſorder of every kind. The unfortunate victim to his power muſt from that inſtant bid farewel to his reaſon and his judgment; he muſt not even preſerve the ſlighteſt pretenſions to ſenſe or wit; and it was perhaps in alluſion to the frame of mind to which it is abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould be reduced, that the Grecian ſhepherd tore the garland from his head and faſtened it at the door of his miſtreſs, not ſo much for a preſent to her as for a propitiatory offering to the God of Love.

An alleviation to the amorous ſorrows of a female mind is prettily offered in the following lines.

Τι ϛυγνη; τι δε ταυτα κομης;

Why low'rs my lovely Caroline, and why
Thoſe treſſes torn, that river in thine eye?
I have a charm for bleeding hearts that mourn
Love's fickle wanderings, cold neglect, and ſcorn.
Oh vainly mute! thoſe ſpeaking eyes reveal
The pang that gloomy ſilence would conceal.

"Abraham Hoffmannus (ſays Burton) relates out of Plato how that Empedocles the philoſopher was preſent at the cutting up of one that died for love. 'His heart was combuſt, his liver ſmoky, his lungs dried up, inſomuch that he verily believed his ſoul was either ſod or roaſted through the vehemency of love's fire.' Which, belike, made a modern writer of amorous emblems expreſs love's fury by a pot hanging over the fire, and Cupid blowing the coals."

That would form a good parallel to the hiſtory of Hannibal at Capua, which is related by Polybius of Antiochus Magnus, who, at the age of fifty-two years, having then two grand deſigns in contemplation (the reſtoration of liberty to the Greeks, and the abaſement of the Roman power), ſuffered a whole winter to paſs away while he lay in the embraces of a young

* See the "Lay of Sir Gugimer," and one or two others, in Mr. Way's Tranſlations from Le Grand.

† The author of the "Roman de la Roſe."

young and beautiful bride at Chalcis, in Eubœa, and then, being attacked unawares in the midſt of his diſſipation, ſuffered a total defeat, and was driven with his ſpouſe into a wretched and ignominious exile.

Democritus condemned the paſſion of love, which he conſidered as a diſeaſe of the mind, and called it an epilepſy.—Hippocrates is ſaid to have defined it by the ſame term. Yet Democritus himſelf muſt have been ſtrangely troubled by that diſeaſe, if, as is ſaid, in order to avoid the dangerous impreſſions which the ſight of female charms made on his imagination, and which diſtracted his thoughts and interrupted his philoſophy, he put out his own eyes. The reply of Ariſtotle to one who aſked him "Why men love that which is beautiful?" is well known—"It is the queſtion of a blind man."

A moſt elegant little poem on the influence of beauty, by the Iriſh bard Carolan, is preſerved in Miſs Brooke's "Reliques of Iriſh Poetry." It concludes thus (for the poet was, like Homer, blind):

"E'en he whoſe hapleſs eyes no ray
Admit from Beauty's cheering day,
Yet, though he cannot *ſee* the light,
He feels it warm, and knows it bright."

Venus was held by the ancients to be no leſs arbitrary in her proceedings on earth than her ſon. Inſtances of her revenge on thoſe who were indiſcreet enough to offend or to neglect her occur frequently in the Heathen mythology. On account of the wound ſhe received from the impious hand of Diomede, his wife Ægialæa ſuddenly became the moſt abandoned of her ſex. She puniſhed Tyndarus, for omitting her in the ſacrifices he offered to all the gods, by the adulteries and crimes of Helen and Clytæmneſtra. Even the Muſes, whoſe reſiſtance of her charms is quite proverbial, were not ſafe from her vengeance. For when the unfortunate Clio remonſtrated with the gay goddeſs on her intercourſe with Adonis, ſhe ſo inflamed her mind in return for her preſumption, that ſhe yielded to the advances of Pierus the ſon of Magnes, and became an unmarried mother. The epigram which I introduced in a former paper ("When Venus bade the Muſes to obey," &c.), is not ſtrictly juſt; and indeed Montaigne ſays he cannot imagine who could ſet the Muſes at variance with Venus; "For I know no deities that tally better, or are more indebted to one another." And ſuch is the ſtrain of Bion.

Ταις Μοισαις τον ἐρωτα τον ἀγριον ὁ φοβεομαι.

Love is no terror to the Muſe—
His path with ſoul-felt joy ſhe treads;
But with abhorrence flies, and dreads,
When one, untun'd to love, purſues.

The ſwain who his love-tortur'd heart
Soothes with the ſweetly-pleaſing lyre,
Soon draws the ſwift Pierian choir
To aid his ſtrain, and crown his art.

When gods or heroes I would ſing,
My faultering tongue obeys no more;
But when to love the ſong I pour,
Flows without check th' exhauſtleſs ſpring.

I have mentioned an antique gem in which the goddeſs of beauty is repreſented holding a wreathe of roſes in her hand, and have ſufficiently illuſtrated it from ſeveral epigrams. In a Collection of Figured Gems publiſhed by Mr. Ogle, there are two preſerved which repreſent her bathing and riſing from the bath.—This ſubject was indeed equally common among their artiſts and poets. In warm countries the bath has been always held as one of the firſt luxuries of life, or rather it is in itſelf neceſſary to ſubſiſtence; and luxury, in the more refined ages of ſociety, combined with it all the elegancies and delicacies of art. In Homer's Hymn to Venus the bath makes a very principal feature in the beautiful deſcription he gives of her preparations for the meeting with Anchiſes. The Graces attend on her, anoint her with fragrant and immortal oil, and at laſt enfold her limbs in the loveliеſt robes ornamented with gold.—The ſame ceremony occurs in the Odyſſey towards the concluſion of the Song of Demodocus. Hence the moſt beautiful and coſtly baths had frequently inſcriptions upon them, alluding to the Goddeſs of Beauty.

Ἡ τοιον Κυθερειαν ὑδωρ τεκεν.

Or from this fount, a joyous birth,
The Queen of Beauty roſe to earth,
Or heav'nly Venus, bathing, gave
Her own quinteſſence to the wave.

The following tranſlation of an elegant thought of Marianus I have taken from the work above alluded to:

Μητερα Κυπριν ἐλυσεν Ἐρως.

As in this bath Love waſh'd the Cyprian Dame,
His torch the water ting'd with ſubtle flame;
And while his buſy hand his mother laves,
Ambroſial dews enrich the ſilver waves,
And all the undulating baſon fill;
Such dews as her celeſtial limbs diſtil.
Hence how delicious float theſe tepid ſtreams!
What roſy odours! what nectarean ſtreams!
So pure the water, and ſo ſoft the air,
It ſeems as if the Goddeſs ſtill were there.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *and* CAUTIONS *respecting* EMIGRATION *to* AMERICA.

[*Concluded from p.* 313 *of our last Number.*]

NEXT to the ſtaple article of food, Indian corn, we may rank rice.—That of the Carolinas is excellent, but its cultivation is dreadfully pernicious, as it is either planted in ridges, between the interſtices of which water muſt be let in, and the cultivator muſt conſtantly wade through theſe little canals, half way up his leg in water, and the reſt of his body expoſed to the rays of the ſun; or in ſwamps, where he is ſubject to the ſame inconveniences. Negroes alone do this office, and indeed it is the only employment whatever which a white man may not do in any part of the United States. Whether this ſingle article be worth the burthen of ſo infamous a traffic as the ſlave-trade, will I believe admit of but one anſwer—No. The other articles, which are chiefly thoſe of export, are tobacco, a very precarious crop, lumber, potaſh, turpentine, tar, pitch, indigo, and cotton. All theſe, except rice, are the natural productions of the country, and, as Buffon obſerves in his Natural Hiſtory that "Every country, every degree of temperature, has its particular plants," nature appears to regard all exotics with the jealous eyes of a ſtepdame. Barley, for inſtance, does not thrive ſo well as wheat, oats no better than barley, but rye is good, though not in plentiful crops. Peaches are abundant in the ſouthern ſtates, but they are by no means equal in flavour to thoſe of Europe, and will not pay either for hog-feeding as they fall to the ground, or for gathering to carry to the market, or to diſtil them into what is called peach-brandy. Therefore more of thoſe orchards are grubbed up to raiſe Indian corn than there are new ones planted. Apples and pears are good: but as for garden-fruits, ſuch as gooſeberries, apricots, &c. they ſeldom come to perfection. Potatoes and turnips are good, but as they are only in demand for the table, and cattle prefer corn-blades to them, it will not anſwer to raiſe them in large quantities.

I have now run through the moſt conſiderable articles of the produce of the United States, and the European farmer will eaſily perceive that it is almoſt impoſſible, even if he can overcome his old habits and conform to the modes of the country, to grow rich by huſbandry. I have never known a ſingle inſtance of an Engliſh farmer who has ſucceeded, but many who have loſt both their labour and money.

After all, your readers may wiſh to be ſatisfied how it has happened that the population of the United States has always increaſed, and ſtill continues to increaſe, in ſpite of all theſe diſadvantages, and I ſhall endeavour to explain it to them.

There have always exiſted in human nature two oppoſite diſpoſitions—a love of novelty, and an attachment to long-eſtabliſhed cuſtoms. The latter is the effect of eaſy circumſtances and of habit, or education, which forms habits. It is chiefly predominant in perſons of moderate capacities, and ſettled and ſyſtematic principles. It binds men to a certain ſet of cuſtoms, which they derive as it were from inheritance, and incaſed in it as the ſilk-worm in a priſon of its own formation, they are content to be regularly ſyſtematic, and, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, mechanically happy. Theſe are ſatisfied to remain on the ſpot where nature firſt caſt them. The former is ingrafted on curioſity, which is inherent to every mind in a greater or leſs degree; it becomes the ruling paſſion of the ardent projector, and is the *ignis fatuus* which conſtantly allures and bewilders the imagination of the volatile and unſettled, who ſpend their time, like the Athenians, in inquiring after ſome "new thing."—This diſpoſition makes the mind unſtable, by leading it from certain enjoyments into the labyrinth of imaginary happineſs, and when it is once launched into the boundleſs field of ſpeculation, in its rapid ſearch for new frivolities, and flight from one half-finiſhed experiment to another, it leaves behind the ſound maxims of reaſon and the ſober dictates of truth. The latter of theſe habits forms what is called a roving diſpoſition, and is one great cauſe of the perpetual influx of foreigners into the United States. Thouſands have been allured thither by falſe ſtatements and deluſive hopes, and numbers have fled with the money of their creditors, or to avoid the puniſhment which the hand of the law was preparing to inflict on their crimes. Amongſt theſe different claſſes of people it is natural to imagine that there muſt have been many who deteſted the reſtraints of civilized ſociety, particularly the diſhoneſt and evil-minded, to whom the unreſtrained life of ſavages appears

pears delightful. Such are for the moſt part the back-woodſmen* who fell the firſt trees and erect miſerable hovels ſcarcely fit to ſhelter cattle. They are in reality no better than the American aborigines whom they ſucceed either in manners or diſpoſition. They are too lazy to cultivate the land, and truſt chiefly to hunting for their ſubſiſtence. This vanguard is in a ſhort ſpace of time ſucceeded by a ſecond corps, of rather better morals; they purchaſe for a trifle the improvements of the firſt poſſeſſors, who again ruſh further into the woods, and recommence ſimilar operations. The ſecond party generally cultivate a ſmall portion of land, and build a better kind of ſhelter, denominated log-houſes from their ſubſtance of logs of wood, which they plaiſter with the ſtiffeſt ſoil they can find. The firſt difficulties of a ſettlement being thus overcome, a third corps arrives, and purchaſes of the ſecond, who purſue the ſteps of the firſt party. The laſt comers are commonly of induſtrious habits, and become ſtationary, although it is not unfrequent to find ſeven or eight different poſſeſſors who altogether will not hold the lands more than three or four years. When any one of ſettled and induſtrious habits becomes the proprietor, he begins to clear the land in earneſt, and when he has enough to ſubſiſt himſelf and his family, he begins to enlarge and improve or build a more commodious houſe. Theſe habitations, in their beſt ſtyle, are either log or framed houſes. The former are formed of logs of wood notched and joined at the corners; the interſtices are filled with moſs, ſtraw, or graſs, and plaiſtered with earth. The roof is generally of bark, but ſometimes of ſplit boards. The chimney, if there is any, is a pile of ſtones; if not, a fire is made on the ground, and a hole is left in the roof to emit the ſmoke. Sometimes another hole is made in the ſide to admit light, which in inclement weather is cloſed by a ſhutter; at other times there are only two doors oppoſite to each other, of which the one to windward is kept ſhut, and the other left open to anſwer the purpoſe of a window. In every ſeaſon a conſtant fire muſt be kept, as the ſmoke is neceſſary to keep off thoſe ſwarms of moſquitoes and other inſects with which the woods abound; and the ſame precautions muſt alſo be taken to defend the cattle from them, as, ſmarting under the venom of thoſe inſects, they will diſappear in the forests and grow wild. A ſmouldering fire of green leaves and bruſh-wood, which will cauſe a great ſmoke, is made near to and to the windward of the place where they are to remain during the night. Such are the aſyla of the ſecond or third parties, and nothing can be imagined more dreary. They are however more or leſs decent and capacious according to the taſte or moral diſpoſition of the inhabitant, and if he be indolent he is ſatisfied with the firſt rude eſſay; if he be induſtrious, ſo ſoon as he has cleared a ſufficient quantity of land he enlarges his hut, or erects another upon a more convenient ſpot. If he has money, and a ſtream on his land capable of working a ſaw-mill, he gets one built, and converts the trees which he daily fells into planks, and with theſe he covers the outſide of his houſe; the joints, rafters, and all the other parts of the ſkeleton are of tolerable carpenter's work; and this, when it is covered with ſhingles, conſtitutes what they call a framed houſe. They alſo add perhaps a barn, a ſtable, and cattle-pen. At the very firſt ſight of theſe habitations it is eaſy to judge of the different degrees of proſperity and induſtry of the proprietors of them. By theſe progreſſive ſteps the face of the country quickly changes, and cultivated fields ſucceed to uſeleſs foreſts.

The American, who knows not the enjoyments of the European farmer, and who only reads or hears repeated what their newſpapers teem with, of the ſuperior bleſſings which they enjoy over the inhabitants of every other country on the face of the globe, believes that independence and happineſs is not to be found elſewhere; he is ſatisfied with his ſituation, is habituated to the ſcourges of the climate and the drudgery of his labour. The European emigrant, on the contrary, who has witneſſed a different order of things, is a prey to chagrin, diſappointment, and deſpair; and either wanting courage or the money which he has waſted in unprofitable ſpeculation to carry him back to his native land, he vegetates where his folly, credulity, or avarice, had placed him, and wears out a reſtleſs life. His children, however, if born in the country, or brought thither at a tender age, have all the advantages of not knowing that there is another and a better country on this globe, are reconciled to their fate and ſeek no farther.—One generation ſuffices to convert the European into the American, with all his habits, cuſtoms, and predilections.

Theſe,

* Volney and Weld corroborate this ſtatement in the fulleſt and moſt explicit manner.

These, except by the natural means of generation, are the principal causes of the increase of population and cultivation in the United States, and they will continue to increase in spite of all these disadvantages; for if the wandering Arabs, in their love of independence and boundless liberty, are contented with a desert without verdure or water, and plains of arid sand where no cooling shade invites the parched, panting, and almost suffocated traveller, we need not wonder that people of a similar disposition are to be found who can be enamoured with a country which, though very far from being the paradise of the world, is as much superior to the deserts of Arabia as the south of England is to the rugged, dreary, and bleak, northernmost parts of Scotland.

BEACON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE kind and size of threshing machine alluded to by your Correspondent Mr. Moggridge in your Magazine for September, is made in this town and neighbourhood at the price he quotes by several mechanics. They are not the original inventors, but have improved upon the plan of Mr. Meikle's patent (now expired), and are found to answer the desired purpose. The iron and brass work is manufactured at the foundery of Messrs. Todd, Campbell, and Co., Hull

I do not coincide in opinion with Mr. M., that the machine wanted should be cheap. I do not mean it should be overcharged; but it is too often found that cheap things at first turn out dear in the end, particularly in machinery. The threshing of corn requires a strong power, which cannot be applied by a weak man or a weak machine. The latter are continually failing, and need repairs or alterations. I know some farmers who have had such, that turned them out with disgust, and procured others larger and stronger, that prove durable, do their work in a much superior style, and want no repair, excepting from accident or wear. Several have rakes or straw shakers, fans or winnowers, mill-stones, &c., attached, which answer well.

The information I have from makers and users of threshing-machines correspond with what I above state; and from authentic sources I am enabled to draw the following conclusions, viz., that slight-made ones, price twenty to forty guineas each, are incompetent to their work, and perpetually out of repair, consequently not approved; the kind at fifty guineas answer better, and in general are approved; but those at sixty guineas to one hundred guineas or upwards are greatly superior from their stability, and give entire satisfaction.

If Mr. Moggridge or others of your agricultural correspondents wish more minute particulars, they will receive answers to their inquiries by addressing Messrs. Todd, Campbell, and Co.

I am, Sir, &c.

Cannon-place, Hull, JOHN TODD.
7th Sept. 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* GRECIAN ORATOR ISOCRATES. *By the* ABBE ARNAUD.

ISOCRATES was born at Athens in the 86th Olympiad, five years before the Peloponnesian war. At an early age he began to study philosophy and rhetoric under Gorgias, Prodicus, and Tisias, whose doctrines and eloquence about this period astonished all Greece. It is affirmed that he also was a disciple of the celebrated orator Theramenes, whom the Thirty Tyrants caused to be put to death because he favoured the popular cause.—He passionately loved glory; and the desire of distinguishing himself, and of bearing a part in the public administration, animated all his proceedings. In order to this end, besides possessing information and a turn for business, it was necessary to excel in eloquence; but nature having denied him both voice and self-command, without which it is impossible to sway the multitude, he directed his efforts to composition. In the first place, he proposed to give to eloquence more of force and majesty, by breaking down the trammels which a contracted and ridiculous philosophy had thrown around it. He abandoned those vain subtilties in which the sophists lost themselves, as well as those sublime obscurities in which they were so fond of being enveloped. He confined himself to interesting questions, such as appeared to him calculated to render his country happy and his fellow-citizens virtuous. His talents corresponded with the grandeur of his views. Youth flocked from all parts to be his pupils, and to form themselves on his lessons. Some of them afterwards became orators, some great statesmen, and others polished and profound historians. He died loaded with

with glory and wealth at the age of ninety years, a few days previous to the battle of Chæronea.

In the orations of Isocrates every word has its place; his diction is pure; and no obscure or obsolete phrase disfigures his style; but it is seldom lively, rapid, and vehement; it is various and splendid, but hardly ever simple and natural. Whatever obstructs a smooth pronunciation, Isocrates rejects; he studies above all to measure and round his periods, and to give them a cadence like that of verse. All his discourses are delightful to peruse, and well adapted for panegyric, but are unfit for the turbulent proceedings of the bar, and the tumult attending popular harangues. The tribune and the bar require vehemence and passion, which do not comport with nicely-measured periods.

All is systematic in the style of Isocrates; words answer to words, members to members, and phrases to phrases; we even meet with chiming terminations.—This artificialness, if too frequent and too manifest, offends the ear, and obscures the sense.

Magnificence of style, according to Theophrastus, is derived from three sources; choice of words, the happy arrangement of them, and the imagery which enlivens the whole. Isocrates chose well his words, but there is too much affectation in his arrangement; his figures are either too far-fetched, or discordant, or extravagant, so that he becomes cold and *mannered*; besides, in order the better to tune his style, and frame his periods with nicety, he makes use of inefficient words, and unnecessarily lengthens out his discourses.

We are far from asserting that these faults deform all his writings; his composition is sometimes simple and natural; he properly separates its members, and disposes of them neatly; but in general he is too much the slave of full and rounded periods; and the elegance which he affects too often degenerates into redundancy. In fine, if the style of Isocrates be wanting in the natural and the simple, it must be owned that it displays magnificence and grandeur; its construction is sublime, and of a character almost more than human. We may compare his manner to that of Phidias, whose chissel sent forth heroic and divine forms of such superior dignity.

With respect to invention and disposition, Isocrates excels in both; he varies his subject with admirable art, and guards against languor by an infinity of episodes, all naturally introduced. But what renders him for ever deserving of praise is the choice of his subjects, always noble, always grand, always directed to the public good. He did not propose merely to embellish the art of speech, but he was desirous to complete the mind, to teach his disciples to govern their families and their country.

All his discourses inculcate virtuous and patriotic sentiments. While speaking respecting those of his ancestors who broke the chains of Greece, he does not confine himself to admire their force and courage, but dwells particularly on the elevation of their minds, the purity of their sentiments, their ardent thirst for glory, and at the same time their extraordinary moderation. They uniformly sacrificed their own interests to the public weal. According to them happiness consisted not in opulence, but in the consciousness of having performed virtuous actions. In their opinion they left their children ample wealth if they bequeathed to them the esteem and consideration of the public; an honourable death appeared in their eyes preferable to an inglorious obscurity. Instead of extending and multiplying the laws, they were constantly on the watch least any citizen might deviate from the institutions of their ancestors.—They seemed to vie with each other who should render the greatest service to his country. It was by conferring favours, and not by the terror of their arms, that they retained their allies. Friends of virtue, their word was held more inviolable than the most sacred oaths at the present day. Firm and uniform in their conduct, they fulfilled their engagements with greater regularity than if they had been compelled to perform them. Compassionate and humane, they treated the weak as if they wished that those who were stronger than themselves might treat them in like manner. In short, while strongly devoted to the government under which they lived, they never ceased to regard all Greece as their common country.

"The duty of a general, so powerful as yourself (said he, addressing himself to Philip), ought to be directed to heal, and not to foment disputes; renounce a conduct which is unworthy of a great mind; aggrandize Greece, instead of endeavouring to divide it; assume magnanimity to undertake enterprizes, which, if successful, must exalt you above the most renowned generals, and, if unsuccessful, must secure for you the good opinion of all Greece;

Greece; a glory infinitely surpassing that of men who sack cities and subjugate empires."

In his orations he resolutely enters into a disputation respecting the form of the government; he desires the Athenians to recollect the institutions of Solon and Clisthenes. "According to these legislators (observed he), liberty consists in the execution of the laws, and not in holding up magistrates to contempt. They entrusted not any of the employments in the state to unprincipled, but to virtuous characters, being aware that the citizens in general would model their conduct by that of its chiefs. None of your ancestors (continued he) ever enriched themselves by the spoliation of the public purse; they chose rather to sacrifice their own patrimony to the general good of the republic. Their efforts were directed not so much to punish, as, by the employment of wise measures, to prevent the commission of crimes. They believed that supreme authority belongs only to the state, and that nothing prohibited by the laws ought to be tolerated in private individuals."

How great is the address which he employs in his Oration to the Lacedemonians, to animate their courage, and to exhort them to reject the insolent demands of the Thebans! After analyzing the principal discourses of Isocrates, Dionysius Halicarnassensis considers the elocution of this celebrated orator, and informs us Philonicus compared him to a painter who in his pictures gave to the figures the same attitudes and the same drapery. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANIMALS *found in* NORFOLK.

[*Continued from No.* 133, *p.* 128.]

THE WAXEN CHATTERER.

THIS very beautiful, and now uncommon bird, with fine cinnabar tips to the secondary feathers of its wings, was not unfrequently seen by Sir Thomas Browne.

THE CROSSBILL.

"The loxias, or *curvirostra*, is a bird a little bigger than a thrush, of fine colours, and has a pretty note. It differs from other birds, in having the upper and lower mandibles of its bill to cross each other. It is migratory, and arrives about the beginning of summer. It is easily tamed, and is sometimes kept in cages; but I have never known them to outlive the winter."

Obs.—One would scarcely suppose that Sir Thomas Browne had ever seen the crossbill himself, since the colours of its plumage are by no means to be considered as fine or brilliant; and in its size, so far from equalling the thrush, it is scarcely bigger than a lark.

THE GOLDFINCH.

Sir Thomas Browne calls this bird a fool's-coat, or draw-water. The former name is derived from the variety of its colours, and the latter from the office that it is frequently taught to perform, of drawing up (by means of a little chain and cup) the water that is given for it to drink. He says that goldfinches were often caught in cages in the gardens near Norwich.

THE WHEATEAR.

"*Avis troglodilica*, or chock, is a small bird of a mixed black and white colour. These birds breed in rabbet burrows, and the warrens are full of them from April to September, at which time they leave the country. They are caught with a hobby and a net, and are accounted excellent eating."

THE GOAT-SUCKER.

"The dorhawke, or *caprimulgus*, is a kind of *accipiter muscarius*, and has its name from the circumstance of its feeding on flies, and dors or beetles. It breeds with us, and lays a very handsome spotted egg. Although I have opened many of these birds, I could never find any thing considerable in their maws."

THE BUSTARD.

"*Bistardas*, or bustards, are not unfrequent in the open part of the county.—This is a very large bird, and is remarkable for the strength of its breast-bone, and for its short heel. It lays two eggs, which are much bigger than those of a turkey. It is accounted a dainty dish."

Obs.—The bustards are at this time all extirpated out of Norfolk; and the very few which are now to be found in this kingdom are entirely confined to Salisbury Plain.

THE BLACK AND RED GAME.

"The heath-poult, which is common in the North, is unknown here; as is also the grouse. I have however heard of some being seen about Lynn."

THE PARTRIDGE AND QUAIL.

"There are here great store of partridges, and no small number of quails."

THE CORNCRAKE.

"We have the *ralla*, or rayle, which is accounted an excellent dish."

THE SPOONBILL.

"The *platen*, or shovelard, which builds on the tops of high trees, is known in

in this county. These birds formerly built in the heronry at Claxton and Needham; and they are yet found at Trimley, in Suffolk. They are migratory, and arrive in March. The fowlers shoot them, not for food, but on account of their singular and beautiful appearance."

Obs.—These birds are at present but rare visitants in this country. Mr. Pennant has placed them in the Appendix to his British Zoology, from the circumstance of a single flock of them having migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth in April 1774. A single spoonbill was shot about ten years ago on the Hampshire coast.

THE CRANE.

"Cranes are often seen here in hard winters, especially about the champain and open parts of the country. It seems that they were formerly more plentiful, for in a bill of fare of an entertainment given by the Mayor of Norwich to the Duke of Norfolk, there are six cranes mentioned as forming one dish."

Obs.—The weight of a crane being in general somewhat more than ten pounds, the dish must have been a tolerably large one. This bird is now become so very uncommon in this country, that at present it can scarcely be considered as an English species.

THE WHITE STORK.

Sir Thomas Browne informs us that he has seen these birds in the fens of Norfolk, and that some had been shot in the marshes betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth. He once saw a pair in a marsh about eight miles below Norwich, and afterwards another which was shot, and the skin of which he had stuffed.

Obs.—This is at present so extremely rare a bird in England (though common enough in most parts of Holland), that Mr. Pennant has altogether omitted it in his British Zoology. It was however entitled to a place in that work as well as the spoonbill and the crane, for Wallis informs us that a single stork was killed in Northumberland in the year 1766.

THE HERON.

"The great number of rivers, streams, &c., make herons to abound in Norfolk. The young birds are esteemed a festival-dish, and are much sought after by some palates."

THE BITTERN.

"The *botaurus*, or bitour, is also common, and it is esteemed a still better dish. I found a frog in the belly of one of these birds even in a hard-frost, at Christmas.—I kept a bitour in my garden for two years, feeding it with fish, mice, and frogs, or in defect of such food, with sparrows and other small birds."

THE GODWIT.

"The yarwhelp, so named from its note, is esteemed a dainty dish, and, for its size, sells at a very high price. It is taken chiefly in Marsh-land, though other parts are not without it."

Obs.—The writer of this account has mentioned the yarwhelp and godwit as being two different birds, a mistake that has doubtless arisen from its chiefly frequenting the marshes and fens during the summer, and salt-marshes and the sea-shores throughout the winter.

THE REDSHANK.

"The *erythropus*, or redshank, is a common bird in the marshes. It is frequently eaten, but is in no great esteem for the table."

"The CURLEW is frequent about the sea-coast."

THE KNOT.

"Gnats, or knots, are small birds that are caught with nets. When fed with corn they become excessively fat; and if there is a lighted candle in the room they will feed both in the day and night.—When they have attained their greatest fatness they begin to grow lean, and they ought then to be killed as soon as possible, otherwise they will decline very considerably."

"The LAPWING, or *vanellus*, is common on all the heaths."

THE RUFF.

"*Anas pugnax*, or ruff. This is a marsh-bird that varies very greatly in its colours, no two individuals being found alike in this respect. The female, which has no ruff about the neck, and is called a *reeve*, is smaller than the male, and is very seldom to be seen. The birds are almost all cocks, and when put together they fight and destroy each other. They prepare themselves to fight in the same manner as game-cocks, though they seem to have no weapon of offence except their bill. They lose their ruffs towards the end of autumn or the beginning of winter, as I have observed, by keeping them in a garden from May till the ensuing spring. I have seen these birds in considerable numbers in the marshes betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth."

THE DOTTEREL.

"The *morinellus*, or dotterel, is found about Thetford, and in the open country. It comes in September and March, but does not stay long. It is considered as excellent eating."

THE KING-DOTTEREL.

"There is alſo a ſen-dotterel, ſomewhat leſs, but better coloured than the former."

THE STONE-CURLEW.

(*Charadrius oedicnemus of Linnæus.*)

"There is likewiſe a tall and handſome bird, remarkably eyed, and with a bill not above two inches long, commonly called a ſtone-curlew. It breeds about Thetford, amongſt the ſtones and ſhingles in rivers."

Obſ.—This bird is ſo common in ſeveral parts of the county as to have the local name of Norfolk plover.

THE AVOSET.

Avoſeta, called a ſkooping-horne, is a tall black and white bird with a bill ſemicircularly bent upwards, ſo that it is not eaſy to conceive how it can feed. It is a ſummer bird, and not unfrequent in marſh-land."

Obſ.—The avoſets are ſuppoſed to feed on worms and the *larvæ* of inſects, which they ſcoop with their bills out of the ſoft marſhy ground.

THE OYSTER-CATCHER.

"There is alſo in this county the *pica marina*, or ſea-pie."

THE COMMON COOT.

"*Fulicæ*, *cottas*, or coots, are frequently to be obſerved in very great flocks on the broad waters. On the appearance of a kite or buzzard, I have ſeen them unite from all parts of the ſhore in immenſe numbers. If the kite ſtoops near them, they will fling up ſuch a flaſh of water with their wings as to endanger that bird of prey; and they thus eſcape him. The coots make an excellent defence round their neſts againſt the ſame birds, by bending and twining the ruſhes and reeds ſo above that they cannot poſſibly ſtoop at or injure the young ones."

THE WATER-HEN AND WATER-RAIL.

"We have the *gallinula aquatica*, or moor-hens, and the *ralla aquatica*, or water-rail.

THE WILD-SWAN.

"In hard winters the elkes, a kind of wild-ſwans, are ſeen in no ſmall number. It is remarkable in theſe birds that they have a ſtrange recurvation of the windpipe through the *ſternum*. The ſame is alſo obſervable in the cranes. It is probable that they come from great diſtances, for all the Northern travellers have obſerved them in the remoteſt parts. Like divers, and ſome others of the Northern birds, if the winter be mild, they uſually come no further ſouth than Scotland: if very hard, they proceed onwards till they arrive in a country ſufficiently warm."

THE BERNACLE-GOOSE, BRENT-GOOSE, AND SHIELDRAKE.

"Bernacles, and brents or branta, are common; as are likewiſe ſheldrakes of Sheledmens, Jonſtoni. The latter breed in rabbet-burrows about Norrold and other places."

THE SHOVELER, THE PINTAIL, AND GARGANEY.

"*Anas platyrinchos*, a kind of duck with a remarkably broad bill; the ſea-pheaſant, which holds ſome reſemblance in the feathers of its tail to that bird; and the teal, or the *querquedula*, are not uncommon in Norfolk."

"The WILD-GOOSE, and GOOSANDER, or *merganſer*, are found in this county."

THE DUN-DIVER?

"We have the *mergus ſerratus*, or ſaw-billed diver, which is bigger and longer than a duck, and is diſtinguiſhed from other divers by a remarkably ſawed bill to retain its ſlippery prey. This conſiſts principally of eels, of which ſome are generally to be found in their bellies.

THE SMEW.

"We have many ſorts of wild-ducks, which paſs under names well known to the fowlers, though of no great ſignification, as ſmews, wigeons, arts, cinkers, &c. In few counties are water-fowl more abundant than in Norfolk, owing chiefly to the marſhy nature of the country, and the great number of decoys, eſpecially betwixt Norwich and the ſea."

THE PUFFIN.

"*Anas arctica, Cluſii*, is the ſame bird that in Norfolk is called a puffin. It is common about Angleſea, in Wales, and is ſometimes taken on the Norfolk ſeas.—The bill is remarkable: it differs from that of a duck in being formed not horizontally, but vertically, for the purpoſe of feeding in clefts of rocks or ſhell-fiſh, &c."

THE SHEARWATER.

"A ſea-fowl called ſhearwater, ſomewhat billed like a cormorant, but much ſmaller, is a ſtrong and fierce bird that hovers about ſhips when the ſailors cleanſe their fiſh, &c. I kept two of them for ſix weeks, cramming them during that time with fiſh, which they would not feed on of themſelves. I have been told by ſeamen that they had kept theſe birds for three weeks without giving them any food whatever. I afterwards kept one of them without food for ſixteen days."

THE GANNET.

"One of thoſe large white and ſtrong-billed birds called gannets I met with that had been killed by a greyhound near Swaffham.

Swaffham: I saw another in the marsh-land which fought and would not be forced to take wing; and a third which had been entangled in a herring-net, and was taken alive. The latter was kept for a while, and was fed with herrings."

THE SHAG.

"Cormorants build at Needham upon trees, and from that place King Charles I. was always supplied with these birds."

THE CORVORANT.

"Besides the above, there are the rock-cormorants, which breed on rocks on the Northern counties, and come here in winter. They differ from those in their greater size, and in having the under parts of their wings whitish."

Obs.—Sir Thomas Browne has evidently given the name of cormorant to the shag by mistake; for the true cormorant (*corvorant* of Pennant and Latham, and *pelecanus carbo* of Linnæus) always builds its nest on rocks, and never in trees. The two birds are very generally confounded by the country people.

THE PELECAN.

"An *onocrotalus*, or pelecan, was shot on Horsey-fen on the twenty-second day of May, 1663, which I had stuffed. It was three yards and a half in the extent of its wings, and its chowle and beak answered the usual description. The extremities of the wings were of a deep brown colour, and the rest of the body was white. This was a fowl which no person could remember having before seen upon this coast. About the same time I heard that one of the King's pelicans was lost from St. James's. Perhaps this was the same."

Obs.—There can be little doubt but that the pelican here described was either this or some other that had escaped from its confinement, since these birds are seldom heard of as flying at large in any part of Europe.

THE NORTHERN DIVER.

"We have the bird spotted like a starling, which Clusius calls *mergus major Farrensis*, from its being very common about the Ferro Islands."

THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE.

"The *mergus acutirostris speciosus*, or loone. These are handsome crested birds, with divided fin-like feet, which are situated very backward. There is a peculiar formation in their leg-bone, which has a long and sharp process extending above the thigh-bone. They appear about the month of April, and breed on the broad waters. Their nest is formed of weeds, &c., that float on the water, so that their eggs are seldom dry whilst they are sat on."

THE LITTLE GREBE.

"The *mergus minor*, small diver, or dab-chick, is found in the rivers and broad waters."

THE SKUA GULL.

"In hard winters I have seen that large and strong-billed bird which Clusius describes by the name of *Skua Hoyeri*, as sent to him from the Ferro Islands. One of two that were feeding on a dead horse, was shot at Hickling."

THE HERRING-GULL?

"Among many sorts of *lari*, sea-mews, and cobs, the *larus major* is seen in great abundance about Yarmouth during the herring-season."

THE BLACK-HEADED GULL.

"The *Larus alba*, or pults, are in such plenty about Horsey, that they are sometimes brought in carts to Norwich, and sold at very low prices. Great flocks of them breed about Scoalton Mere, from whence they are often sent to London.—The country-people use the eggs of these birds in puddings and otherwise."

THE GREATER FERN.

"The *hirundo marina*, or sea-swallow, is a neat white and fork-tailed bird, but much larger than a swallow."

The following birds I am not able to ascertain, and shall be very glad if any of your Correspondents can inform me what they are.

"The MAY CHITT, a small dark grey bird, a little bigger than a stint. It comes in great plenty into marsh-lands in May, and stays about a month, seldom remaining beyond six weeks. It is fatter than almost any other bird of its size, and is accounted to be excellent eating.

"Another small bird, somewhat bigger than a stint, called a *churre*, which is frequently taken amongst them.

"RINGLESTONES, a small white and black bird, like a wagtail, and which seems to be some kind of *motacilla marina*. These are common about the sands at Yarmouth. They lay their eggs in the sand and shingle; and, as the eryngo diggers tell me, they do not sit on them flat, but upright, like eggs in salt.

"We have a great variety of FINCHES, and other small birds, of which one is very small, called a whinne-bird. It is marked with fine yellow spots, and is less than a wren.—[This cannot be the yellow wren?]. There is also a small bird called a chipper, somewhat resembling the former, which comes in the spring, and feeds on the first

first buddings of the birches, and other early trees.

"*Mergus acutirostris cinereus*, which seems to be different from the former"—(viz. the great crested grebe).

"Several sorts of DIVING-FOWL, as *mustela fusca* and *mustela variegata*, so called from the resemblance they have to the head of a weesel."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Magazine for August last, page 91, I see recommended a mode of taking honey and wax without destroying the bees. Having for near thirty years paid attention to the subject of the apiary, and been long in a situation which has enabled me to be tolerably acquainted with the different methods of managing these insects, I trust you will give my remarks on the above paper a place in your publication, for the use of my fellow-countrymen, who may be in danger of adopting the mode it recommends, to their own loss and the injury of their bees.

The author of the recommendation perhaps supposes that the mode is new, and does not know that it has been and is practised in different parts of England; for instance, by Heath, of Totnes; Sidserf, of Mendip; and others, too numerous to mention. The latter, who is very skilful, and has published a Treatise on Bees, has acknowledged to me, that though his plan of driving the bees to an empty hive sometimes answers well, it is often attended, even when done with great caution by himself, with the loss of the whole colony.

The plan you recommend from the French priest may in general succeed in the south of France and other countries abounding in early and late blossoms, and especially when the colonies, after deprivation, are removed to later pasture.—Hives that have in winter a great superfluity of honey may be treated in the manner you prescribe, and do well in a late situation, where the flowers open about midsummer; but in still later situations, amongst heath, whose blossom is seldom open before Lammas, they will die of want in a few weeks after the operation. In short, no particular week in the year can suit all the variety of situations in this kingdom.

Besides, the seasons are so various, that no good apiarian will presume to say, at what particular week we should proceed to do as you direct, until the honey season commences. No Cornish chronicler can at present say at what time it shall take place next year in any particular district, even though he were assisted by the superior knowledge of his priest. The heath on the vast forest of Dartmoor was not generally in blossom in the year 1799 until the middle of October, though it commonly opens ten weeks before that time.—Say no more, then, of "the week preceding midsummer-day" as the only time for deprivation. In that week this year hundreds of colonies died of want, and most of the stocks were in danger. Where then would have been the advantage of taking combs without honey in them? Will you say that your readers who act in this manner are men "of humanity and good sense," or that they "will find their reward in the increase of their stock and their valuable produce."

Sir, the plan you recommend is inhumane and cruel. According to it, the poor bees must be driven from their scanty treasure, at a time (a fixed time, I observe) when they have but little to gather, and often no honey. They must also leave their brood behind, in every state, from the new-laid egg to the bee which is in the act of bursting its cerement, but not able to use its wings. Six thousand such creatures, at the dawn of their existence, are forsaken by their parents, forced by terror to take shelter in an empty house, where they have every thing to do, and death to apprehend; and the thousands left behind have not, for want of nurture, been permitted to answer the purpose of their existence! I see you shudder at the idea; humanity obliges you to do it; but what I have stated to you is a fact, though you may not hitherto have known it: and before those that are driven can have another such brood, a month must pass, though the season be favourable.—See, then, your gain; you have lost the labour of all the bees for nearly a month, and of six thousand for ever. And are you "rewarded in the increase of your stock?" No; amongst those you have deprived of existence in embryo, you have probably destroyed two queens, nearly ready to quit their cells, which would soon have accompanied two swarms, and bred for you sixty thousand bees before the beginning of November. In taking combs, therefore, be careful that you remove no queen's cell that is not already open.

But, Sir, I do not in general blame the deprivation of common hives, provided it

be

be done so as not to endanger the stock. I have not, indeed, for reasons which are now no more, pointed out the way of doing it in the General Apiarian, the second edition of which may be had of Cadell and Davies. Common hives may certainly be deprived with advantage, when the hives recommended in that book cannot be obtained. But then you must not take brood-combs, and never take empty combs. To take the last is wanton, and to take the first destroys or makes a chasm in the succession. You must also leave honey for the bees; that is, you must leave all that is contained in the tops of the breeding-combs, which are generally in the centre; and if you deprive in September or October, you should leave as much as will make the hive twenty-four pounds after deprivation. The man who does this will have what is taken; say, from a rich stock, sixteen pounds, for his trouble, and will not endanger the existence of the bees. As few are acquainted with any good method of doing it, I will here present the reader with my own.

I tack the side of a table-cloth or sheet to a common empty hive, nearly around (when I have no proper receiver at hand), and place the crown of this hive in a peck on the ground, near the stock to be deprived (which is generally loosened from the stool the preceding evening), and spread the remainder of the cloth on the ground. I then gently take up the stock, and place the edges on those of the empty one or receiver, and immediately lift up the cloth, so as completely to surround the whole and confine the bees in the hives, and carry the whole into a shade or room at some distance. There, assisted by another, I invert the hives, so that the receiver be up, and the crown of the common hive, containing the treasure, be in the pack below. Then, after drumming gently the common hive for about fifteen minutes, I find the bees have either ascended into the receiver, or have been so terrified as not to give me much trouble.—I then move the receiver into another cloth, to confine the bees that are in it, while I take out of the hive such combs, and such a quantity of them, as I have already described, for use.—Finally, I place the receiver, as before, on the hive, and convey them near the stool, and, after beating the bees from the receiver into the hive containing breeding-combs, I quickly place it on the stand as before. This, and not yours, is the way to take the honey without destroying the bees.

But if the operator be not accustomed to escape their stings in experiments on these insects, I would earnestly recommend his obtaining the veil and gloves described in the General Apiarian.

I deprive at an hour of the day most convenient to myself, and at any time of the year, when not too cold for the bees that are out to return to the hive.

You will doubtless join with me in lamenting that the recommendations of "priests" and travellers of no experience, whose theories please the reader, are frequently more attended to than the instructions of real practitioners.

I am, Sir, &c.

Moreton, near Exeter, Nov. 1, 1805. J. ISAAC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING long suspected that those emigrants to the United States who do not mean to confine their views to commerce very much erred in settling in the Atlantic States, I was desirous of seeing the country west of the Alleghany mountains, that from actual observation I might be able to appreciate the relative advantages of the great divisions (east and west) of our Union. With this view I accepted an offer made me by a member of the Administration of the United States, who is not only deservedly high in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, but esteemed and beloved wherever known, of accompanying him to an Indian treaty, to be held early in June at the city of Cleveland, situate at the mouth of the Cuyahaga River, where it empties itself into Lake Erie, in the county of Trumbull, and in the state of Ohio. To this journey I was the more especially stimulated, as it would give me a very fair opportunity of investigating the county of Trumbull, a county whose intrinsic riches have been so loudly praised, as to create very considerable curiosity in the public mind of this country.

I left my home at Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the 19th of April, slept at my friend's house in the city of Washington that evening, and at three o'clock on the following morning quitted the seat of the General Government of the United States in the mail-stage, which passes through Frederic-Town in Maryland, Chambersburgh in Pennsylvania, to Pittsburgh in that state, the distance from the city of Washington to Pittsburg being about 250 miles, and the stage-fare six dollars; Pittsburgh

Pittſburgh is 300 miles from Philadelphia, and from that city the fare is twenty dollars.

It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that different authors have exhibited very different views of the United States. Briſſot ſaw every thing with the determined eye of a democratic prejudice. Imlay has been accuſed of depicting a paradiſe, when he ſhould have deſcribed a country; nor have writers been wanting, who, actuated by attachment to monarchical principles, have viewed with equal horror and diſguſt every principle, production, and climate, of republican America. Nor can it be denied that a late celebrated French writer, ſoured by perſonal incivilities, and perhaps repenting of former political crimes and hereſies, has added one more to the number of thoſe who have done injuſtice to this country by their deſcriptions. Two writers muſt, however, be exempted from either charge. Thomas (now Judge) Cooper's "Facts relative to the United States," publiſhed, I believe, in 1794, and the "Letters" of Mr. Toulmin, Secretary of State for the ſtate of Kentucky, publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine, are equally creditable to the veracity and judgment of thoſe gentlemen. I mean not, however, to aſſert, that the other writers have intentionally erred. The obſervations of all men are limited, and the traveller is, of all others, moſt apt to be deceived. In paſſing haſtily through any country, he poſſeſſes but little opportunity of appreciating character, and thereby judging of the verity of the narrative he hears. His mind is frequently ſoured by little diſappointments and perplexities, and his eye, its faithful pencil as well as mirror, depicts in ſuch deformity and error, that, differently circumſtanced, he would not himſelf again recognize the ſcenery he has purchaſed.

To thoſe accuſtomed to travel in ſo elegant a vehicle as an Engliſh mail coach, an American ſtage muſt appear a wretched conveyance. It is a carriage ſimilar to thoſe often uſed for carrying wild-beaſts in the country-parts of England, and paſſengers from Graveſend to London.—It has five rows of ſeats, including the driver's, and thoſe it conveys are guarded againſt cold, ſnow, and rain, by leather curtains, which button to the body of the carriage, but which are often torn, and always, in conſequence of diſtenſion, looſe, and conſequently admit a great deal of air. The baggage of all the paſſengers is crammed into the coach; and not unfrequently three paſſengers are impacted upon each ſeat. In the winter ſome ſtages accommodate their paſſengers with a blanket, which lines the coach, and is very comfortable. This, however, is not always the caſe; and in the ſummer, when it is neceſſary to ride with the curtains up, the paſſengers are expoſed to clouds of duſt, a burning ſun, and ſultry winds. Such carriages are, however, unavoidable in the preſent ſtate of our roads, which are frequently overſhadowed by the projecting limbs of large trees. Good roads may certainly be claſſed among the elegancies of life, conſequently muſt be among the later improvements of a new country. The ſpirit of patriotiſm which now animates our citizens, and which has been ſo ſtrongly invigorated by the preſent excellent adminiſtration of the United States, bids fair ſpeedily to render our public roads as good as thoſe of any other nation; indeed it is ſaid that many in and north of Pennſylvania are already ſo; and many turnpikes are now making in all parts of the Union, and more contemplated. Good roads neceſſarily produce convenient carriages; nor can any thing tend to produce theſe deſirable ends more than the eſtabliſhment of public mail-ſtages.—Like cauſe and effect reciprocally acting upon each other, public carriages and public roads operate a mutual amelioration. On this account great praiſe is due to the preſent director of the poſt-office eſtabliſhment of the United States (Gideon Granger, Eſq.) for the pains he has taken to extend the benefits of mail-carriage. During his ſhort adminiſtration, without adding one cent to the public burthens, this additional ſecurity has been given to about ſix thouſand miles of road, the mails of the United States being now carried in coaches through an extent of fifteen thouſand miles, viz. from Portſmouth in New Hampſhire, to New Orleans at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, and from the ſeat of government to Pittſburgh, beſides a variety of ramifying branches to towns of leſſer importance.—It is now in contemplation to extend the line of mail-coaches from Pittſburgh through the county of Trumbull to Detroit, the ſeat of government for the new territory of Michigan, as well as to Lexington in Kentucky. In which caſe the citizens of the United States will poſſeſs a length of ſafe communication, which, even were we diſpoſed to admit the Ro-

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man posts to have been a public accommodation. Imperial Rome herself could never equal.

The great distinguishing characteristic of the United States is the immensity, the apparently interminability of the forests. Every thing, whether houses, fields, or cities, are insulated by surrounding woods. The destroying axe of fast-increasing millions is however rapidly opening the country. The effect this may have on our autumnal diseases I shall not attempt to suggest; it may not however be improper to remark, that so immense a quantity of vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, evolving carbonic gas, cannot fail to produce very beneficial effects. This gas being, as is well known, irrespirable, and heavier than atmospheric air, rolls from the higher to the lower country, combines with the hydrogene, also an irrespirable air, which is emitted by the marshes, and elevated by the heat of a burning sun, is absorbed by the lungs, and may possibly be productive of our bilious intermittent and remittent fevers. The great affinity between these diseases and the yellow fever, although the latter is infinitely more fatal, would seem to justify an opinion that it is produced by similar vapours, heightened by azote emitted in the decomposition of animal matter, which in the autumns is suffered too frequently in our cities. My own experience in this cruel disease, when at Alexandria, appears to justify this opinion. In 1803 it burst out in the lower parts of the town, near the marshes, and the diseased parts thereof might have been surrounded by a ribband. It was not contagious, for in that case the affection would have been general. It only affected those who either lived in or occasionally visited that part of the town which it afflicted. There is, however, one difficulty, viz., that the quantity of oxygene did not appear, by the experiments which were made, to be less than is usual in atmospheric air. But that it did contain an increased quantity of azote, is, I think, proved by the following fact. The store of the British Consul at Alexandria, being in the diseased parts of the town, was not opened during the continuance of the fever, and contained several casks of lime. When the town was restored to health, and the store opened, the casks were found burst by the swelling of the lime, which had absorbed so much azote as evidently to possess the taste of saltpetre.

It is 42 miles from Washington to Frederic-Town, Maryland; the road rather hilly. After travelling about three miles we ascended a pretty steep hill, which commanded an extensive and beautiful view of the Potomak, and the cities of Alexandria, George-Town, and Washington, with the Annacosta, or eastern branch, on which are the principal naval depôts of the United States; nor could I here avoid indulging in those melancholy ideas which pressed on my mind, when at one view contemplating the residence of my living child, and the deposit of the sacred ashes of my beloved family. The road to Frederic-Town is through Montgomery county in Maryland; the court-house, or seat of justice, being about fourteen miles from Washington. The soil is very indifferent. In truth, there is very little good land in the neighbourhood of the seat of the general government, an evil materially heightened by slave culture, which is unhappily prevalent in Maryland. Some beauties were however discoverable. The hawthorn and apple-trees were in their glory. The dog-wood, whose bark has been used in intermittents with success, expanded its maiden-blossom, the milky whiteness of which is contrasted with the light purple blush which tinges its extremity. The peach here had nearly lost its beauty; but the cherry still added its blossom to the charms of spring. We could not help admiring the superior elegance of several of these trees, as well as two of the most umbrageous Babylonian willows I ever saw. We breakfasted at Montgomery court house, where we had the usual American breakfast, viz. beef-steaks, eggs, boiled ham (a constant dish every where), bread, cakes, tea, and coffee, for which we were charged forty cents each. As we approached Frederic, the country improved. We saw but few good farms early in our journey, but they became more numerous as we approached Frederic; and after we got into the limestone-country, which commenced about twelve miles before we got to that town, we saw a great deal of good land cleared and covered with fine wheat; the limestone being as useful to the farmers in this neighbourhood as marle is to those of Norfolk in England. By the next you will probably hear again from your obedient servant,

RICHARD DINMORE.

Cleveland, Trumbull County, Ohio,
20th May, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

O virtutis comes invidia, quæ bonos inſequeris plerumque, atque adeo infectaris!

CICER. *ad Heren.* lib. iv.

IN the Number for October 1804 of your very uſeful Miſcellany, you inſerted my Defence of the literary character of William Hunter, Eſq. of Bengal, againſt the illiberal attack of Mr. Anquetil du Perron.

As I have no doubt Mr. Hunter appears completely vindicated in the opinion of your readers in general, permit me now to appear in behalf of that far-famed literary and amiable character, Sir William Jones, whom the ſame Mr. Du Perron has moſt outrageouſly aſperſed in the ſecond volume of the *Oupnek'hat*.* I am ſorry, Sir, that in the preſent caſe even candour will not ſuffer me to make the ſame excuſe for Mr. Du Perron which I felt myſelf gratified in making on the former occaſion. In his attack upon Mr. Hunter I conjectured that an inexcuſably corrupt Engliſh edition of the Aſiatic Reſearches might have miſled him, though the exerciſe of a little candour would have corrected his miſtake; yet as this is not always in every man's power, and Mr. Du P. had found himſelf grievouſly provoked by the caſtigation he had received from Sir W. Jones, I made the neceſſary allowance for a little recrimination, knowing that even a chaſtiſed child may claim the right to complain of the ſmart occaſioned by the rod. But in the preſent caſe I am obliged to complain of the moſt wanton and (apparently) premeditated miſrepreſentation, which in my opinion calls loudly for more than ſimple reprehenſion.

In the *Oupnek'hat*, vol. i., p. 733, Mr. Du Perron promiſes to produce in the ſucceeding volume a ſpecimen of Sir W. Jones's ignorance, in miſtaking a few ſentences of mere Perſian, written in Zend letters, for Zend itſelf. This promiſe he attempts to fulfil, and endeavours to ſubſtantiate the charge, vol. ii., p. 846, 847, by producing a paſſage from the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. i., p. 45, which is well known to moſt readers of that elegant miſcellany. The piece referred to is the fourth article in the "Diſſertation on the Orthography of Aſiatic Words in Roman Letters," which Sir William thus introduces:—"As a ſpecimen of the old Perſian language and character, I ſubjoin a curious paſſage from the Zend, which was communicated to me by Bahman, the ſon of Bahram, a native of Yezd, and, as his name indicates, a Parſee. He wrote the paſſage from memory, ſince his books in Pahlavi and Deri are not yet brought to Bengal. It is a ſuppoſed anſwer of Izad, or God, to Zeratuſht, who had aſked by what means mankind could attain happineſs." Then follows an engraved plate of the paſſage in the Zend characters, and the ſame text in Italic letters, with Sir W.'s tranſlation, both of which muſt be produced here, becauſe of the uſe, or rather the abuſe, which Mr. Du Perron makes of them.

"*Az pid u mad che ce pid u mad ne khoſhnud bid hargiz bihiſht ne yinid; be jayi cirfah bizah yinid: mehan ra be azarm nic darid cehan ra be hich gunah mayazarid: aj khiſtavendi der-viſh nang medarid: dad u vendadi khaliki yecta beh car darid az riſtakhi zi ten paſin endiſheh nemayid; mabada ce aſhu ten khiſh ra duzakhi cunid va anche be khiſten naſhahad be caſan mapaſendid va ma cunid: herche begiti cunid be mainu az aueh pazirah ayed.*"

THE TRANSLATION.

"If you do that with which your father and mother are not pleaſed, you ſhall never ſee heaven; inſtead of good ſpirits, you ſhall ſee evil beings: behave with honeſty and reſpect to the great; and on no account injure the mean: hold not your poor relations a reproach to you: imitate the juſtice and goodneſs of the only Creator: meditate on the reſurrection of the future body, leſt you make your ſouls and bodies the inhabitants of hell; and whatever would be unpleaſing to yourſelves, think not that pleaſing to others, and do it not: whatever good you do on earth, for that you ſhall receive a retribution in heaven."

This Mr. Du Perron aſſerts Sir W. Jones produces as a ſpecimen of the Zend language, though it is nothing but Perſian in Zend characters:—"Textum quemdam ut Zendicum producit, qui nihil aliud eſt quam Parſi characteribus Zendicis expreſſus," p. 846. Then having given what he calls a copy of it, taken from the Aſiatic Reſearches, he adds, "Hunc textum litteris Zendicis nimis rectè ſcriptum, in

* *Oupnek'hat* (id eſt, Secretum Tegendum), continens Antiquam et Arcanam, ſeu Theologicam et Philoſophicam Doctrinam, è quatuor ſacris Indorum Libris, Rak Beid, Djedir Beid, Sam Beid, Athrban Beid, excerptam. Ad Verbum, è Perſico Idiomate, Samſcreticis Vocabulis intermixto, in Latinum converſum, &c. Studio et opera Anquetil Du Perron. 2 vols. 4to. Argent. 1801-2.

in cujus lectione voces plurimæ in duas vel tres diviſæ,* ut Zendicum profert D. Jones, eoque an ipſe Perſice ſcierit critico ſaltem more ſo lectori dubitandi anſas præbet." p. 847.—" This text, incorrectly written in Zendic letters, in the reading of which (i. e., the text in Italics as before exhibited) many words are divided into two or three, and alſo erroneouſly tranſlated into Engliſh, Mr. Jones produces as Zend, ſo as to afford, at leaſt to a four critic, room to doubt whether he underſtood even the Perſian."

The falſity of this ſtatement your readers will at once perceive. Sir W. Jones *does not* produce this as a ſpecimen of Zend; on the contrary he aſſerts, in the introduction to it, that it is " a ſpecimen of the old Perſian language and character, which Bahman wrote down from memory, as his books in Pahlavi (the ancient Perſico-Chaldaic) and Deri (the poliſhed dialect of the Perſian) had not been then brought to Bengal." Does not this demonſtrate that Sir W. Jones did not miſtake this for Zend, but produced it merely as a ſpecimen of ancient Perſian before its admixture with Arabic words? But Sir W. Jones calls this " a curious paſſage from the Zend." He does; and though it is difficult to know in what ſenſe he uſes the term Zend (for it has ſeveral), yet it is evident he does not mean the language ſo called, as he had immediately before aſſerted the paſſage is a ſpecimen of the ancient Perſian. Bahman, the author of it, was accuſtomed to call the *language* in which his prophet's book was written Aveſta, and the *letters* Zend.—See Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. i., p. 80. And it is probable he quoted as from the Zend-Aveſta, though the piece is too *pure* to make a part of the work tranſlated by M. Du Perron. It is likely, however, that Sir William uſed the term merely to deſignate thoſe principles of the Zendic religion profeſſed by his friend Bahman.

As I wiſh to do Mr. Du P. ſtrict juſtice in every reſpect, I think it right to produce his *amended text* and *accurate verſion*, as he terms them (*vera lectione reſtituta additaque accurata verſione*, &c.), of the paſſage in diſpute, which your learned readers who may not have the *Oupnek'hat* at hand may collate at pleaſure, not only with the copy given above, but alſo with that in the Aſiatic Reſearches.

Mr. Du Perron introduces it thus:—" *Sic Perſice ſonat locus nimis credulo Anglus ex ore Bahman Parſi exceptus.*

" *Az pad o mad ſcheh ke pad o mad na khoſhnoud beid barguez beheſcht na vineid, be djae kheir khafiet biſch vineid; mehanra be azaran nadared, keanra be hiſch gounah mayazareid: az kheiſchavandi der-viſch hang madared, dad o vendadi khaleki yekta be kar dared: az viſtakhi ze tan paſin andeſcheh nomayed, mabada khe az ou tan kheſchra douzakhi koned: ve an ſcheh bekhiſchtan na khahed be kaſan ma peſandeid va me koneid: hartſche be gueiti konid be mino az ouh pazireh ayid.*"

What Mr. Du P. calls his *accurate verſion* ſhall follow.

" A patre et matre quod ſi (à) patre et matre gratus non ſis (ſi eis non placueris), nunquam paradiſum videbis; loco benigni genii, pravum (afflictionem) videbis; magnos cum malis non habeas (in mala non feras), parvis ullo modo malum non facias: à propinquitate pauperis verecundiam non habeas; juſtitiam et puritatem Creatoris unici in opus habeas (opere imiteris): à reſurrectione à corpore poſteà (futuro) ſollicitudinem monſtres (de ea attente cogites); abſit quod ab eo (ejus oblivione) corpus tuum infernale facias; et illud quod cum teipſo (tibi ipſi) non velis cum aliquo (alteri) gratum non reddas (reddere non ſtudeas) et non facias; quidquid in mundo hoc facis, in cœlo, ex eo acceptatio (receptio, retributio) venit."

What Mr. Du P.'s readers may gain by this *amended text* and *accurate verſion*, I ſhall not pretend to ſay, but I rather ſuſpect that no man can obtain any additional information from either. To me the changes made ſeem to anſwer no other purpoſe than certain paintings do on ſome old cathedral windows—*they prevent the light from coming in.*

Mr. Du P. has changed *riſtakhi* into *viſtakhi*; this, if not an error of the preſs, may be ſuch Zend as is exhibited in the *vendidad Sade*, but it is neither Pehlevi, Arabic, nor Perſian.

Now ſuppoſe the original text exhibited in the Aſiatic Reſearches be *incorrectly* written, as Mr. Du P. aſſerts, what had Sir William Jones to do with this? He produced it as it was written down by Bahman: to have altered or to have tortured it by criticiſm, would have been ab

* It muſt be allowed that there are ſeveral words in the copy as printed in Italics which are improperly divided; but theſe are evidently faults of the compoſitor, who ſeparated them by endeavouring to fix ſome awkward accents which were uſed to deſignate the long vowels. All theſe accents I have left out, as being unneceſſary in the preſent caſe.

furd. We have had *fac ſimiles* of two ancient MSS. publiſhed, the *Codex Alexandrinus* and the *Codex Bezæ*, in which there are many grammatical errors: had we aſked Drs. Woide and Kipling, the editors, why they publiſhed them ſo? What would they have anſwered? Why this, "We were bound in conſcience and honour to give a faithful copy of our MS., and the copy is preciſely the ſame as the original." Had they reduced theſe venerable remains of antiquity to every punctilio of critical requiſition, of what uſe would their labours have been to the republic of letters, or to biblical criticiſm? None.

If Sir William Jones had changed a ſingle word in Bahman's autograph, every critic would have deemed it an unwarrantable licenſe.

But Mr. Du P., diſdaining to be bound by the rules of correct criticiſm, plunges at once into reform, and *alters* the text; and he may alter it as he pleaſes, and ſo may any other gentleman, and call his altered copy *more correct* than the original: and what then? Why it is no longer the *original* of Bahman, but the *altered* copy of another, and in juſt criticiſm of no uſe or importance whatever.

It may be aſked, "Why does Mr. Du P. alter Bahman's text?" Why, to make his readers believe that Sir W. J. (through *his ignorance*) was impoſed upon by the Parſee, and that he could not diſtinguiſh Pehlevi from Zend, or either from modern Perſian! Hence his firſt unfounded aſſertion that Sir W. J. believed the language to be Zend (which I have already, I hope, ſufficiently expoſed); and a ſecond aſſertion, which I ſhall now produce, that the words are mere modern Perſian, which Sir W. J. could not diſtinguiſh from Zend:—"*Etiam recentem Perſicum eſſe, quiſque Perſici idiomatis peritus ſtatim deprehendet.*" p. 847.

Now, Sir, I venture to aſſert, that there is not a Perſian ſcholar in Europe or Aſia who would write the ſame ſenſe in ſuch terms as thoſe found in the copy taken from Bahman, nor even in that produced by Mr. Du Perron, *though manufactured for the purpoſe*. Among ſeveral others, one eſſential characteriſtic of modern Perſian is wanting, viz., the common proportion of Arabic words.

In the piece produced in the Aſiatic Reſearches there is but one term خالق (*Khalik*) which appears to be Arabic, and this, though a common term for the Creator in the latter language, might have been an original word borrowed by the Arabic; or both the Arabic and ancient Perſian might have had the ſame term to expreſs the ſame idea, which occaſionally happens in all languages where neither borrowing nor lending takes place;—or ſecondly, Bahman, as he quoted from memory, might have forgotten the real Perſian word, and ſubſtituted the preceding Arabic word for it. At any rate, neither the word, nor the ſtructure of the whole paſſage, will afford any ground for Mr. Du Perron's moſt illiberal cenſure.

But what is moſt diſingenuous in this buſineſs is, his *corrupting* the text of Sir W. Jones, and then printing that corrupted text as the counterpart of that in the Aſiatic Reſearches. Above, the reader has the text as it ſtands in the Aſiatic Reſearches; the following is that which Mr. Du P. pretends he has copied from that work, as the text of Sir W. Jones: the corrupted or falſely-copied words I have diſtinguiſhed by Roman characters.

"*Az* pidu *mad* ehe *ce* pidu *mad ne khoſchnud bid hargiz* bi hiſht *ne vinid*; *be jayi cirſa bizah vinid*; mehanra *be* azaran *nic darid*, cehanra *behich gunah mayazarid*: *aj khiſhavendi derviſh nang medarid*: *dad u vendad* ikhaliki *yekta* be cor *darid*: *az riſtakhi zi ten peſin endiſheh nemayid mahoda ce aſhu tan* khi th ra duzichi *cunid va anche be* khi ſten na ſchahad *be* kafan *mapaſendid va ma cunid*: *herche be giti cunid be mainu az aueh pazirah ayed*."

Some of theſe are probably typographical errors, but if ſuch, they are not noticed in Mr. Du P.'s liſt of errata. Some are ſuch alterations as do not affect the ſenſe, but others are glaring corruptions. At firſt I thought the London edition of the Aſiatic Reſearches had miſled him, as it probably did on a former occaſion: but when I compared that with the Calcutta edition, and both with the ſame place in Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. I., p. 217; and, to complete the evidence on this head, collated the three copies with one in the Taaleek character, which I received from India, I found nothing to ſanction thoſe corruptions of Sir W. Jones's text which diſgrace the page in the *Gupnik'hat*. Whether theſe corruptions, on which ſo much of Mr. Du P.'s invective is founded, proceeded from careleſſneſs, or ſomething worſe, I pretend not to determine.

Now, Sir, to hear ſuch a perſon queſtioning whether Sir W. Jones underſtood Perſian! and founding his charge of ignorance on miſrepreſentations and corruptions made by himſelf, I confeſs excited no ſmall

small measure of honest displeasure in my mind, from which, however, I am relieved by recollecting the saying of the Rev. A. Blackwall, author of "The Sacred Classics defended," who, when questioned concerning his literary attainments by one who should have stopped at Jericho till his beard had grown, answered, becomingly indignant, "Boy! I have forgotten more than you have ever learnt." I will not, Sir, pretend to say, that Mr. Du P. does not understand Persian; his literal translation of the *Oupnek'hat* is an ample proof of the contrary; nor can I join issue with *certain critics*, who assert "he does not understand Sanscreet, though he has promised to enrich the republic of letters with a Sanscreet Lexicon." Their proofs do not convince me; and the assertion I think disingenuous, and unauthorized by the subject of their criticism. I leave him, therefore, in full possession of all his honours, and of that measure of literary fame which he has so dearly earned; and heartily lament that his conduct should have provoked others to compare him with Sir W. Jones, to whose first rate talents, elegant accomplishments, various, extensive, and recondite literature, he can have few justifiable pretensions. His friends will regret that he had not recollected the fable of "The Frog and the Ox," as then this exceptionable part of the Supplement to the *Oupnek'hat* had never appeared, and the translator of the Zend-Avesta had not overstrained himself, by endeavouring to equal the first president of the Asiatic Society.

It is but just to add, that his countrymen have shewn a becoming disapprobation of his unqualified censure of different literary characters. If I mistake not, his treatment of the Asiatic Society is glanced at in the following passage in the *Decade Philosophique* for Oct. 12, 1802:—"Environner de tout l'appareil de l'erudition des contes tres inferieurs aux Mille et un Nuits, et de raisonnements qui valent encore moins; s'en prevaloir pour traiter avec une morosité dedaigneuse des ecrivains qui ont dit eloquemment des choses sensées; en prendre occasion de taxer d'ignorance et de barbarie une generation qui cherche à s'éclairer, et *une compagnie savante* justement honorée dans toute l'Europe; voila ce qu'on n'auroit attendu de personne, et ce qu'a fait Mr. Anquetil dans les notes qui accompagnent sa traduction."

As the character and memory of Sir W. Jones are dear, and deservedly so, to every Englishman, and as the insult offered to both is of considerable magnitude, I hope, Sir, these considerations will plead my excuse for trespassing so much on your paper, and so long on the time of your readers. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Manchester, A. C.
February 24, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Mr. Baldwin, of Prescot, in this county, well known from his aerial excursion from Chester, used generally, when walking or going on his ordinary business, to wear concave spectacles, which he always removed when he read, wrote, or did any thing which required distinct vision. The reason he assigned for a custom so singular appeared to me so ingenious and well founded, that I often urged him to publish the discovery, which I believe he intended to have done, but as I do not recollect to have seen it in any periodical work, and conceive that the idea deserves serious attention, I shall endeavour to communicate it in as concise a manner as possible.

It is well known that the eye grows flatter as a person advances in life, in consequence of which the focus falls past the retina, and produces confused vision. To remedy this evil convex glasses are applied, which, by converging the rays, throw the image more distinctly on the retina. Mr. Baldwin's sight was naturally weak, and he had formerly, like other persons in a similar situation, worn convex glasses, till it occurred to him, that, if he accustomed himself to the use of concave glasses, the flatness of the eyes would be gradually counteracted. On making the experiment, he found that it answered his expectations so fully, that he soon was enabled to see very well with glasses of a slight concavity, and on removing them could read the smallest print, or mend a pen, with great ease.

I repeated the experiment, and am fully convinced that very beneficial effects may be derived from the habit. I began with No. 1, and afterwards used No. 2, through which in a short time I could see very well, and always found my sight evidently refreshed and strengthened.

Many facts which daily present themselves render Mr. Baldwin's theory very probable.

Short or long sight, though often natural defects in the form of the eye itself, may be materially aggravated by habit; thus watchmakers, engravers, &c., who work with the eye near the bench, also females

females who sew very fine work, generally acquire short sight; and, on the contrary, those whose usual employment precludes the possibility of having the eye near the usual object of contemplation, become long-sighted.

It seems very evident that Mr. Baldwin's idea is just, for the following reasons.

When a glass of a slight concavity is first applied to a long-sighted person, or to one who has been accustomed to wear convex glasses, the eye, which possesses the wonderful property of adapting itself to various distances, and an infinite variety of circumstances, instantly braces up, and by its effort to see clearly becomes more convex; and by persevering in the use of these glasses, the muscles of this organ probably acquire the habit of retaining the convexity thus obtained; which may still be increased by the gradual adoption of deeper concaves.

If this reasoning is true, there can be little doubt but that the application of convex glasses to short-sighted persons in the early stages of that defect might also be productive of good effects.

Though I am well aware that the consideration of this subject requires more investigation than I can bestow upon it, yet I could not, in justice to the ingenious Mr. Baldwin, refrain from preferring his claim to a discovery which promises to be no mean addition to our present state of information on so very interesting a subject.

In hope, Sir, that some person competent to the task will investigate this subject as thoroughly as its importance deserves, I remain, Sir, &c.

EGERTON SMITH.

Liverpool, 12th Nov., 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the following sentence from Murray on Strength, page 265, 8th edition, there is an obscurity, arising from an improper use of the verb *to contract*, a word which does not in this place convey the idea which the author intends:—"Though it promotes the strength of a sentence to contract a round-about method of expression." It is true, with a little consideration, and by comparing its connection with what follows, any person acquainted with the subject may discover the author's meaning, but not without searching for it; and they who are to learn what does promote the strength of a sentence, are here in danger of drawing a wrong conclusion. The passage proceeds thus:—"And to lop off excrescences, yet we should avoid the extreme of pruning too closely: some leaves should be left to shelter and surround the fruit." And it is with some difficulty that we trace its signification even in this connection. The most general acceptation of the verb to which we allude is, 'to acquire a habit;' and its position in the above passage seems on perusal to convey no other sense. Thus this author, whom we might almost term infallibly correct, by the improper choice of one word appears to say that "To acquire the habit of a round-about method of expression promotes the strength of a sentence," whereas he intends a meaning the very reverse.

In another acceptation of the verb we may say, 'To contract a discourse;' 'To contract the rules of syntax;' and the idea of abridging them immediately occurs to the mind. Again, 'To contract vicious habits;' 'To contract errors of any kind,' explain their own meaning. But, 'To contract a round-about method of expression' is not equally clear; and which, besides being liable to a false construction, is a great impropriety, where words fully expressive of the real sense might have been selected.

The subject of perspicuity is not one of the familiar kind where a less degree of precision is requisite; and if precision, if perspicuity in writing, be requisite, it must be more particularly so in those works where the subject itself is treated of, and the rules relating to it laid down, the student is otherwise in danger of contracting an error which it is important he should avoid.

In the following passage on Perspicuity, page 241, there appears a violation of the 2nd rule. Speaking of the introduction of Latin words into our composition, the author observes, "In general, a plain, native style is not only more intelligible to all readers, but by a proper management of words it can be made equally strong and expressive with this Latinized English, or any foreign idioms."—It should be, "Is not only more intelligible to all readers than this Latinized English, or any foreign idioms, but by a proper management it can be made equally strong and expressive."

In these remarks, Mr. Editor, you, as well as the author, will acquit me of any view but that of utility. It is important that a work which has obtained so distinguished an eminence in the department of education,

education, and which is received as the ſtandard of grammatical preciſion, ſhould be free from inaccuracies and ambiguities even of a trifling nature.

I am, Sir, &c. M. N.

Poplar, Nov. 13, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE character of the Emperor Tiberius became ſo odious to poſterity, and we receive it with ſuch unfavourable prepoſſeſſions, that whatever there was in his conduct which in another prince would have commanded our applauſe, is either totally forgotten, or viewed with ſuſpicion and diſlike. To this muſt be attributed the little notice we find taken by the collectors of hiſtorical beauties of an incident which, had it happened under a better reign, might have been painted as one of the fineſt and moſt affecting ſcenes in the Roman hiſtory. I ſhall give a ſimple relation of it, as recorded by Tacitus, an author certainly not too favourable to the memory of Tiberius.

On the death of his only ſon Druſus, with whom he appears always to have lived on the terms of parental affection, before the corpſe was yet buried, Tiberius entered the ſenate-houſe with a firm and erect mien, and reminding the conſuls of their dignity, who had quitted their chairs of ſtate in token of grief, he told the aſſembly, "That he was ſenſible he might incur blame by appearing before them while the cauſe of his ſorrow was ſo recent; that it was indeed the uſual practice for mourners ſcarcely to be ſeen by their neareſt relations, ſtill leſs by the public;—a practice he did not mean to cenſure as unmanly; but that for his own part he ſought more effectual conſolation in the boſom of his fellow-citizens." Then, expreſſing his melancholy feelings on account of the extreme old age of Auguſta (Livia), his grandchildren's tender years, and his own declining health, he deſired that the children of Germanicus, the only hope in the preſent calamity, might be introduced. The conſuls accordingly went out, and, after preparing the youths for the ſolemn ſcene, brought them in and placed them before the Emperor. He took them by the hand, and thus addreſſed the Senate:—"Conſcript Fathers, theſe youths, after the loſs of their parent, I committed to the care of their uncle, and beſought him, though he was not without children of his own, that he would educate them in the ſame manner as if they were his own blood, and form them to virtue for their own ſakes, and that of poſterity. Now that Druſus, too, is taken away from them, I turn to you, and adjure you, by the ſacred names of the gods and your country, that you would receive to your boſoms theſe deſcendants of Auguſtus, theſe youths of the nobleſt blood. Take them, be their guardians, ſupply both my place and your own. Theſe, Nero and Druſus, are henceforth to be regarded by you as your parents.—Your birth and rank are ſuch, that nothing good or evil can happen to you but at the ſame time it muſt affect the commonwealth."

The hiſtorian tells us that the whole aſſembly burſt into tears, intermixed with the moſt ardent vows for the proſperity and welfare of the illuſtrious brothers committed to their charge. Their father, Germanicus, had been the favourite of the whole Roman people; and if genuine natural ſenſations can ever be excited in a political aſſembly, the preſent ſcene was ſurely calculated to awaken them. That Tiberius was a hypocrite in this moſt ſolemn and well ſupported piece of action is ſcarcely credible; nor can it eaſily be ſhewn what motive he could have to become ſuch. Many inſtances of his right feeling are given by the ſame hiſtorian in the annals of the early part of his reign, and it was only under the influence of jealouſy and ſuſpicion that he acted the tyrant. Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNIFORMITY of orthography is neceſſary to the perfection of language. The Engliſh tongue is indeed, in this reſpect, in general ſufficiently regular and preciſe; and yet a few words occur, concerning which a difference of uſage prevails amongſt modern writers.—I allude, in particular, to ſome of thoſe which are derived from the ſecond and third conjugations of Latin verbs, and which ſeem to have deſcended to us through a French medium. In theſe words ſome writers adhere to the Latin mode of termination, and ſome adopt the French; for inſtance, *dependent*, Lat., *dependant*, Fr.; *reſiſtence*, Lat., *reſiſtance*, Fr., &c. In all ſuch caſes would it not be preferable to follow the Latin orthography, which would afford one uniform rule, and which, to the claſſical ſcholar, would always prove an eaſy and familiar guide.

I am, Sir, &c. W. SINGLETON.

Hanſlope, Nov. 12, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your readers will think themselves much obliged to any of your astronomical friends who will have the goodness to explain to us the meaning of the word *digit*, as applied to the Sun and Moon. On consulting our customary friend the Dictionary, we find it to be, "The 12th part of the diameter of the Sun or Moon, and used to explain the quantity of an eclipse."

Now, Sir, I find by an Almanack (for the state of the weather prevented its being seen here) that there was an eclipse of the Moon on Thursday the 11th of July, that it was total, and that there were eclipsed digits 16.26'.0". Also, that there was an eclipse of the same planet on the 15th of January last, not total, viz., digits 20.52'.0". How 16-12ths; or 20-12ths, can be eclipsed, or how it happens that a total eclipse eclipses *fewer* digits than a partial one, eclipses my penetration. Not being a great adept in astronomy myself, I set about to make inquiries upon the subject amongst my friends, and have even put the question to one who has written a Treatise upon Astronomy, but in vain! and unless some of your more able readers will assist us, we must remain in our ignorance. Your constant reader,

AB INITIO.

Leeds, August 22, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. VII.

On the STATE *of* MIDDLESEX, *as recorded in the* DOMESDAY SURVEY.

THE history of the domesday survey has been so frequently repeated, that any general anecdotes relating to it, if recorded here, would be misplaced. Let it suffice then to observe, that the compilation of it was a measure necessary to the settlement of the military constitution of the Normans; that it was executed by Norman commissioners, empowered to inquire upon view, and upon the oaths of jurors; that it was begun in 1080, and finished in 1086; and that it contained a general survey of every county, and its several divisions, cities, towns, boroughs, manors, vills, and castles; how many men, and of what condition, every town contained; the quantity and value of the land in each manor, and the tenures and services by which the several tenants held it. Chauncey says (Hist. of Hertfordshire, p. 9), "That for a long while after it was made, none were permitted to make any claim or title to lands beyond the Conquest. The Conqueror himself, we are assured, submitted to its authority in cases wherein he was concerned; and even at the present day, when a question arises whether any manor, parish, or lands, be ancient demesne, the issue must be tried by this book, whence there is no appeal, or any averment to be made against it. If the land in question is found under the title of "*Terra Regis*," it is and ought to be judged ancient demesne; and if it is set down under the name of a private lord or subject, it is determined not to have been the king's."

Till a few years ago no compleat transcript of this curious record existed. Copies of parts only, and even those imperfect, were to be found scattered up and down in the manuscript libraries of collectors; while a few faulty transcripts relating to detached counties were all that had been printed by our provincial historians, and of Middlesex not even one existed. To the munificence of Parliament the public were at last indebted for the compleat publication of the whole; and though many parts of the record may still remain obscure, the condition even of the meanest village which existed at its compilation may be ascertained with the compleatest accuracy.

In the generality of the counties the cities and capital boroughs are taken notice of before the list of the great landholders is entered; though in some they are promiscuously scattered. The particular laws or customs too which prevailed in each of these, the number and condition of their inhabitants, the tenures by which their fortifications were upheld, and even in some cases the uninhabited houses, are carefully enumerated. But we have to lament that among these the two principal cities of the kingdom, London and Winchester, are omitted. Dr. Pegge has observed, in the Preface to his publication of Fitz-Stephen's London, "That, after Domesday-Book, this tract affords us by far the most early description we have of the metropolis;" but the truth is, it only mentions a vineyard at Holborne belonging to the crown, and ten acres of land nigh Bishopsgate (now the manor of Norton Falgate) belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. No mutilation of the manuscript has certainly taken place; and we can only conjecture that the omission in the present instance was in some degree connected with the favour which

which the Conqueror ſhewed the Londoners in his charter, granted, not in the Norman, but the Saxon tongue.

Of Weſtminſter, however, the deſcription is particular; and as none of the hiſtorians of our metropolis have taken notice of the paſſage, we ſhall here tranſcribe the words of the record.

"In villa ubi ſedet eccleſia Sancti Petri tenet abbas ejuſdem loci xiii. hidas et dimidium. Terra eſt ad xi. car'. Ad dominium pertinent ix. hidæ, et una virgata, et ibi ſunt iv. carucæ. Villani habent vi. car' et i. car' plus poteſt fieri.—Ibi ix. villani quiſque de dim. virg' et i. cotarius de v. acris, & xli. cotarii qui reddunt per annum xl. ſol. pro ortis ſuis. Pratum xi. car'. Paſtura ad pecuniam villæ. Silva c. porc'. et xxv. domus militum abbatis et aliorum hominum qui reddunt viii. ſol. per annum. In totis valent val'. x lib. Quando recep'. ſimiliter. Tempore Regis Edwardi xii. lib. Hoc manerium fuit et eſt in dominio eccleſiæ Sancti Petri Weſtmonaſt.

"In eadem villa tenet Bainiardus iii. hidas de abbate. Terra eſt ad ii. car', et ibi ſunt in dominio. Et i. cotarius. Silva c porc'. Paſtura ad pecuniam. Ibi iv. arpenni vineæ noviter plant'. In totis valent val' lx. ſol. Quando recepit xx ſol. Tempore Regis Edwardi vi. lib'. Hæc terra jacuit et jacet in eccleſia Sancti Petri."

From this we learn, that "In the vill where the church of St. Peter was ſituated, the abbot held thirteen hides and a half. The land was ſuch as might occupy eleven ploughs. Nine hides and a virgate appertained to the demeſne; and there were four ploughs. The villans had ſix ploughs, and might have employed another. There were alſo nine villans who had half a virgate each, a cotarius who had five acres, and forty-one people of the ſame deſcription who paid forty ſhillings yearly for their gardens. There were eleven carucates of meadow, paſture for the cattle of the town, wood ſufficient to ſupport a hundred hogs, and twenty-five houſes belonging to the abbot's knights (or officers of his houſehold) and others, who paid eight ſhillings a-year. The yearly value of the manor altogether was ten pounds, though it appears to have produced in the time of the Confeſſor twelve.

"In the ſame vill Bainiard held three hides of the abbot; and the land was ſufficient to employ two ploughs. There was one cotarius upon it, wood for an hundred hogs, paſture for cattle, and four furlongs of vineyard newly planted. The value altogether was reckoned at ſixty ſhillings; when it was received, at twenty; but in the time of the Confeſſor at ſix pounds."

With a proper allowance for the families of thoſe who are here enumerated, together with the numerous inhabitants of the monaſtery, it may be fairly computed that Weſtminſter at this early period contained at leaſt four hundred perſons, if not a greater number.

In Middleſex, as in the other counties, the lands are not arranged according to the hundreds, but the landholders. The hundreds, however, which are mentioned by their names, are only thoſe of Oſſuliton, Gare, Elthorne, Spelthorne, Edmonton, and Hounſlowe. The lands of the king are firſt enumerated; then thoſe of the biſhops; afterwards ſuch as belonged to monaſteries, whether foreign or domeſtic; the lands of churchmen; the poſſeſſions of the earls, barons, and great men; thoſe of the thains; and laſtly ſuch as were in the tenure of the king's ſervants, or officers about the court.

Among the royal lands, Holburne, already mentioned, is the only place enumerated.

To the ſee of Canterbury belonged the manors of Heſa (Hayes), and Herges (Harrow). In the former of theſe, which appears to have had wood enough to ſupply pannage for a hundred hogs, Norwood is ſuppoſed to have been included. And Mr. Lyſons obſerves (Environs of London, ii., 361), that in the manor of Harrow perſons are ſtill found by the name of cotelanders, who hold a ſmall parcel of land, containing five acres or thereabouts, and whom he conceives to be probably the ſame with the cotarii of Domeſday.

The Biſhop of London, it is repreſented, held only the manors of Stibenhede (Stepney), and Fuleham. Neither Acton, Ealing, Hornſey, nor Finchley, are to be found; though the vaſt quantity of land entered under Fulham induced Mr. Lyſons to ſuppoſe that Acton and Ealing were included; and he judiciouſly ſuggeſts that that part of Hackney which was formerly parcel of the biſhopric of London, was probably included in Stepney.

The Canons of St. Paul's, it ſeems, poſſeſſed another manor at Fuleham; and they likewiſe held manors at the following places:—Tueverde (Twyford), Welleſdone (Willſdon), Harmuelſtune (Harliton in Willſdon), Rugemere (Rugmere), Totehele (Totenhall or Tottenham-court), Ad S. Pancraſium (Kentiſh-Town), Iſendone

done (Iſlington), Neutone (Newington, Stoke), Hocheſtone (Hoxton), Ad Portam Epiſcopi (Biſhopſgate), Staneſtaple, and Draitone (Drayton). In the firſt of theſe, at Fulham, the eccleſiaſtical property at Chiſwick and Sutton is ſuppoſed to have been intended, as the quantity of five hides exactly anſwers.

St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, held Hameſtede (Hampſtead), Stanes (Staines), Suneberie (Sunbury), Greneforde (Greenford), Hanewelle (Hanwell), Covelie (Cowley), Chingeſberie (Kingſbury), and Handone (Hendon); and at Staines the monks had two furlongs of vineyard.

The monaſtery of the Holy Trinity upon the hill at Rouen held Hermodeſworde (now Harmondeſworth), the manor of which was probably given by the Conqueror, as it is ſtated at an earlier period to have been the property of Harold.—Here, it ſhould appear, were three mills which produced ſixty ſhillings rent and five hundred eels, and the fiſheries produced a thouſand eels.

The church of Berking held Tiburne.

Earl Roger, whoſe lands are next enumerated, had poſſeſſions in Hatone, Hanworde (Hanworth), Hermodeſuuorde (Harmondeſworth), Herdintone (Harlington), Colcham (Coleham in Hillingdon), Hillendone (Hillingdon), Dallega (Dawley in Harlington), Ticheham (Ickenham).

Earl Morton had Leleham (Laleham), Exeforde, Bedefont (Bedfont), Felteham (Feltham), Chenetone, Stanmere (Stanmore).

Geffrey de Mandeville had Eia, Iſendone (Iſlington), Greneforde (Greneford), Ticheham (Ickenham), Northala (Northall), Adelmeton (Edmonton), and Enefelde (Enfield); Mimmes (Mimms) being held as a berewick included in the manor of Edmonton.

Ernulf de Heſding had Riſelepe (Riſlip) and Chingeſberie (Kingſbury); and under Riſlip we find it entered, "There is paſture for the cattle of the manor, and a *park* for the benefits of the foreſt."

Walter Fitz-Other had Stanwelle (Stanwell), Bedefunde (Bedfont), Weſt Bedefunde (Weſt Bedfont), and Hairone.

Walter de St. Walery had Gitteleſworde (Iſleworth), and Hamntone (Hampton). Iſleworth being repreſented to contain no leſs than ſeventy hides, is ſuppoſed to have included Twickenham.

Richard Fitz-Giſlebert had Herefelle (Harefield).

Robert de Gernon had Heregoſteſtane (Haggerſtone nigh Shoreditch).

Robert Fafiton had Stebenhede (Stepney) and Ticheham (Ickenham).

Robert Fitz-Rozelin had Stibenhed (Stepney).

Roger de Rames had Cerdentone, Stanmere (Stanmore).

William Fitz-Anſculf had Cranforde (Cranford)

Edward de Sareſberie had Chelched, Cercehed (Chelſey).

Aubrey de Vere had Chenſit' (Kenſington), where were three furlongs of vineyard.

Randulph, brother of Ilgar, held Tolintone (Tollington) ſuppoſed by Mr Lyſons (iii., 133) to be what was at a later period called the manor of Highbury.

Derman, of London, had Iſſendone (Iſlington).

Judith, half ſiſter to the Conqueror, held Totcham (Totenham).

The *Eleemoſynarii Regis* comprized Lileſtone (Lilleſton).

To give a compleat liſt of the tenants and ſub-tenants of the different manors in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, would be needleſs; though ſomething might be even gained from this; for few were thoſe who continued in poſſeſſion of their rents when the returns of the jurors were preſented. The ſmall number of names which have a Saxon orthography exhibits a ſtriking trait of the total revolution in regard to property which the Norman Conqueſt appears to have effected.

In the county of Middleſex, if we except St. Pancras, not a ſingle church is mentioned in the Survey. From this circumſtance, however, we are not to conclude that there were no churches in exiſtence. Tithes at that period, as we learn from many parts of Domeſday, were paid to different churches, as the poſſeſſors of the lands might chooſe; and there are a hundred reaſons which account with probability for their omiſſion. Prieſts, however (preſbiters), are continually mentioned, where they held land, but are almoſt always ranked among the *villani*, or other inferior tenants. Prieſts, with a hide each, are mentioned at Coleham and Heſa; with half a hide at Stanmere, Riſlepe, and Toteham; with a virgate each at Enefeld, Chingſberie, Herefelle, and Cranforde; and at Gittleſuuorde a prieſt with three virgates.

A few places, it will be found, as Paddington, and others, which have already been enumerated, are omitted, and in one or two, as in Chelſey, the ſpelling of the names appears to have given ſome trouble to the Norman ſcribes. Looſe orthography,

phy, added to a foreign accent, is the beſt method to account for ſuch inaccuracies. The ſurvey, it muſt be obſerved, in general, was made with great exactneſs; though the greatneſs of the deſign, and the favour which was ſhewn, confeſſedly, in ſome inſtances, occaſioned many omiſſions; to which we muſt add, that many places which are not mentioned were at that time waſte grounds.

In ſome future paper it is probable the ſubject of the Domeſday-ſurvey may be reſumed.

Extracts from the Port folio of a Man of Letters.

JAMES THE FIRST.

JAMES the Firſt, King of England, acquired the name of *Rex Pacificus*, from his great anxiety to keep the nation from going to war: however, this pacific diſpoſition, which he gloried ſo much in as to notice it in his ſpeeches in Parliament, did not ſcreen him from obloquy. His weak effort to recover the Palatinate which had been wreſted from his ſon-in-law, who had been elected King of Bohemia, was ridiculed on the ſtage in Flanders: a meſſenger was repreſented coming in haſte, in a comedy, bringing news that the Palatine was like to have a formidable army on foot ſhortly; for the King of Denmark would furniſh him with a hundred thouſand pickled herrings, the Hollanders with a hundred thouſand butter-boxes, and England with a hundred thouſand ambaſſadors: and in pictures; in one place the King was repreſented with a ſcabbard without a ſword; in another with a ſword, which no one could pull out, though divers ſtood pulling at it: at Bruſſels they painted him with his pockets hanging out, and never a penny in them, nor in his purſe, turned inſide out. In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor beggar, with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back, with the King her father carrying the cradle after her; and every one of theſe pictures had ſeveral mottos expreſſing their malice. "Such ſcorns and contempts (ſays Wiſon, King James's hiſtorian,) were put upon his Majeſty, and in him upon the whole nation."

PROPHECY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Bacon ſays that he heard a common prophecy when he was a child, and Queen Elizabeth in the flower of her years, which was, "When *Hempe* is ſpun, *England* is done;" wherehy it was conceived, that after the princes had reigned whoſe initials formed the word *Hempe* (viz. Henry, Edward, Mary and Philip, and Elizabeth), England ſhall come to utter confuſion; which, ſays he, is verified in King James the Firſt's title, no more England but Britain.

FETTER-LANE.

This lane was formerly called *Fewter*-lane, from the name of *Fewters*, given to certain idle people reſorting there, ſays Howell (Londinopolis, 1657), it having been a way leading to gardens and waſte grounds, which extended from this lane to Shoe-lane. The word *Fewter* I take to be the ſame as *Foiterer*, uſed by Chaucer in the following paſſage, in his Houſe of Fame:—"*Comen in tomblefteres fetis and ſmale, and young Foiterers.*"

ALICE PIERCE.

In the forty-eighth year of Edward III. (A. D. 1375) Dame Alice Perrers or Pierce, the King's concubine, rode as *Lady of the Sun* from the Tower of London through Cheapſide, accompanied by many lords and ladies, every lady leading a lord by his horſe's bridle, till they came into Weſt Smithfield, and then began a great *Juſt*, which endured ſeven days after, ſays Howell in his Londinopolis, 1657.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Howell likewiſe ſays, "On the north ſide of St. Paul's there was a great cloyſter environing a plot of ground, of old time called Pardon Church-yard. About this cloyſter was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray*, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of Paul's; the like whereof was painted about St. Innocent's Cloyſter at Paris: the meeters or poeſie of this Dance were tranſlated out of French into Engliſh, by John Lidgate, Monk of Bury, the Picture of Death leading all Eſtates."

PATER NOSTER-ROW.

"Pater Noſter-row (ſays Howell) had its name from ſtationers, or text-writers, who dwelled there, and wrote and ſold all ſorts of books then in uſe, namely, A. B. C. with the Pater Noſter, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c. There and in Ave Mary-lane dwelled turners of beads, and they were called Pater Noſter makers."

Miss Talbot to the Hon. Miss Campbell.

(Ex Bib. Penshurst.)

"DEAR MISS CAMPBELL,

"If you and your good aunt have the vanity to imagine that I have not yet met with better company than I parted from on Saturday night, your's has the like common fate of all vanity, to be much mistaken; and this you yourselves will own when I tell you what follows.

"Know then, and envy me, that I have knelt before Cæsar, and embraced the amiable Horace, whose person is as agreeable as his writings. I have seen Cicero struck dumb by age, and reproved the dreadful Nero without fearing his frowns. I have prostrated myself before the conqueror of the world, and been with his Aristotle in the schools of the philosophers, where in Socrates virtue and wisdom are hid under the most disagreeable figure that you can imagine, but shine forth in Plato with a distinguished lustre.—I have kept company with none under emperors and demigods. I have made your compliments to Coriolanus. The Scipios hope you will give them a place in your esteem, and would have sent a longer message, had I not been frightened away by the stern looks of the *elder* Brutus. If I could be sure you will not betray me to Lady Mary, I would own that I made a visit to the younger. I am ashamed indeed to name the rest of my companions, such as Commodus, Heliogabalus, Julia, Agrippina, &c. Pompey and Anthony are well, and Sesostris enjoys very good health for one of his age, and looks to be of a strong constitution. In short, for the famous among mortal race, that I am most intimately acquainted with, they are almost innumerable; only this I must tell you, that I have embraced the knees of Euterpe, and played with the darts of Cupid. Whether I have been in the Elysian shades or not, I leave you to guess.

"I have been in the walk where Sir Philip Sydney composed his Arcadia! O that the memorie of his perfections coulde inspire mee with suche hart delightsome sweetnesse as charmes in everie worde of the peerlesse Philoclea, the loved paragone of all earthe's lovelinesse; or breathe into my soule that smileingnes of fantasie, that strengthe of solide reasone that sweetlie adornes his everie sentence, whilest my ambitious penne has the hardinesse to attempte describeing the Muses and the Virtues well-beloved retreate.

"On the greene side of an aspireinge hille, whose shadie browe is overhunge with woodes, where the solitarie nymphes live undisturbed by the sounde of the intrudinge axe, spreade two fair rowes of arching sycamores, that seeme to bende their leafie burthens, as it were to do obeisance to him, whose vertue-gotten fame had made them famous, and after being oppressed by the heavie newes of his untimelie fate, hateinge all shewe of cheerfulnesse, had joyned their low-bowed tops to exclude the gay insinuating rays of light. Shaded by them the deerlie esteemed walke commandes a prospecte as extended as his minde, that joyed in its retyred beauties, and as gaye with native ornementes.

"The most sincerelie honoured Duke and his ever highlie praise-deseruinge Dutchesse, possesse the rich treasure of esteeme, whiche theire golden mynde of merite has justlie purchased; and the sweetlie amiable nymphe whose spritelie mirthe adornes the Palace of Tranquillitie is beheldie wythe delighte in the tyme recallinge mirroure of our memorie, where the ever-loved and honoured Lady Pamela, and the innocent the hart-commanding Philoclea, appear in so advantagious a lighte, as filles the hart with Esteeme, and her daughter Friendship."

Miss Catherine Talbot to the Honourable Miss Campbell (giving some Anecdotes of Browne Willis).*

[Extract of a Letter.]

"MY DEAR MISS CAMPBELL,

"You know Browne Willis, or at least it is not my fault that you do not, for when at any time some of his oddities have particularly struck my fancy, I have written you whole volumes about him. However, that you may not be forced to recollect how I have formerly tired you, I will repeat, that with one of the honestest hearts in the world, he has one of the oddest heads that ever dropped out of the moon. Extremely well versed in Coins, he knows hardly any thing of mankind; and you may judge what kind of education such a one is likely to give to four

* Mr. Browne Willis was the well-known author of—Notitia Parliamentaria, 2 vols.—Survey of the Cathedral of St. David—Survey of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff—History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies, 2 vols.—Survey of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph—Survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor—A Survey of Cathedrals—Parochiale Anglicanum—History and Antiquities of Buckingham.

will

wild girls, who have had no female direction to poliſh their behaviour, or any other habitation than a great rambling manſion houſe in a country village. As, by his little knowledge of the world, he has ruined a fine eſtate, that was, when he firſt had it, 2000l. per annum, his preſent circumſtances oblige him to an odd-headed kind of frugality, that ſhews itſelf in the ſlovenlineſs of his dreſs, and makes him think London much too extravagant an abode for his daughters; at the ſame time, that his zeal for antiquities makes him think an old copper farthing very cheaply bought with a guinea, and any journey properly undertaken that will bring him to ſome old cathedral on the ſaint's day to which it was dedicated.—As, if you confine the natural growth of a tree, it may ſhoot out in the wrong place: in ſpite of his expenſiveneſs, he appears ſaving in almoſt every article of life that people would expect him otherwiſe in, and, in ſpite of his frugality, his fortune, I believe grows worſe and worſe every day. I have told you before, that he is the dirtieſt creature in the world, ſo much ſo, that it is quite diſagreeable to ſit near him at table: he makes one ſuit of clothes ſerve him at leaſt two years, and as to his great coat, it has been tranſmitted down I believe from generation to generation ever ſince Noah. On Sunday he was quite a beau. The Biſhop of Glouceſter is his idol, and (if Mr. Wilkis were *Pope St. Martin*, as he calls him) would not wait a minute for canonization. To honour laſt Sunday as it deſerved, after having run about all the morning to all the St. George's churches whoſe difference of hours permitted him, he came to dine with us in a tie-wig, that exceeds indeed all deſcription. It is a wig (the very colour of it is inexpreſſible) that he has had, he ſays, theſe nine years, and of late it has lain by at his barber's, never to be put on but once a year, in honour of the Biſhop of Glouceſter's birth-day. Indeed, in this birth-day tie-wig he looked ſo like the Father in the farce, Mrs. Secker was ſo diverted with, that I wiſhed a thouſand times for the invention of Scapin, and I would have made no ſcruple of aſſuming the character for our diverſion.

"And now, farewell my pen! In gratitude for the aſſiſtance thou haſt given me, towards making a tedious time ſeem ſhorter, towards defeating the malice of a tedious abſence, otherwiſe little interrupted, and preſerving me a place in thoſe memories where it is beſt worth preſerving, here will I tie thee to my deſk, to reſt from all thy labours, when thou haſt crowned them with aſſuring my dear Miſs Campbell, how ſincerely I am always her's, "C. TALBOT.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO WILLIAM CLARKE, ESQ. OF LIVERPOOL, AT LISBON.

YE hills, with tow'ring foreſts crown'd;
Ye plains, by ſultry ſuns embrown'd;
Ye vales, along whoſe vine-clad ſides
The Doura rolls her rapid tides;

Ye rocks groteſque, whoſe rugged brow
Frowns o'er the beating ſurge below,
Whence Luſitania's genius eyes
The wild wave mingling with the ſkies!

From northern climes and colder ſhores
My CLARKE your mild retreats explores,
Hopeful to find your ſhades ſupply
That health his native fields deny.

O guide his ſteps, ye Sylvan powers!
O lead him to your greeneſt bowers!
And whilſt he treads yon flow'ry vale,
Let health breathe ſtrong in every gale!

Nor be your gifts to health confined,
But ſooth to peace his gentle mind;
Infuſe Contentment's healing balm,
And bid each anxious thought be calm.

Releas'd from Winter's icy arms,
When Spring unfolds her earlieſt charms,
Then rich in vigorous health reſtore
The wanderer to his native ſhore.

With learning that diſdains pretence;
With native wit and manly ſenſe;
Again to ſmooth my brow of care,
Again my ſocial hour to ſhare:

To ſooth, by Reaſon's ſtrong controul,
Each wilder tumult of the ſoul;
Within due bounds my hopes confine,
And make his temperate ſpirit mine.

So may nor whirlwind, blight, or ſtorm,
Your fragrant orange-groves deform;

So may your vines in cluſtered pride
Pour in full ſtreams their purple tide.

Nor e'er amidſt your favour'd bounds
The Earthquake walk his waſteful rounds,
Which now the trembling wretch deplores
On ſad Calabria's altered ſhores.

R.

LINES WRITTEN IN A BLANK LEAF OF STRANGFORD'S TRANSLATIONS FROM CAMOENS.

O THOU to whom the ſtrains are dear
By Fancy pour'd at Feeling's ſhrine;
Whoſe heart is true to paſſion's tear,
Whoſe brows the wreaths of ſong entwine:

Come, hail with me the gleams of joy
That brighten round the poet's head;
With me the vocal ſhell employ,
To mourn the gloom that wraps his bed.

Haſt thou not own'd, in paſſion's trance,
The pow'r that dwells in beauty's ſigh;
Hung on the charm of beauty's glance,
And ſhar'd the bliſs of beauty's eye?

Then turn'd in penſive ſtep away,
With chaſter thoughts to virtue given;
With all of Love's diviner ſway,
With vows of purer life to heaven?

Come, hail with me the gleams of joy
That brighten round the Poet's head;
With me the vocal ſhell employ,
To mourn the gloom that wraps his bed.

By Valour's ſpell the forms ſhall crowd,
So wont his bolder tones to hear;
The din of war ſhall murmur loud,
And bright ſhall gleam the threat'ning ſpear.

For he who breath'd the ſweeteſt ſhell
Could riſe to Valour's loftier ſtrain;
Could bid the breeze of battle ſwell,
And brave the toils of danger's plain.

Come, Beauty, ſhed the tear for him
Who tun'd for thee his ſilver lyre;
The heart is cold, the eye is dim,
That throbb'd to love, that beam'd with fire.

But oh! thou dream of pale diſtreſs,
That frown'd upon his parting ſoul;
Dreg'd his laſt cup with wretchedneſs,
And bade Deſpair's low thunder roll;

Hide from ſoft Beauty's gaze thy form,
Nor riſe to wound the feeling breaſt;
Nor chill with fear the accents warm
That bid his parted ſpirit reſt!

Birmingham. J.

THE HOLY MAN.

A PORTRAIT.

IN days when blythe my childhood ran,
I knew him well, the Holy Man:
Ereſt his form, tho' Time had ſhed
Some ſnows upon the reverend head.
Youth lent his cheek its livelieſt hue,
And lighted ſtill his eyes of blue;
Thence oft would ſportive fancy peep,
With mirth that fills the furrow deep;
And oft the guileleſs lips between
The thought in lambent ſmiles was ſeen.
His voice ſuch muſic could impart
As calms and cheers the troubl'd heart;
Even ere his ſoothing ſtrain began,
He breath'd of peace—the Holy Man!
In no rude iſle—no lonely wood,
His patriarchal dwelling ſtood,
In no wild glen; the vale was ſtill,
Beneath the ſlope of ſheltering hill;
Alone the flail was heard in air,
Or ſabbath bell that chimed to prayer.
There roſe his chimney, dimly ſeen,
Behind its lattice-work of green,
There open ſtood the ſimple door,
Haunt of the mourner and the poor,
Haunt of the happy—home of reſt,
Even of the care-worn ſtranger bleſt!
Him hail'd the ſon, with cordial mien;
Him ſoothed the daughter's ſmile ſerene;
And him careſs'd the playful boy,
(Delight of all, the common joy!)
He to the grandſire's charmed ear
Oft breath'd his little liſped prayer;
And oft the hair of ſilv'ry hue
With wily urchin finger drew;
Then feigning fear the culprit ran—
For well he knew the Holy Man.

Oh! not in cheerleſs hermitage
Trimm'd he the glimmering lamp of Age:
From him had years no power to ſteal
Man's deareſt privilege—to feel.
Still might the lover, unreprov'd,
With rapture paint the ſole belov'd;
And ſtill the fearful maid impart
The ſorrows of a conſcious heart:
Such rapture once his youth had known,
Such ſorrows haply were his own;
Time had but ſlack'd the thrilling chord,
Reſponſive to the boſom's lord.
O Memory! let me long retrace
The lov'd expreſſion of his face,
When o'er the hiſtoric page unroll'd,
He muſ'd on days and deeds of old:
On ſceptres now oblivion's prey,
And empires vaniſhed away.
But when he breath'd the patriot's name
He kindl'd with the ſacred flame,
And eyes that beam'd through tears confeſs'd
The tranſports of a kindred breaſt.
Sweet was his ſmile at early morn,
O'er the fair bloſſom newly born;

Or

Or when at evening's penſive hour
He ſought the low laburnum bower.
If look'd from heav'n the ſtar of day,
While roll'd the ſilent clouds away;
If o'er his brow with balmy wing
Breath'd the ſweet South, the ſoul of Spring;
In all around, beneath, above,
He ſaw, he felt, the power of love:
And as the mother's ſoul o'erflows,
On the ſweet babe her arms encloſe,
So look'd on Nature's genial plan,
So look'd to God, the Holy Man.

Thou gracious form, that from this heart,
Whilſt life remains, ſhall ne'er depart,
How did this preſcient boſom ſwell,
What time I breath'd the ſad farewell!
His hand with firmer graſp I preſt,
Long on the threſhold did I reſt,
A lingering glance again I caſt,
Another yet—and then the laſt!
Stern Death! on that dear hallow'd breaſt
Unfelt thy icy hand was preſt;
And whilſt thy ſwifteſt arrow ſped,
Still ſeem'd to ſleep the pillow'd head.
Haply, ſome angel in his ear
Low whiſper'd that the hour was near,
Or haply ſome kind viſion ſtole
With bland enchantment o'er his ſoul:
His hand ſome ſtranger's ſeem'd to preſs,
His gift ſome ſorrowing mourner bleſs;
For pale his lips, his cheek though wan,
Still ſmil'd in death the HOLY MAN!

E. B.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of* HORATIO NELSON, VISCOUNT *and* BARON NELSON *of the* NILE, *and of* BURNHAM-THORPE *in* GREAT-BRITAIN, DUKE *of* BRONTE *in* SICILY, KNIGHT *of the moſt honourable* ORDER *of the* BATH, GRAND-CROSS *of the* NEAPOLITAN ORDER *of* ST. FERDINAND *and of* MERIT, KNIGHT *of the* TURKISH ORDER *of the* CRESCENT, *a* VICE-ADMIRAL *of the* BLUE, HIGH-STEWARD *of* IPSWICH, *a* VICE-PRESIDENT *of the* ASYLUM, *&c. &c. &c*

"*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

THE navy of England has always been conſidered as a hardy indigenous production, in ſome meaſure peculiar to our ſoil, our climate, and our inhabitants. The oak, which is deſtined at once to adorn and defend the Britiſh Iſles, flouriſhes there in the higheſt perfection; the natives, inured to all the varieties of a changeable atmoſphere, become more hardy by conſtant habit; while the ocean which ſurrounds us points out the element by means of which our wealth and glory have been obtained, and our independence is to be ſecured.

The encouragement given to this grand national eſtabliſhment, by a provident policy, has effected wonders. Our flag has been diſplayed in the remoteſt ſeas, ſometimes in ſearch of a beneficial commerce, and at other times in queſt of a fugitive enemy. Our manufactures and our arms have been extended in conjunction to the remoteſt corners of the globe. A numerous and gallant race of ſeamen and of officers has been produced, ſuch as the Venetians, the Genoeſe, and the Portugueſe, our precurſors, but not our equals, in maritime greatneſs, never witneſſed; and a ſchool of naval heroes has been thus eſtabliſhed infinitely ſuperior to what any nation could ever boaſt of.

The reſult has been uniform and conſiſtent. Our Drakes, our Raleighs, our Cavendiſhes, our Howards, have adorned one period of our hiſtory; our Montagues, our Ayſcues, our Blakes, another; our Rookes, our Vernons, our Wagers, our Anſons, and our Hawkes, a third.—In the preſent age the number of our great captains has been rather increaſed than diminiſhed, although death has of late thinned their ranks; and we have but too often planted funereal cypreſs on the graves of thoſe around whoſe temples, while living, we had entwined the victorious laurel. Rodney, grown hoary in the ſervice, died peacefully on ſhore, after many celebrated victories over the fleets of the Houſe of Bourbon. Howe reſigned his breath in the arms of his family, but not until he had overcome the formidable navy fitted out by France while a republic. Duncan, the conqueror of the Dutch, is no more;—and we have now alſo to deplore NELSON, the hero of Aboukir and Trafalgar, who periſhed, alſo, but not until his flag was flying triumphant amidſt the diſcomfited ſquadrons of a vanquiſhed enemy.

We leave it to our poets to ſing his dirge; to our orators to raiſe trophies of eloquence

eloquence to his memory; to our statesmen to deduce the calamities averted, and the advantages obtained, by his exploits; to our historians to record his actions in works more durable than brass and marble; it is merely our intention here to enumerate his exploits, and scatter a few flowers over his untimely tomb!

Horatio Nelson, the fourth son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, was born in the parsonage-house of that parish September 29, 1758. His family is respectable. His father's progenitors were originally settled at Hillsborough, where, in addition to a small hereditary estate, they possessed the patronage of the living, which one of them* enjoyed for several years. By his mother's† side he was related to three great Norfolk families, the Walpoles, the Chalmondeleys, and the Townshends.

He was placed, while yet of a tender age, at the high-school of Norwich, whence he was removed to North-Walsham, both within the precincts of his native county. But he did not long remain there; for, being the younger son of a numerous family, an opportunity was eagerly seized of obtaining some professional employment for him early in life. This occurred when he was only twelve years old.

Some disputes having taken place between the Courts of St. James's and Madrid, relative to the possession of the Falkland Islands, an armament was immediately ordered, and Captain Suckling, his maternal uncle, having obtained a ship, he was placed on his quarter deck as a midshipman, on board the Raisonable, of 64 guns. But after his family had been at the expence of his outfit, negotiations were entered into, in consequence of which hostilities were suspended, and a treaty concluded, which neither proved gratifying to the honour nor the interests of the nation. On this the ships in commission were laid up in ordinary, and the officers dismissed. But instead of returning home, young Nelson, who felt no abatement of his ardour, entered on board a merchantman, in which he made a voyage to the West-Indies.

On this occasion, although he obtained considerable nautical knowledge so far as bare practice extended, yet having no field for his ambition, he became disgusted, and would have willingly embraced any other profession. On his return, however, finding that his uncle had obtained the Triumph, he repaired on board of her in his former capacity, and soon became reconciled to the service; but as he possessed an inherent ardour, coupled with an an unabating spirit of enterprize, and utter scorn of danger, he was ever active to participate in these scenes where knowledge was to be obtained or glory earned.

An opportunity of this kind soon presented itself, and appeared admirably calculated to satiate that romantic taste for adventure which, from the earliest periods of his life, seemed at once to fill and to agitate the bosom of our youthful hero.—One of the most brilliant circumstances of the present reign consists in that spirit of discovery which has constantly prevailed since the accession of His Majesty to the throne. It was in pursuance of this plan, which was afterwards extended under Captain Cooke to another hemisphere, that Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, sailed June 2d, 1773, towards the North Pole. He himself was on board the Racehorse, while Captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb vessel called the Carcass, both of which had been fitted out on purpose to ascertain to what degree of latitude it was possible to penetrate. On board the latter of these vessels Mr. Nelson was admitted with great difficulty, and in consequence of his own pressing solicitation, in the humble capacity of a coxswain; for, in consequence of an order from the Admiralty, boys were not permitted to be received on board.

After passing Shetland, they came in sight of Spitsbergen, and afterwards proceeded to Muffen Island, beyond which they discovered seven other isles, situate in 81 deg. 21 min. When they had sailed a little further north, they became suddenly fast wedged in the ice, on the 31st of July; so that the passage by which the ships had entered was suddenly and completely blocked up, while a strong current set in to the eastward. In this critical situation they remained five whole days, during which period their destruction appeared inevitable; but the young hero, instead of being depressed, actuated by that filial love, and passion for enterprize, which were ever uppermost in his breast, ventured on the ice during a fine moon-light, and

* His Lordship's grandfather.

† Mrs. Nelson, formerly Miss Suckling, was the grand-daughter of Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, Bart. and of Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq. of Houghton.

and on being interrogated relative to his conduct, pointed to a dead bear, and observed, at the same time, "That he wished to obtain the skin for his father."

At length, on the 7th of August, the wind luckily changed, and set in from the eastward; and on the 9th the current having changed so as to assume an opposite direction, they were borne to the open sea, and the adventurous navigators thus delivered from the apprehension of perishing by the intensity of the polar cold. Finding it now utterly impossible to penetrate any further in this intended course, they entered the harbour of Smeerenburg, whence they shaped their way homewards, and on the 24th of September arrived safe at Orfordness, after an absence of one hundred and fourteen days.

Soon after his return, instead of being appalled by the dangers recently encountered, young Nelson applied for and was appointed to a birth in the Seahorse, a twenty-gun ship, in which he repaired to the East-Indies, and, by visiting every part of the coast from the Bay of Bengal to Bussorah, was exposed to an extreme of heat in the course of this voyage, nearly equal to the degree of cold he had experienced in the former. These sudden changes could not but prove very injurious, and his health accordingly yielded to the pressure, so that he was obliged to return home on purpose to breathe his native air.

This being fortunately accomplished, on the 8th of April, 1777, he passed the usual examination before the Board for the rank of lieutenant, and on the subsequent day received his commission as second of the Lowestoffe, of 32 guns. In this vessel he cruized against the Americans, and happening to capture a letter of marque belonging to the Colonies, then in a state of insurrection, the first-lieutenant proved unable to take possession of her, in consequence of a most tremendous sea, that seemed to interdict all approach. The Captain, piqued at this circumstance, and desirous of effecting the object of his wishes, inquired "Whether he had not an officer capable of boarding the prize?" On hearing this, Lieutenant Nelson immediately jumped into the boat, and told the Master, who wished to have anticipated him, "That if he came back without success, it would be his turn."

In 1778 he was appointed to the Bristol, and rose by seniority to be first-lieutenant. In the course of the succeeding year (June 11, 1779) he obtained the rank of post-captain, on which occasion he was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbroke. Having sailed in this vessel for the West Indies, he repaired to Port-Royal in the island of Jamaica, and an expedition against one of the Spanish settlements being then in contemplation, he had now an opportunity, for the first time, of distinguishing himself as a commanding-officer. The enterprize to which we allude was planned by Sir John Dalling, the then governor, for the purpose of seizing on Fort St. Juan, in the Gulph of Mexico. On this occasion the commander of the Hinchinbroke conveyed the troops, which were so few in point of number, that they were destitute of a field officer. Edward Marcus Despard, who afterwards suffered for high treason, acted as chief-engineer; while Captain Polson commanded the land forces; but the place would never have been taken had not the first of these officers landed, directed the assault, and even pointed the guns with his own hand.*

His ship being paid off on his return to England, he retired to the place of his nativity, the parsonage-house of Burnham-Thorpe. But he did not remain there long, for he was nominated to the command of the Boreas, in which he repaired to the Leeward-Islands, and had under him his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who then commanded the Pegasus. While on this station, he changed his condition in life, on the 11th of March, 1787, by a marriage with Frances Woodward, daughter and coheir of William Woodward, Esq. senior judge of the island of Nevis, and widow of Josiah Nisbit, M. D., of that island, by whom she had a son, now a captain in the navy, who will be mentioned hereafter.

On his return from the West-Indies Captain Nelson repaired with his wife to the parsonage-house of his father, which that venerable clergyman gladly relinquished for their accommodation, and there, at a distance from bustle and strife, he passed a quiet and happy life, until again called into action by the concurrence of unforeseen events. He appeared, indeed, during the "piping times of peace," to affect a taste for rural affairs; to be addicted to quiet, and even to solitude; to hate the "busy hum" of men;

* Captain (afterwards Major) Polson, stated in his dispatch, "That there was scarcely a gun fired but what was pointed by Captain Nelson, of the Hinchinbroke, or Lieutenant Despard, chief-engineer."

and to abhor any event that could tear him from his dear home. But no sooner did the British Ministers indicate a determination to interpose in the domestic concerns of France, and a war appeared unavoidable, than he eagerly repaired to town, and offered his services to the Admiralty.

Fortunately for his country these services were accepted, and he was appointed to the Agamemnon of 64 guns.

That able and gallant officer Lord Hood being at that period appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he accompanied him thither, and was present at the time his Lordship occupied Toulon, which he garrisoned with English, Spanish, and Neapolitan troops. Captain Nelson was also present at the siege of Bastia, having landed at the head of a body of seamen, with whom he served in the batteries until the capture of that city, which surrendered May 22, 1795. He afterwards repaired to Calvi, and while busily employed before it lost an eye. His conduct on both these occasions excited the highest eulogiums on the part of the Admiral who commanded.

On the 25th of April, 1805, being accompanied by the Meleager, Diadem, and Petterell, he performed a brilliant exploit at Laona, having boarded and cut out four French store ships, by means of the boats of his squadron, under the fire of the batteries, and amidst an incessant discharge of musquetry Several vessels laden with cannon destined for the siege of Mantua, were also captured in the neighbourhood of Oneglia; so that his name became a terror to the foe.

Vice Admiral Hotham having succeeded Lord Hood in the command, Captain Nelson was present at the action with the French fleet (March 15, 1795), on which occasion he served in the centre division, counting as follows:

1. Agamemnon, Capt. Nelson, 64 guns, 491 men.
2. Illustrious, Capt. Frederick, 74 guns, 590 men.
3. Courageux, Captain Montgomery, 74 guns, 640 men.
4. Britannia, Vice-Adm. Hotham, Capt. Holloway, 100 guns, 859 men.
5. Egmont, Rear-Admiral Linzee, Capt. Sutton, 74 guns, 590 men.

The English fleet consisted of fourteen sail of the line, and that of the enemy of fifteen, with an admiral's flag flying on board the Sans-Culottes of 120 guns and 2000 men.

After a sharp and bloody conflict, two ships* were captured; and the Agamemnon was twice called off by signal, on account of his eagerness for a close action.

Soon after this he was detached with a small squadron† from the Mediterranean fleet, by means of which he swept the adjacent coasts of the enemy, and cut out nine ships belonging to the French from the bays of Alassio and Anguelia, in the neighbourhood of Vado.

When the Viceroy of Corsica (Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto), foreseeing the approaching evacuation of that island, thought fit to seize on the Isle of Elba, he was employed for this purpose; and having first effected a landing, and then placed the Captain of 74 guns within half a pistol shot of the grand bastion, the Governor consented to a capitulation, and the town of Porto-Ferrajo, with one hundred pieces of cannon, was immediately surrendered.

In December 1796 Captain Nelson was gratified for his services by the permission of hoisting a broad pendant as commodore on board La Minerve, in which frigate he captured La Sabina, a forty-gun ship.—Of the enemy one hundred and sixty-four were killed and wounded, while the loss was only forty-one on board his own vessel. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and immediately steered with the intelligence to the squadron commanded by Sir John Jervis, who by his conduct on that day (February 14, 1797) merited and acquired the title of Earl of St. Vincent.

The subject of this memoir had barely time to communicate the particulars relative to the force and state of the enemy, and to shift his pendant on board the Captain of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Miller. The Commander-in-Chief, who had relinquished the blockade of Cadiz in order to pursue the fleet under Don Joseph de Cordova, no sooner received the joyful tidings, than he prepared for action, although he had only fifteen, to oppose twenty seven sail of the line. He however did not upon this occasion disdain to make use of the advantages arising out of superior seamanship; for, by sailing down in a close and compact order, he contrived to begin the engagement before

* The Ça-Ira of 84 guns, and the Censeur of 74 guns.

† 1. Agamemnon; 2. Inconstant; 3. Meleager; 4. Southampton; 5. Tartar; 6. Ariadne; and 7. Speedy.

the

the Spaniſh Admiral was able to complete his line of battle, as a number of the ſhips had been ſeparated from the main body. Seizing, therefore, the critical moment when they were ſtill in diſorder, by carrying a preſs of ſail the Engliſh ſuddenly paſſed through the Spaniſh ſquadron, after which they tacked in ſo judicious a manner, as to cut off all that portion which had fallen to leeward. About eleven o'clock the ſignal was made from the Victory for cloſe fight, and after a ſevere cannonade the following ſhips were captured :

1. Salvador del Mundo, 112 guns.
2. San Joſef, 112 guns.
3. San Nicolas, 80 guns.
4. San Yſidoro, 74 guns.

The following account of the conduct of Lord Nelſon upon this occaſion was drawn up by an officer of the army, who happened to be on board at the time :

" When Sir John Jervis (now Lord St. Vincent) on the 14th of February, 1797, had accompliſhed his bold intention of breaking the enemy's line, the Spaniſh Admiral, who had been ſeparated to windward with his main body, conſiſting of eighteen ſhips of the line, from nine ſhips that were cut off to leeward, appeared to make a movement, as if with a view to join the latter. This deſign was completely fruſtrated by the timely oppoſition of Commodore Nelſon, whoſe ſtation in the rear of the Britiſh line afforded him an opportunity of obſerving this manœuvre : his ſhip, the Captain, had no ſooner paſſed the rear of the enemy's ſhips that were to windward, than he ordered her to wear, and ſtood on the other tack towards the enemy.

" In executing this bold and deciſive manœuvre, the Commodore reached the ſixth ſhip from the enemy's rear, which bore the Spaniſh Admiral's flag, the Santiſſima Trinidada, of 136 guns, a ſhip of four decks, reported to be the largeſt in the world. Notwithſtanding the inequality of force, the Commodore inſtantly engaged this coloſſal opponent, and for a conſiderable time had to contend not only with her, but with her ſecond a-head and a-ſtern, each of three decks. While he maintained this unequal combat, which was viewed with admiration, mixed with anxiety, his friends were flying to his ſupport ; the enemy's attention was ſoon directed to the Culloden, Captain Troubridge, and in a ſhort time after to the Blenheim, of 90 guns, Captain Frederick, who opportunely came to his aſſiſtance.

" The intrepid conduct of the Commodore ſtaggered the Spaniſh Admiral, who already appeared to waver in purſuing his intention of joining the ſhips cut off by the Britiſh fleet ; when the Culloden's timely arrival, and Captain Troubridge's ſpirited ſupport of the Commodore, together with the approach of the Blenheim, followed by Rear-Admiral Parker, with the Prince George, Orion, Irreſiſtible, and Diadem, not far diſtant, determined the Spaniſh Admiral to change his deſign altogether, and to throw out the ſignal for the ſhips of his main body to haul their wind, and make ſail on the larboard-tack.

" Not a moment was loſt in improving the advantage now apparent in favour of the Britiſh ſquadron. As the ſhips of Rear-Admiral Parker's diviſion approached the enemy's ſhips, in ſupport of the Captain (Commodore Nelſon's ſhip), and her gallant ſeconds, the Blenheim and Culloden, the cannonade became more animated and impreſſive. In this manner did Commodore Nelſon engage a Spaniſh three-decker, until he had nearly expended all the ammunition in his ſhip, which had ſuffered the loſs of her fore-top-maſt, and received ſuch conſiderable damage in her ſails and rigging, that ſhe was almoſt rendered *hors du combat*. At this critical period the Spaniſh three-decker having loſt her mizen-maſt, fell on board a Spaniſh two-decker, of 84 guns, that was her ſecond : this latter ſhip conſequently now became the Commodore's opponent, and a moſt vigorous fire was kept up for ſome time by both ſhips within piſtol-ſhot.

" It was now that the Commodore's ſhip loſt many men, and that the damages already ſuſtained, through the long and arduous conflict which ſhe had maintained, appeared to render a continuance of the conteſt in the uſual way precarious, or perhaps impoſſible. At this critical moment the Commodore, from a ſudden impulſe, inſtantly reſolved on a bold and deciſive meaſure, and determined, whatever might be the event, to attempt his opponent ſword in hand ; the boarders were ſummoned, and orders given to lay his ſhip on board the enemy.

" Fortune favours the brave ! Nor on this occaſion was ſhe unmindful of her favourite. Ralph Willet Miller, the Commodore's captain, ſo judiciouſly directed the courſe of his ſhip, that he laid her aboard the ſtarboard-quarter of the Spaniſh eighty-four, her ſprit-ſail-yard paſſing over the enemy's poop, and hooking in her mizen-ſhrouds ; when the word to board being given, the officers and ſeamen deſtined for this perilous duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, together with the detachment of the ſixty-ninth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Pearſon, then doing duty as marines on board the Captain, paſſed with rapidity on board the enemy's ſhip, and in a ſhort time the San Nicholas was in poſſeſſion of her intrepid aſſailants. The Commodore's ardour would not permit him to remain an inactive ſpectator of this ſcene. He was aware the attempt was hazardous, and he thought his preſence might animate his brave companions, and contribute to the ſucceſs of this bold enterprize : he therefore, as if by magic impulſe, accompanied the party in this

attack; passing from the fore-chains of his own ship into the enemy's quarter-gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter-deck, where he arrived in time to receive the sword of the dying commander, who had been mortally wounded by the boarders.

"He had not been long employed in taking the necessary measures to secure this hard earned conquest, when he found himself engaged in a more arduous task. The stern of the three-decker, his former opponent, was placed directly amidships of the weather-beam of the prize, San Nicolas, and from her poop and galleries the enemy sorely annoyed with musquetry the British who had boarded the San Nicolas. The Commodore was not long in resolving on the conduct to be adopted upon this momentous occasion; the two alternatives that presented themselves to his unshaken mind were, to quit the prize, or instantly board the three-decker. Confident in the bravery of his seamen, he determined on the latter. Directing therefore an additional number of men to be sent from the Captain on board the San Nicholas, the undaunted Commodore, whom no danger ever appalled, headed himself the assailants in this new attack, exclaiming, 'Westminster Abbey, or glorious victory!'

"Success in a few minutes, and with little loss, crowned the enterprize. Such indeed was the panic occasioned by his preceding conduct, that the British no sooner appeared on the quarter-deck of their new opponent, than the Commandant advanced, and, asking for the British commanding-officer, dropped on one knee, and presented his sword, apologizing at the same time for the Spanish Admiral's not appearing, as he was dangerously wounded. For a moment Commodore Nelson could scarcely persuade himself of this second instance of good fortune; he therefore ordered the Spanish Commandant, who had the rank of a brigadier, to assemble the officers on the quarter-deck, and direct means to be taken instantly for communicating to the crew the surrender of the ship. All the officers immediately appeared, and the Commodore had the surrender of the San Josef duly confirmed by each of them delivering his sword.

"The Coxswain of the Commodore's barge (John Sykes, since dead) had attended close by his side throughout this perilous attempt. To him the Commodore gave in charge the swords of the Spanish officers as he received them; and the undaunted tar, as they were delivered to him, tucked these honourable trophies under his arm with all the coolness imaginable. It was at this moment also that a British sailor, who had long fought under the Commodore, came up in the fulness of his heart, and excusing the liberty he was taking, asked to shake him by the hand, to congratulate him upon seeing him safe on the quarter deck of a Spanish three-decker.

"This new conquest had scarcely submitted, and the Commodore returned on board the San Nicholas, when the latter ship was discovered to be on fire in two places. At the first moment appearances were alarming, but the presence of mind and resources of the Commodore and his officers in this emergency soon got the fire under.

"A signal was immediately made by the Captain for boats to assist in disentangling her from the two prizes; and as she was incapable of further service until refitted, the Commodore again hoisted his pendant for the moment on board La Minerve frigate, and in the evening shifted it to the Irresistible, Captain Martin; but as soon as the Captain was refitted, he rehoisted his pendant on board the latter ship."

The effect produced at home by this victory was prodigious. Great rejoicings took place every where; the officers of the victorious fleet received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; the King conferred a patent of an earldom, with a pension of 3000*l.* per annum, on the Commander-in-Chief; while Commodore Nelson, by whose gallantry and exertions two of the prizes had been taken, was honoured with the Order of the Bath, together with a gold medal and chain.

In consequence of a promotion in the navy, Sir Horatio hoisted his flag as a rear-admiral of the blue in April 1797, and was detached soon after to bring away the garrison of Porto-Ferrajo. After performing this service, on the 27th of May he changed to the Theseus, and was appointed to command the inner-squadron then blockading Cadiz.

An attempt was made by him, during the night of the 3d of July, to bombard this city, and he conducted this enterprize with his usual spirit and resolution, the Thunderer bomb having been stationed, under his management, within two thousand five hundred yards of the walls.—On this the Spaniards, anxious to prevent the consequences, sent out all their armed craft, consisting of mortars, gun-boats, and launches. The conflict was long and obstinate; both sides exhibited great valour; and a singular event ensued, scarcely to be paralleled in the history of modern warfare. The brave Don Miguel Terrason, who commanded the armament, in a barge rowed by twenty-six oars and thirty men, made a most desperate effort to overpower Sir Horatio Nelson and his boat's crew. They fought with their swords, hand to hand, and the conflict was long and doubtful. At length, however, eighteen of his crew having been killed, and

and himself together with the remainder wounded, the Spanish Rear-Admiral sheered off. Nor was the British Commander exempt from danger; for Captain Freemantle, who accompanied him, was hurt, and his coxswain Sykes, together with several sailors, disabled.

Two nights after another bombardment was attempted, and effected with superior success; for ten sail of the line, including the flag-ships of the Admirals Mazzaredo and Gravina, were obliged to warp out of the range of the shells. Lord St. Vincent, no indifferent judge of bravery and good conduct, concludes an account of these achievements, in a letter addressed to the Admiralty, with emphatically observing, "That any praise of his would fall far short of Admiral Nelson's merits."

The next exploit in which we find him engaged was an attempt to obtain possession of Teneriffe. Earl St. Vincent having received intelligence, while stationed off Cadiz, that this island was utterly destitute of the means of defence, and that a considerable quantity of treasure had been landed there, determined to detach a squadron against it, commanded by an enterprising officer. Rear-Admiral Nelson being accordingly selected for this purpose, was invested with the command of the following ships:

1. Theseus, 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Nelson, Capt. R. W. Miller.
2. Culloden, 74 guns, Captain Trowbridge.
3. Zealous, 74 guns, Captain Samuel Hood.
4. Leander, 50 guns, Capt. Thompson.
5. Emerald, 44 guns, Capt. Waller.
6. Seahorse, 32 guns, Capt. Freemantle.
7. Terpsichore, 36 guns, Capt. Bowen.
8. Fox cutter, 14 guns, Capt. Gibson.
9. Bomb-ketch.

This armament arrived before Santa-Cruz on the 22d of July, 1797, and as it was intended to take the place by surprise, the undertaking was deferred until night, but the morning was far advanced, in consequence of unforeseen delays. A body of men, including one thousand marines, was then landed under the direction of Captain (now Admiral Sir Thomas) Trowbridge of the Culloden, assisted by the Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, all of whom volunteered their services upon this occasion.

The enemy, however, appear to have been far better prepared than had been imagined, for a very sharp fire was kept up from their batteries; one boat was stove, several were damaged, and the Fox cutter lost.

Admiral Nelson, who had gone on shore with the first division, accompanied it nearly to the spot which was destined for the assault; but having lost his right arm by a cannon-shot, he was left behind.—His son-in-law, Lieutenant (now Captain) Nisbitt, of the royal navy, on missing his leader, returned, and finding him speechless, placed Sir Horatio on his back, and carried him to a boat, which conveyed him on board the Theseus under a most tremendous fire from the enemy's batteries.

While their Commander lay in this deplorable state, the storming-party advanced, scaled the walls, and penetrated into the great square of the town, where having formed, to the number of about four hundred, they marched towards the citadel, but found it too strong for them to attack with any hopes of success, being unprovided with cannon.

In the mean time Captain Trowbridge was informed by some of his prisoners that a large body of Spaniards, assisted by some French, and supported by five field-pieces, was preparing to give them battle. On this, perceiving the utter impossibility of receiving any further aid from the ships, he dispatched Captain Hood with a message to the Spanish Governor, purporting, "That if he would allow him freely, and without molestation, to embark his people, and furnish him with boats for that purpose, in the place of those which had been stove, the squadron before the town should not be permitted to molest it." On his Excellency's replying, "That they must surrender prisoners of war," the messenger observed, "That if the terms preferred by him were not instantly complied with, Santa-Cruz would be set fire to, and the Spaniards attacked at the point of the bayonet."

On hearing this resolute declaration, Don Juan Antonio Gutturez thought it prudent to comply, and Captain Trowbridge immediately marched with his men, colours flying and drums beating, to the head of the mole, where boats being furnished by the Spaniards, they immediately embarked, their wounded men having been kindly received into the hospital, while those who had escaped unhurt received a plentiful supply of provisions of all kinds.

Sir Horatio immediately returned to England, and it was not until many months after his arm had been amputated, that

that he was pronounced out of danger.—On his first appearance at Court, His Majesty received him in the most gracious manner, and was pleased to express regret that his state of health and wounds were likely to deprive the nation of his future services. On this the gallant and undaunted tar replied, with all that enthusiasm peculiar to his character, "I can never think that a loss which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my king and country."

As it was proposed at this period to confer a pension of 1000l. per annum upon him, on account of his exploits and his losses, it became necessary, according to the custom of the navy, that he should give in a distinct statement of his claims. In consequence of this he drew up the following paper, which stands unrivalled in its kind either in our own or any other service whatsoever.

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

"The Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B., and a Rear-Admiral in your Majesty's Fleet.

"That during the present war your Memorialist has been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, viz., on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795; on the 13th of July, 1795; and on the 14th of February, 1797; in three actions with frigates; in six engagements against batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours; in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your Memorialist has also served on shore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi.

"That during the war he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes; and taken and destroyed near fifty sail of merchant-vessels; and your Memorialist has actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of *one hundred and twenty times.*

"In which service your Memorialist has lost his right eye and arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body. All of which services and wounds your Memorialist most humbly submits to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

"HORATIO NELSON.

"*October*, 1797."

He was now enabled, had he been so inclined, to have retired altogether from the service, and lived equally exempt from danger and from want, on his pension and half-pay. But his heart still panted after glory; and having rejoined Lord St. Vincent's fleet, a new scene opened for the solace of his ambition and the display of his talents.

The eyes of all Europe were at that moment fixed on Bonaparte. After conquering Italy, and effecting a peace on the Continent, he had fitted out a large fleet, and embarked an army of veteran soldiers. The immediate object of his attack was as yet unknown; and while mankind remained involved in suspense, the English Ministry deemed it prudent to fit out a squadron in pursuit of him.

Sir Horatio Nelson, the officer fixed upon for the command, was detached by Earl St. Vincent into the Mediterranean, on the 7th of May, 1798, with his flag flying on board the Vanguard, of 74 guns, together with the Orion and Alexander, of equal force, the Emerald and Terpsichore frigates, and La Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war. Having reached the Gulph of Lyons, they were assailed by a very violent gale of wind, which carried away a topmast, as well as the foremast, of the Rear-Admiral's ship, on the 22d, the very day on which the French fleet, with Bonaparte on board, sailed from Toulon. Having refitted in St. Pierre's road, in the island of Sardinia, the harbour of which they were not allowed to enter, the English squadron reached the place of rendezvous on the 4th of June, and were joined, on the 8th, by ten sail of the line under Captain Trowbridge.

With this force, which he deemed sufficient to encounter any fleet of the enemy, Admiral Nelson proposed to steer after them immediately, and knowing that they had sailed with the wind at N.W., he was induced to think that they were destined up the Mediterranean. Neither on the coast of Italy, nor in the port of Naples, could any intelligence be obtained of the ultimate intentions of the French; all that was learned amounted to a mere supposition that they had proceeded towards Malta. To facilitate the passage thither, it was determined to pass through the Straits of Messina, and this was accomplished on the 20th with a fair wind; and two days after intelligence was received that the French had captured Malta, and sailed thence on the 18th with a fresh breeze at N.W.

On this Sir Horatio took an opposite direction, and was not a little mortified, on discovering Alexandria, that not a single French ship was anchored there. In this state of uncertainty, he instantly returned to Sicily, entered the port of Syracuse, took in a supply of fresh water, steered on the 25th of July for the Morea, and,

and, in consequence of new and more correct information, determined once more to visit Alexandria, which he descried on the first of August at noon. The enemy's fleet was first discovered by Captain Hood, in the Zealous, who immediately communicated by signal that it consisted of the following ships, &c., lying at anchor in a line of battle in Aboukir bay:

1. Le Guerrier, 74 guns, 700 men.
2. Le Conquerant, 74 guns, 700 men.
3. Le Spartiate, 74 guns, 700 men.
4. L'Aquilon, 74 guns, 700 men.
5. Le Souverain Peuple, 74 guns, 700 men.
6. Le Franklin, Rear Admiral Blanquet, 80 guns, 800 men.
7. L'Orient, Admiral Brueix, Commander-in-Chief, Captain Casa Bianca, 120 guns, 1010 men.
8. Le Tonant, 80 guns, 800 men.
9. L'Heureux, 74 guns, 700 men.
10. Le Timoleon, 74 guns, 700 men.
11. Le Mercure, 74 guns, 700 men.
12. Le Guilliaume Tell, Rear-Admiral Villeneuve, 80 guns, 800 men.
13. Le Genereux, 74 guns, 700 men.

FRIGATES.

1. Le Diane, 48 guns, 300 men.
2. Le Justice, 44 guns, 300 men.
3. L'Artemise, 36 guns, 250 men.
4. La Serieuse, 36 guns, 250 men.

This formidable fleet appeared to be moored in a compact line of battle, supported by a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van, while their flanks were strengthened by gun-boats.

Although the wind blew fresh, and the day was far spent, yet the Admiral made the signal for battle, and signified at the same time that it was his intention to attack the enemy's van and centre as it lay at anchor, according to the plan already communicated by him to the respective Captains.

The British fleet, every ship of which sounded its way as it proceeded, stood in; and Sir Horatio being struck with the idea that where there was room for one ship to swing there was opportunity for another to anchor, measures were taken for carrying this idea into effect, notwithstanding the Culloden had grounded on Bequier Island. The Goliath and Zealous, together with the Orion, the Audacious, and the Theseus, led inside, and received a most tremendous fire from the van of the fleet, as well as the batteries on shore, while the Vanguard anchored on the outside of the enemy, within half a pistol shot of Le Spartiate. The Minotaur, Defence, Bellerophon, Majestic, Swiftsure, and Alexander, came up in succession; and Captain Thompson of the Leander, making up in seamanship for the deficiency of a fifty-gun ship in point of metal, dropped her anchor athwart the hawse of Le Franklin, an eighty-gun ship, in such a masterly manner, as to annoy both her and L'Orient.

Notwithstanding the darkness that soon ensued, Le Guerrier was dismasted in the course of a few minutes, while the twilight yet remained; Le Conquerant and Le Spartiate were also soon reduced to a similar state; three more, L'Aquilon, Le Souverain Peuple, and Le Spartiate, surrendered; soon after which the Admiral's ship, L'Orient, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames burst forth with such rapidity, that great apprehensions were entertained not only for her safety, but also that of such ships of the British fleet as were in her immediate vicinity.

Sir Horatio Nelson, who had retired below in consequence of a wound received during the action, no sooner received intelligence of this alarming event, than he came upon the deck, and, with that inborn humanity which is the best characteristic of a hero, bethought him of the most likely means to save the lives of as many of the enemy as possible. The only boat in a condition to swim was therefore immediately dispatched from the Admiral's ship, and the Commanders of others following the example, about seventy lives were saved; and many more would have been rescued from death, had not the vessel alluded to blown up suddenly with a most tremendous explosion.

In the mean time the firing continued, with the interval of this awful moment only excepted; and the victory having been now secured in the van, such ships as were not disabled bore down upon those of the enemy that had not been in the engagement.

When the dawn developed the scene of this terrible conflict, only two sail of the line* were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck their ensigns! These, conscious of their danger, together with two frigates, cut their cables in the course of the morning, and stood out to sea.

After this signal victory, the victorious Commander lost no time in returning thanks to the Supreme Being for his success. He accordingly issued the following notice:

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* Le Guilliaume Tell and Le Genereux.

"MEMORANDUM.

"MEMORANDUM.

"*To the Officers of the Squadron.*

"*Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 2, 1798.*

"ALMIGHTY GOD having bleſſed His Majeſty's arms with victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanks for the ſame at two o'clock this day, and recommends every ſhip doing the ſame as ſoon as convenient."

Public ſervice was accordingly performed on the quarter-deck, the other ſhips following the example of the Admiral.

On the ſame day he addreſſed the following circular letter to the Captains under him, fully expreſſive of his approbation of their conduct:

"*Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 2, 1798.*

"The Admiral moſt heartily congratulates the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the ſquadron he has had the honour to command, on the event of the late action; and he deſires they will accept his moſt ſincere and cordial thanks for their very gallant behaviour in this glorious battle. It muſt ſtrike forcibly every Britiſh ſeaman how ſuperior their conduct is, when in diſcipline and good order, to the riotous behaviour of lawleſs Frenchmen.

"The ſquadron may be aſſured the Admiral will not fail, with his diſpatches, to repreſent their truly meritorious conduct in the ſtrongeſt terms to the Commander-in-Chief.

"*To the Captains of the Ships of the Squadron.*"

It was the fourth day after the action before the Admiral could tranſmit intelligence of this memorable event. His diſpatches upon this occaſion were entruſted to Captain Berry, in the Leander; and no ſooner were they made public, than the greateſt ſenſation was occaſioned throughout Europe. The Emperor of Germany immediately broke off the conferences for a peace at Raſtadt; the Ottoman Porte declared war againſt the French; and the King of Naples marched an army to Rome, of which he for a time diſpoſſeſſed them.

In England the victory of the Nile was celebrated by means of bonfires and illuminations; while the King and both Houſes of Parliament were eager to beſtow marks of favour on the triumphant fleet and its gallant leader. His Majeſty immediately conferred upon him the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, and he was accordingly called up to the Houſe of Peers, as Lord Nelſon of the Nile. The Grand Seignior tranſmitted a ſuperb diamond chelenk, or plume of triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans; and the King of Naples ſoon after granted the title of Duke of Bronté, with an eſtate in Sicily.

Inſtead of returning home to repoſe under his laurels, the Admiral immediately ſailed for Sicily, where he was received as a deliverer by the King. The ſubjects of that Monarch, diſcontented at his conduct, and ſupported by the French, had but lately driven him from his capital, after which they eſtabliſhed, or rather proclaimed, "The Parthenopean Republic." The zeal of Cardinal Ruffo, however, who ſucceſsfully mingled the character of a ſoldier with that of a prieſt, proved ſignally efficacious towards the reſtoration of the exiled monarch. Having marched to Naples at the head of a body of Calabrians, he obliged "the patriots," as they were termed, who were in poſſeſſion of all the forts, to capitulate; and to this treaty the Engliſh, Turkiſh, and Ruſſian Commanders acceded. On the appearance of Lord Nelſon, however, Ferdinand publicly diſavowed "The authority of Cardinal Ruffo to treat with ſubjects in rebellion," and the capitulation was accordingly violated, with the exception of the priſoners in Caſtella Mare alone, which had ſurrendered to the Engliſh ſquadron under Commodore Foote. This is the only portion of the Admiral's public conduct which has ever been cenſured; for an Engliſhwoman* reſiding abroad having obtained the original treaty in queſtion, thought fit to publiſh it, accompanied with the ſevereſt animadverſions.

After having effected the blockade of Malta, procured the evacuation of Rome, greatly contributed to the reſtoration of the King of Naples to his capital and his throne, Lord N. embarked with the Engliſh Miniſter to the Court of Naples (Sir William Hamilton) and landed at Yarmouth, in his native county, on the 6th of November, after an abſence of three years, which had been wholly occupied by a ſeries of the moſt brilliant and magnanimous achievements.

The populace aſſembled in crowds to behold the Hero of the Nile, and harneſſing themſelves to his carriage, dragged him to

* Miſs Williams. The mind of Lord Nelſon was greatly affected with the charges adduced againſt him, and Sir William and Lady Hamilton; and we underſtand that a gentleman who poſſeſſes materials for his Lordſhip's Life was entruſted by him, a few months before his death, with a written refutation of ſeveral of the ſtatements of this lady.

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the inn. On his arrival in London, similar honours attended him; and, after dining at the Guildhall, he was presented with a superb sword by Mr. Chamberlain Clarke, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, in testimony of an action "perhaps unequalled in the history of mankind."

The reply, which is as follows, was delivered amidst bursts of applause:

"Sir,

"It is with the greatest pride and satisfaction I receive from this honourable Court such a testimony of their approbation of my conduct; and with this VERY SWORD [*his Lordship at the same time holding it up in his remaining hand*] I hope soon to aid in reducing our implacable and inveterate enemy to proper and due limits; without which this Country can neither hope for nor expect a solid, honourable, and permanent peace!"

His Lordship did not remain long inactive, for in consequence of his own pressing solicitations he was enabled once more to hoist his flag in the service of his country; and the Admiralty, with a due and appropriate regard to his glory, appointed him to the command of the San Josef, of 110 guns, a ship formerly boarded and taken by himself, with so much glory, in the action off Cape St. Vincent.

A confederacy of the Northern Powers having alarmed the nation, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet consisting of eighteen sail of the line and four frigates, together with a number of gun boats and bomb-vessels, in all fifty four sail, having been fitted out for this purpose, proceeded from Yarmouth roads for the Baltic March 12, 1801. The command of this expedition was entrusted to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Vice Admiral Nelson and Rear-Admiral Totty, the last of whom lost his flag-ship on a sand-bank off the coast of Lincolnshire. On the arrival of the English squadron in the Cattegat, Sir Hyde dispatched a letter to the Governor of Cronenburg, in which, after alluding to the hostile conduct of Denmark, he demanded, "Whether he could pass that fortress freely, and without impediment?"*

On being answered in the negative, he anchored near to the Island of Huen, and, in company with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and Rear-Admiral Graves surveyed the formidable line of ships, radeaus, galleys, fire-vessels, and gun boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest of which was mounted with from 50 to 70 pieces of cannon; these were also further strengthened by two ships of seventy guns, and a large frigate, in the inner-road of Copenhagen; while two sixty-four gun ships, without masts, were moored on the flat towards the entrance of the arsenal.

Lord Nelson, who had offered his services for conducting the attack, now shifted his flag from the St. George to the Elephant, and, notwithstanding the formidable preparations against him, fearlessly led the van, and passed the Sound, with little or no loss. On the 2d of April he weighed to engage the Danish fleet, consisting of six sail of the line, eleven floating-batteries, one bomb-ketch, &c. The action commenced at ten o'clock, and, after a sharp and bloody conflict, seventeen sail were either sunk, burnt, or taken.

It ought not to be omitted, on the other hand, that the Danes conducted themselves with great resolution; that their principal batteries, as well as the ships at the mouth of the harbour, were still untouched, and that two of his own division had grounded, and others were in danger; while it would have been extremely difficult to have returned with the prizes under the fire of the batteries.

It was at this critical moment Lord N. discovered that he was in full possession of all his faculties, and equally capable of acting the part of a statesman and a warrior, as the following correspondence will sufficiently attest:

No. I.

"Lord Nelson has directions to spare Denmark when no longer resisting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelson must be obliged to set on fire all the floating-batteries he has taken, without having the power of saving the brave Danes who had defended them.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE.

"*To the Brothers of Englishmen, the Danes.*"

No. II.

"His Royal Highness the Prince-Royal of Denmark has sent me, General-Adjutant Lindholm, on board to His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Nelson, to ask the particular object of sending the flag of truce."

No. III.

Lord Nelson's Answer.

"Lord Nelson's object in sending the flag of truce was humanity: he therefore consents that hostilities shall cease, and that the wounded

* History of the Heroes of the French Revolution, vol. ii., p. 250

wounded Danes may be taken on shore; and Lord Nelson will take his prisoners out of the vessels, and burn or carry off his prizes, as he shall think fit. Lord Nelson, with humble duty to His Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, will consider this the greatest victory he ever gained, if it be the cause of a happy reconciliation and union between his own most gracious Sovereign and His Majesty the King of Denmark

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

Soon after this his Lordship went on shore, and a conference having taken place, and an armistice having been agreed to and ratified, on the part of the Crown Prince on the one hand, and Sir Hyde Parker, Commander-in-Chief, on the other, he returned on board.

The entire management of the negotiation having thus devolved on Admiral Lord Nelson, he next addressed himself to the Swedish Government, and obtained the embargo to be taken off all the English ships in the Baltic. These two grand points having been gained, his Lordship, who was obliged, on account of the state of his health, to return home, left instructions to his successor, Vice-Admiral Pole, to complete what was still wanting on the part of Great Britain. The critical death of Paul Emperor of Russia, the continuance of a formidable fleet in the Baltic, and, above all, the memory of the battle of Copenhagen, which in point of fierceness surpassed, and of success nearly equalled, that of the Nile, all contributed to the joyful event that speedily ensued,—a treaty of peace and amity with the Northern Powers.

An opportunity now once more occurred of his retiring to the bosom of his family, accompanied by honour, renown, and affluence. But this was never once dreamed of by our gallant Commander, while his country remained at war; for "Victory, or Westminster-Abbey," were always uppermost in his thoughts, words, and actions.

As the enemy at this period boasted of their intentions to invade and subjugate the kingdom, he determined if possible to render all their vain-glorious threats abortive, by destroying their flotilla in the port that protected it by means of numerous batteries and a considerable army. For this purpose he hoisted his flag, as Vice-Admiral of the Blue, on board the Medusa, then lying at Sheerness, and at the same time assumed the command of two sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and a variety of small craft. In the month of August, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's fleet of gun-boats, armed brigs, and lugger-rigged flats, with such effect, that in the course of a few hours three of them were sunk and six drove on shore. An attempt was made by boats to effect more, and more would in all probability have been effected, had not a treaty suddenly taken place and been concluded on terms in no wise commensurate with either the hopes entertained or the achievements performed.

He was now enabled to retire to the estate lately purchased by himself, Merton, and enjoy the society of his friends; but no sooner was this short and ill-starred peace dissolved, than his Lordship was called upon to take the command of the ships in the Mediterranean. He accordingly repaired thither, on board the Victory, May 20, 1803, and formed the blockade of Toulon with a powerful squadron. Notwithstanding all the vigilance employed, a fleet escaped out of this port on the 30th of March, 1805, and shortly after formed a junction with the Cadiz squadron, Sir John Orde being obliged to retire before such a superiority in point of numbers.

The gallant Nelson no sooner received intelligence of this event, than he followed the enemy to the West-Indies; and such was the terror of his name, that they returned without effecting any thing worthy of mention, and got into port after running the gauntlet through Sir Robert Calder's squadron. The enemy having thus again eluded his pursuit, he returned almost inconsolable to England; but departed soon after to assume the command of the fleet off Cadiz, where, impatient of further delay, he had recourse to every art to induce them to put once more to sea. In this he at length proved successful; and, while he consummated his glory, lost his life, as he had predicted, in battle.

As few or no private accounts have been as yet received, the following extract from the dispatch of Admiral (now Lord) Collingwood will afford, if not the completest, yet the most authentic, details hitherto in our power to obtain:

"The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander-in-Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear; leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was severe: the

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enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers: but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and, standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken: the others went off, leaving to His Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line, of which two are first-rates, the Santissima Trinidada and the Santa Anna, with three flag officers, viz., Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral, and the Spanish rear-admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

"After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same: when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

"The Achille, a French 74, after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up.—Two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

"A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships:—The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or design, by a French ship on one side and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

"Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British navy and the British nation, in the fall of the Commander-in-Chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell, does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewel; and soon after expired."

Thus fell gloriously, on his own quarter-deck, after a long and obstinate contest, and at the very moment when the greatest naval victory ever obtained before by his country had been achieved, Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson, on the 21st of October, 1805. He dropped by a musket-shot, that entered below his left shoulder, and, from the alarming position of the wound, afforded from the first but little hopes of success. The last awful scene was worthy of his former life.—When carried below, the surgeons being busied about others, he waved every idea of rank and superiority, and desired to be attended in rotation. When he learned his fate, not from the mouth, but the countenance, of his medical attendant, his mind was still occupied with the same earnestness as before about the discharge of his public functions. It was with this view that he communicated his situation to Admiral Collingwood, the second in command, and gave orders to all around him. His mind seemed soothed on his being told that the arms of his country had so completely triumphed, that fifteen sail of the enemy were then in the power of his fleet; and, after some kind observations respecting present, and tender adieus to absent, friends, the Hero breathed his last!

No seaman recorded in our naval annals ever suffered so much in person, or acquired so much in glory. The loss of an eye, an arm, a wound on the forehead, and several contusions in the body, are so many proofs of the truth of the former assertion; the capture of forty-seven sail of the line, one hundred and twenty-four actions by sea and land, among which were four memorable pitched battles, in three of which he commanded,—St. Vincent's, Aboukir, Copenhagen, and that in which he at once triumphed and fell,—attest the justice of the latter.

His Majesty has already conferred the well-earned title of Earl of Trafalgar on his brother; and it is to be hoped that his memory will be perpetuated, and his example recorded for the imitation of our naval commanders during the present and future ages, with a munificence worthy of a great and grateful nation.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before this Society, of which he has been long an active member, a paper on the Direction of the Sun and Solar System. The learned aſtronomer conceived, more than twenty years ago, that it was highly probable there was a motion of the Sun and ſolar ſyſtem towards λ Herculis; and he ſays the reaſons which were in 1783 pointed out for introducing a ſolar motion will now be much ſtrengthened by other conſiderations. We cannot, for the want of figures, follow Dr. Herſchel in his reaſoning on this ſubject. He conceives that the motion of the Sun and ſolar ſyſtem will account for the apparent motions of the larger fixed ſtars upon much the eaſieſt principles. Thus by admitting a motion of the Sun towards λ Herculis, the annual motions of ſix ſtars, viz., Sirius, Arcturus, Capella, Lyra, Aldebaran, Procyon, may be reduced to little more than 2″, whereas the ſum of them would be 5″.3537; and by another table, founded on a calculation of the angles, and the leaſt quantities of real motion of the ſame ſix ſtars, it appears that the annual proper motion of the ſtars may be reduced to 1″.4594, which is 0″.7655 leſs than the ſum in the former caſe. In another paper on this ſubject the Doctor means to conſider the velocity of the ſolar motion.

Dr. HERSCHEL has preſented to the Society another paper containing Obſervations on the ſingular Figure of the Planet Saturn. "There is not (ſays the author) perhaps another object in the heavens that preſents us with ſuch a variety of extraordinary phenomena as the planet Saturn. A magnificent globe, encompaſſed by a ſtupendous double ring; attended by ſeven ſatellites; ornamented with equatorial belts; compreſſed at the poles; turning upon its axis; mutually eclipſing its ring and ſatellites, and eclipſed by them; the moſt diſtant of the rings alſo turning upon its axis, and the ſame taking place with the fartheſt of the ſatellites, all the parts of the ſyſtem of Saturn occaſionally reflecting light to each other; the rings and moons illuminating the nights of the Saturnian; the globes and ſatellites enlightening the dark parts of the rings; and the planet and rings throwing back the Sun's beams upon the moons, when they are deprived of them at the time of conjunction."

Beſides theſe circumſtances, which appear to leave hardly any room for addition, there is yet a ſingularity left, which diſtinguiſhes the figure of Saturn from that of all the other planets. It is flattened at the poles, but the ſpheroid that would ariſe from this flattening is modified by ſome other cauſe, which Dr. H. ſuppoſes to be the attraction of the ring. It reſembles a parallelogram, one ſide of which is the equatorial, the other the polar diameter, with the four corners rounded off, ſo as to leave both the equatorial and polar regions flatter than they would be in a regular ſpheroidical figure.

By another obſervation, in which Dr. Herſchel had a good opportunity of comparing Saturn with Jupiter, he found the figure of the two planets to be decidedly different. The flattening at the poles and on the equator of Saturn is much greater than it is on Jupiter, but the curvature at the latitude of from 40° to 48° on Jupiter is leſs than on Saturn.

As the reſult of another ſet of obſervations, Dr. H. ſuppoſes the latitude of the greateſt curvature to be leſs than 45 degrees. The eye will alſo diſtinguiſh the difference in the three diameters of Saturn. That which paſſes through the points of the greateſt curvature is the largeſt, the equatorial the next, and the polar diameter the ſmalleſt. The following table gives the proportions:

The diameter of the greateſt curvature, - - -	36
The equatorial diameter, -	35
The polar diameter, - -	32
Latitude of the longeſt diameter,	43°.20′

The obſervations thrown out in this paper concerning the figure of the body of Saturn, will lead to ſome intricate reſearches, by which the quantity of matter in the ring, and its ſolidity, may in ſome meaſure be aſcertained. They afford alſo a new inſtance of the effect of gravitation on the figure of the planets; for, in the caſe of Saturn, we ſhall have to conſider the oppoſite influence of two centripetal and two centrifugal forces; the rotation of both the ring and planet having been aſcertained in ſome of Dr. Herſchel's former papers.

Mr. HATCHETT has given two papers "On an Artificial Subſtance which poſſeſſes the principal characteriſtic Properties of Tanning." He defines tanning to be a peculiar ſubſtance or principle which is naturally

naturally formed, and exists in a great number of vegetable bodies, such as oak-bark, galls, sumach, catechu, &c., commonly accompanied by extract, gallic-acid, and mucilage. Recent experiments have convinced Mr. H. that a substance possessing the chief characteristic properties of tanning may be formed by very simple means, not only from vegetable, but even from mineral and animal substances. It may be formed by exposing carbon to the action of nitric acid, and this is best effected when the carbon is uncombined with any other substance excepting oxygen.

A portion of Bovey coal was exposed to a red heat in a close vessel, and was then reduced to powder and digested with nitric acid. Nearly the whole was converted into the tanning substance. A coal from Suffex, and a piece of the Surturbrand from Iceland, yielded similar results.—Deal saw-dust also, converted first into charcoal, and then treated in the manner already described, yielded a liquid which copiously precipitated gelatine.

These are but a part of Mr. Hatchett's experiments. They are, however, sufficient to exhibit the principle, and to justify the conclusion, "That a substance very analogous to tanning, which has hitherto been considered as one of the proximate principles of vegetables, may be produced by exposing carbonaceous substances, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral, to the action of nitric acid."

The efficacy of this new substance has been proved by actual practice, and Mr. H. has converted skin into leather by means of materials, which, to professional men, must, as he conceives, appear extraordinary, such as deal saw-dust, asphaltum, turpentine, pit-coal, wax-candle, and even a piece of the same sort of skin.—Hence it is hoped that an economical process may be discovered, so that every tanner may be enabled to prepare his leather even from the refuse of his present materials.

Mr. Hatchett's second paper contains additional experiments and remarks on the same substance, from which it appears, that three varieties of the artificial tanning substance may be formed; viz.,

1. That which is produced by the action of nitric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral.

2. That which is formed by distilling nitric acid from common resin, indigo, dragon's-blood, and various other substances.

3. That which is yielded to alkohol by common resin, elemi, assa-fœtida, camphor, &c. after these bodies have been some time previously digested with sulphuric acid.

The first variety is most easily formed; and in some cases 100 grains of dry vegetable charcoal afforded 120 of the tanning substance.

The second variety is obtained from a great variety of vegetable bodies, by digesting and distilling them with nitric acid; but it is not so readily prepared as the first, nor in so large proportional quantities.

The third variety appears to be uniformly produced during a certain period of the process, but by long continuance of the digestion it is destroyed.

Substances, such as gums, which afford much oxalic acid by treatment with other acids, do not yield any of this tanning substance. The energy of its action on gelatine and skin is inferior to that of the first variety, into which, however, it may be easily converted by nitric acid.

Mr. Timothy Lane, in a paper laid before the Royal Society, has attempted to prove that mere oxides of iron are not magnetic; that any inflammable substances mixed with them do not render them magnetic, until they are by heat chemically combined with the oxides, and that when the combustible substance is again separated by heat, the oxides return to their unmagnetic state. By repeated experiments Mr. Lane found that heat alone produced no magnetic effect on the oxide, and that inflammable matter with heat always rendered some of the particles magnetic.

Ex. 1. He mixed some oxides of iron with coal in a glass mortar, and continued rubbing them together for some time without any magnetic effect. The mixture was then put into a tobacco-pipe, and placed in the clear red-heat of a common fire; as soon as the pipe had acquired a red-heat it was taken out. The mixture was put on a glazed tile to cool, and proved highly magnetic.

Ex. 2. He rubbed some oxides of iron in a glass mortar, with sulphur, charcoal, camphor, ether, alkohol, &c., but no magnetism was produced without a heat equal to about that of boiling lead.

Small quantities of any inflammable matter in a red heat have an evident effect on the oxide. Hydrogen, aided by a red-heat, renders the oxide magnetic. Alkohol, if pure, has the same effect.

The portion of inflammable matter requisite to render a considerable quantity of

oxide magnetic is very ſmall, ſince a ſingle grain of camphor, diſſolved in an adequate portion of alkohol, and mixed with 100 grains of the oxide in a glaſs mortar, will, by a red-heat, render the whole magnetic.

As oxides of iron are rendered magnetic by heat when mixed with inflammable matter, it may be underſtood why Pruſſian-blue, ſulphurets, and ores of iron containing inflammable matter, become magnetic by the agency of fire; while theſe ſame ones revert to their unmagnetic ſtate, when the heat has been continued long enough to drive off the whole of the inflammable matter. Thus calcined ſulphurets of iron, diſtinguiſhable by their red colour, are found among the cinders of a common fire, unmagnetic, when all the ſulphur is ſublimed.

Mr. KNIGHT, in a paper "On the Reproduction of Buds," ſays, every tree, in the ordinary courſe of its growth, generates in each ſeaſon thoſe buds which expand in the ſucceeding ſpring, and the buds thus generated contain in many inſtances the whole leaves which appear in the following ſummer. But if theſe buds be deſtroyed in the winter, or early part of the ſpring, other buds, in many ſpecies of trees, are generated, which in every reſpect perform the office of thoſe which previouſly exiſted, except that they never afford fruit or bloſſoms. He then proceeds to mention different theories to account for this; and as his own opinion, he ſays, that the buds neither ſpring from the medulla nor the bark, but are generated by central veſſels which ſpring from the lateral orifices of the albuminous tubes. The practicability of propagating ſome plants from their leaves may ſeem to ſtand in oppoſition to this hypotheſis; but the central veſſel is always a component part of the leaf, and from it the bud and young plant probably originate. Mr K. thinks that few ſeeds contain leſs than three buds, one of which only, except in caſes of accident, germinates. Some ſeeds contain a much greater number. The ſeed of the peach appears to be provided with ten or twelve leaves, each of which probably covers the rudiment of a bud, and the ſeeds, like the buds of the horſe-cheſnut, contain all the leaves, and apparently all the buds, of the ſucceeding year.

Annual and biennial plants do not appear to poſſeſs the power given to perennial plants to reproduce their buds. Some biennials poſſeſs a ſingular reſource when all their buds have been deſtroyed. "A turnip (ſays Mr. K.) from which I had cut off the greater part of the fruit-ſtalks, and of which all the buds had been deſtroyed, remained ſome weeks in an apparently dormant ſtate; after which the firſt ſeed in each pod germinated, and burſting the ſeed-veſſel, ſeemed to execute the office of a bud and leaves to the parent plant during the ſhort remaining term of its exiſtence, when its preternatural foliage periſhed with it."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM KENT's (PLYMOUTH), *for Additions and Improvements on a Candleſtick, as will be found to prevent accidental Fires in the Uſe of Candles.*

THIS invention, if ſuch it may be called, is a very trifling improvement upon thoſe guard-candleſticks which have been many years made uſe of in bed-rooms by thoſe who are accuſtomed to burn night-lights. Inſtead of the tin guard, glaſs or horn is recommended; a contrivance is added to keep in the water when the candleſtick is to be moved about; and a hole in the ſocket to admit the water, and to take out the end of the candle that drops in.

MR. ROWNTREE's (CHRIST-CHURCH, SURREY), *for an Improvement in Water-Cloſets.*

The water-cloſet deſcribed in this ſpecification is portable, and may be moved from place to place without taking to pieces, and has all the advantages in reſpect to prevention of ſmell which is found in thoſe that are fixed. It may be made for ſick-rooms, and on ſuch a ſcale as to occupy no more ſpace, or be more incumbrance, than a night chair. The reſervoir for water is fixed in the ſame piece of furniture as the baſin and ſoil-receiver, which latter is ſo fixed to the ſoil-pipe from the baſin, that it may be taken away and

and replaced at pleasure. The smell is prevented from getting out of the receiver by means of the soil-pipe from the basin forming an air-tight junction with it, either by having the end of the pipe immersed in water, or some proper fluid, or otherwise made close by flanches, insition, &c.

MR. CHARLES HOBSON'S *and* MR. CHARLES SYLVESTER'S (SHEFFIELD), *for a Method of Manufacturing Zinc into Wire, and into Vessels and Utensils for Culinary and other Purposes.*

We have already, in a former Number, referred to this invention, and shall now give a more full and accurate description of it. "The discovery (say the patentees) upon which the processes of our method are grounded, and so essentially depend, is, that zinc, which has been heretofore called a semi-metal, because it is not malleable, and scarcely capable of extension, by mechanical means, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, or at those heats which are usually applied in forging or extending the metals called entire metals, is capable of being extended by hammering, laminating, wire-drawing, pressing, stamping, &c., provided the zinc be kept during the said operations at or about a certain heat.

By the method now made use of, the zinc is cast into ingots or thick plates, which, when intended to be mechanically wrought, are to be heated in an oven to a temperature between 210 and 300 degrees of the scale of Fahrenheit. For wire, it is most convenient that the zinc be cast into cylinders, and these are to be extended between rollers at the above temperature, till their lengths are increased four times, after which they may be drawn through wire-plates without farther heating or annealing, unless the pieces be very thick. Plates of zinc may be made by working it from the ingot or piece between rollers, at the temperature aforesaid, and those plates may be hammered up into vessels for culinary purposes by the same treatment as is applied to other metals, taking care, when the size or form, or other intended requisites of the vessels require it, to heat or anneal the zinc at proper times during the operation. Utensils of every description may be stamped, forged, or wrought, of zinc, during its malleable state; and when it is necessary to unite pieces or plates of zinc together, solder is to be used consisting of two parts of tin and one part of zinc, more or less, according to the hardness and fusibility required, or common glazier's solder may be used and applied."

MR. CHAPMAN'S (HOLDERNESS, YORK), *for a Mill for Tearing, Crushing, and Preparing Oak-Bark, to be used by Tanners in the Process of Tanning Hides.*

The nature of this invention cannot be described without the use of figures. It will therefore be sufficient to say, that the mill is adapted to the force of steam, wind, water, or horses, and that the rag-wheels may be made of any kind of metal. The rag-barrel has twenty rows of plates, or more; this is kept clean by a spike-roller. A smaller barrel, turning in a contrary direction to the rag-barrel, gathers the bark, and holds it fast by having the points upwards whilst the rag-barrel is tearing it to pieces. A cylinder separates the ground or torn bark, which falls into a basket adapted to the purpose. Bins are also placed to receive the fine and the coarser dust.

MR. MARSLAND'S (HEATON-NORRIS, LANCASTER), *for Improvements in the Process of Dying Silk, Woollen, Mohair, Fur, Hair, Cotton, and Linen, in a Manufactured and in the Raw State.*

In our last we gave an account of Mr. Marsland's method of fixing yarn. The invention here described is but an extension, or perhaps an application only, of the same principle. The articles to be dyed must be put into an air-tight receiver; then, by means of an air-pump, or other means, a vacuum is to be produced, or as much of the air extracted as possible, and such of the liquid materials, or substances commonly used in dying, are to be introduced into the receiver, care being taken that no air, or as little as possible, be admitted into it. The articles to be dyed are then to remain in such liquid materials as are contained in the receiver until they are sufficiently saturated therewith. A lid, grating-bars of wood, or other solid substance, must be placed within the receiver, at the distance of a few inches from the top thereof, to prevent the articles which are to be dyed from rising above the surface of the liquor.

A patent has been lately taken out in Paris by the Sieur Despiau, for an improvement in weaving, which renders it unnecessary for the workman to throw the shuttle with his hand. The weaver, when he sets his foot on the treadles to open the warp, at the same time moves two

two ſprings, placed on each ſide of the loom, by which the ſhuttle is thrown at the moment when the frame is removed back as far as it ought to be. His hands therefore remain at liberty, and he can pull back the frame when he wiſhes to make the texture cloſer. Experiments have proved that a weaver may work longer, and with much leſs fatigue, at this than at a common loom; that he can, in twelve hours, weave twelve Paris ells of a yard-wide cotton-ſtuff, whereas, by the ordinary flying-ſhuttle, a good workman can ſcarcely, in the ſame time, make more than four or ſix ells. The ſame experiments likewiſe have ſhewn that this improved loom may be employed with advantage in the manufacture of all kinds of ſtuffs, woollens, blankets, linens, &c.; and that the additions and alterations required by ordinary looms will be attended with very little expence; that the conſtruction of the mechaniſm by which the ſhuttle is thrown is ſimple, and requires no expence to keep it in repair, and may be adapted to all looms of the ordinary conſtruction.

Looms of this conſtruction are fitted up by Meſſrs. Barbazan and Co., at the Gobelins at Paris, at the expence of from two to two guineas and a half.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

THE univerſal and heartfelt tribute of reſpect which has been paid to the memory of the late lamented Lord Nelſon, has communicated its influence to the painters and poets; and many, very many, have, ever ſince we had the advice of his death, been exerting all their powers to perpetuate his praiſe and immortalize his fame. They began with mixing marks of their regret with the illuminations for his brilliant victory, in which the blazing windows bore teſtimony to the feelings of the inhabitants,

"In words that blaze, and thoughts that burn."

It muſt be acknowledged, however, that ſome of the inſcriptions were more ſimilar to readings in Weſtminſter-Abbey, than to the tranſparencies of a rejoicing-night.

Jean, the artiſt, of Newman ſtreet, exhibited a tranſparency of Britannia, with the uſual inſignia of Fame, the victories of the gallant Admiral, and on the weſt ſide an urn, with the following inſcription:

"Britannia, victor, ever muſt deplore
Her darling Hero, Nelſon, now no more!"

The inſcription at the houſe of Mr. Abraham Goldſmid was peculiarly appropriate and intelligent. Between two cordons of lamps, in tranſparent letters,

"I rejoice for my country, but mourn for my friend."

But ſetting aſide theſe little effuſions of the hour, we find that ſeveral great works are in hand on the occaſion.

Meſſrs. Boydells' intend having a very capital picture engraved in the firſt ſtyle, in commemoration of the event, but we believe have not yet entirely arranged the plan, though it will be laid before the public in a few days.

Mr. Weſt and Mr. Heath have announced and advertiſed their plan.

Mr. Copley has ſtated that he intends painting a large picture on the ſame ſubject.

We have, beſides theſe, many advertiſements from other artiſts, who intend publiſhing memorials on a ſmaller ſcale.

Mr. Orme has advertiſed an engraving from a picture to be painted by Mr. Craig; and Mr. Ackermann, we have been told, will almoſt immediately publiſh a highly-finiſhed graphic Record of the Admiral's victories, &c., ſurmounted with a naval trophy in honour of his memory.

The Honourable Mrs. Darner has preſented to the Corporation of the City of London a marble Buſt of Lord Nelſon, which is to be placed on an elegant marble pedeſtal, and depoſited in the Council-Chamber at Guildhall.

In about a month's time Meſſrs. Boydells' will publiſh a Portrait of Lord Nelſon, which is now engraving by Earlom, from a picture painted by Sir William Beechey, and preſented to the Corporation of the City of London by the late Alderman Boydell.

We ſaw this picture ſoon after it was finiſhed, and thought it one of the fineſt that Sir William Beechey ever painted.—

It

It is a most spirited and animated portrait, marked with *mind* and appropriate character, but not painted to be viewed upwards of twenty feet above the eye, and at that height, we were much mortified to see, it is exhibited in the Council-Chamber at Guildhall, where it is placed immediately over the seat of the Lord Mayor. But justice to the memory of our lamented Hero demands its removal to a situation nearer the eye; for here the whole portrait appears of one tone of colour, and the honourable scar in the Admiral's forehead, which was a remarkable mark, is entirely lost. The portrait of Lord Rodney, which is so painted that it would admit of being placed at a greater height, is about twelve feet from the eye. The situation of the two portraits might be changed, and Lord Nelson put in the place now appropriated to Lord Rodney, and *vice versa*.

Six Views in Derbyshire. Designed by T. Hofland. Engraved by J. Bluck.

No. I., II., III., and IV., different *Views in Dove Dale*; No. V., *Matlock-Bath*; No. VI., *Matlock*.

These six Views of this grand and most romantic county are printed in colours, with borders to each of them to imitate stained drawings, to which they have a very striking resemblance. We have seldom seen any thing more pleasing or picturesque in this line of the arts. The points of view are chosen with great taste; the colouring is exactly appropriate to the scenery, and in an uncommon degree clear; the water, especially that in the moon-light, perfectly pellucid; and the whole together in an eminent degree attractive and interesting.

The Masquerade. Wm. Hogarth pinxt. T. Cook sculpt.

This print is, as we have been told, engraved from a picture that has been long in the possession of R. Palmer, Esq., who is now abroad; and being seen by Mr. John Nicholls, and some other gentlemen, who conceived it to be painted by Hogarth, Mr. Cook obtained permission to engrave it, which he has done, in line, in a very good style, and the original remains at his house in the Haymarket.

In any thing from the pencil of this great artist the public will naturally feel an interest, and it is probable, that, when the print is circulated, it may be seen by those who will recollect some floating story of the day which may tend to throw a light on the particular circumstance to which it alludes. It represents a room lighted by a large chandelier, in which are a number of figures in masquerade-habits, among whom it is thought there are the following distinguished personages, to whom the characters bear a resemblance: foreign ambassadors, Princess Amelia, Prince of Wales, Princess Dowager of Wales, Lord Bute, William Duke of Cumberland, Miss Wheeler, his present Majesty when very young, &c.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Henry Edward Fox. Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar. T. Phillips pinxt. C. Turner sculpt.

We mentioned in our last Retrospect the singular circumstance of Mr. Nollekins having carved in stone fifteen busts of Mr. Charles Fox, for different distinguished personages. By this engraving from Mr. Phillips's portrait of his brother, the print may be much more extensively circulated; and it is highly worthy of the notice it is likely to obtain, for it is a very good mezzotinto, engraved from a well painted picture, and, as we are told, a striking likeness.

Prints from two very beautiful drawings by Westall are now in a state of forwardness, and will in a short time be published for Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-street, who are the proprietors of the drawings. The first, representing *Telemachus landing with Mentor*, will be engraved by Scriven; the companion print, representing *Telemachus and Mentor in the Grotto*, by Williamson.

Mr. Ackermann has published No. II. and III. of *The Rudiments of Cattle*, drawn and engraved in imitation of black chalk, by Hurst Villiers. These Numbers contain twelve plates, with the heads and full length figures of horses, cows, dogs, goats, sheep, &c. This work is admirably executed; and such a work has long been wanted by the students in drawing. He has also published No. II. of four chalk heads, in imitation of drawings, containing Ophelia, Indiana, Iris, and Niobe, and also a continuation of the beautiful vignettes engraved by Agar from Burney's drawings, and a number of whimsical caricatures on the recent occurrences of the present eventful period.

Kew-cottage, in Kew-gardens, has undergone several alterations, and received many improvements, under the direction of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, whose taste is as distinguished as her rank.

rank. For the Queen's Study she has painted a number of beautiful bouquets, &c., and arranged the pictures and prints in the other apartments, one of which is now entirely appropriated to early impressions from the best works of Hogarth.

SCULPTURE.

As a testimony of national gratitude to that gallant General the late T. Dundas, who died in the West-Indies during the last war, Parliament some time since voted a sum of money for a monument to commemorate his signal military achievements. The monument was accordingly executed by Mr. Bacon, erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and about the middle of last month opened and submitted to the inspection of the public.

It consists of a colossal statue of Britannia, placing a wreath of laurel on the bust of the General, which is erected on his tomb. Britannia is associated with a figure of Sensibility; to the right of which is the Genius of Britain presenting an olive-branch, allusive to the object of our exertions in war being the attainment of an honourable peace. By the side of the pedestal is a Lion, and military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an *alto-relievo* representation of Britannia in the act of protecting Liberty from Anarchy and Hypocrisy.

This monument is quite equal to any of those lately opened. The drapery is executed with a lightness and delicacy that is absolutely astonishing; and though it was the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds that the ancients acted more wisely than the moderns, in not attempting to give the airy lightness of silk to these rigid materials, we still think that it cannot be a defect for a statue to come as near as may be to a resemblance of that from which it is copied;—be it observed, we mean as to *form*; for to paint a statue like that of the redoubted dagger-knight Sir William Walworth, in Fishmongers' Hall, would be rather too *pretty* to be pleasing to any eye except that of a Hottentot.

To return to the monument,—The figure standing on an inclined plane gives an idea of a figure that does not stand firm; and the left leg has rather an awkward appearance. As the Lion is a principal object, it is a pity that it is not like nature, any deviation from which, in so noble an animal, is so far from improving, that it inevitably injures. The bust appears to be very highly and accurately finished. There is not yet any inscription on either this or the monument of Captain Faulkner, which has been finished some time. The inscription on Captain Burgess's monument has a poor and vulgar effect, from the letters being so violently black, like those on a common grave-stone in a country church-yard.

Relative to any circumstance that excites public attention at the beginning of the month, we have frequently five or six caricature-prints, such as they are, before the month is half concluded. The speed with which these precious specimens of copper satire are engraved, and the industry with which they are circulated, is not more remarkable than the dullness with which they are conceived, the clumsiness with which they are executed, and the marvellous alacrity with which they sink into oblivion. That such has been the fate of many reams of this graphic wit, is a serious truth: but of this fate the spirited productions of Mr. Gilray are in no danger. The subjects are usually well selected, seized with peculiar promptitude, almost invariably whimsically and well combined, and etched with a celerity that has been rarely attained by any other artist. He has lately published several, which have much point, relative to the local circumstances of the day. In the last which we have seen, of *General Mack's Surrender of Ulm to Bonaparte*, there is whim and wit.

At a general meeting of the Royal Academicians, the beginning of last month, B. West, Esq., President, communicated to them His Majesty's approbation of John Opie, Esq., as professor of painting, he having been elected at a general assembly held in August last. Mr. Richard Westmacot, jun., was afterwards declared an associate of the Royal Academy.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IT is neceſſary for us to apologize to our readers for the inadvertent admiſſion, among the Incidents of laſt month, of an extravagant article, copied from the newspapers, relative to a ſuppoſed London Amphitheatre of Sciences, to be erected on the ſite of Bethlehem Hoſpital. We believe that no ſuch ſcheme is in agitation, and that it originated only in the brain of ſome idle projector. With reſpect to the real *London Inſtitution*, we are authorized to inform the public, that a houſe for its temporary accommodation is hired for it in the Old Jewry, being the ſpacious manſion once occupied by Mr. Sharpe the ſurgeon, and by others. A valuable collection of books already procured is now putting up in it, and the library and reading-rooms are propoſed to be opened to the ſubſcribers on the firſt of January next.—The preſent fund of this Inſtitution is about 70,000l.

The ſplendid Engliſh edition of Giraldus Cambrenſis, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed the enſuing ſpring. This curious Itinerary of Archbiſhop Baldwin through Wales, in the year 1188, was undertaken by the deſire of Henry II., for the purpoſe of preaching up the cauſe of the cruſades. The details of the journey, and of the various incidents which occurred to the miſſion, were committed to writing by Giraldus, who accompanied the Archbiſhop. To this Itinerary he added a Deſcription of Wales, in two books, explaining the topography of the country, and the manners and cuſtoms of its inhabitants. The whole will ſhortly, for the firſt time, be ſubmitted to the public in the Engliſh language. It will be illuſtrated by numerous Annotations; by a Map, delineating the tour of the cruſaders; by thirty-one Views drawn from nature, by Sir Richard Hoare, engraved by the late celebrated Mr. Byrne; by Plans of the cathedral churches of Landaff and St. David's; by Portraits of Rhys Prince of South-Wales, and the author Giraldus; and by many other architectural and monumental antiquities, drawn by Carter, and engraved by Baſire.—A copious Life of the author will be given, and an Introduction to the Hiſtory of Wales prior to the date of the Itinerary, in which all the Roman roads and ſtations hitherto diſcovered will be particularly deſcribed.

At the ſame time with the above will be republiſhed a ſmall impreſſion of the Latin edition of the Itinerary and Deſcription of Wales, with the Annotations of Dr. Powel. To which will be added, the ſecond book *De Illaudabilibus Walliæ*, written by Giraldus, and omitted in every former edition of his works.

Mr. Thelwall, having delivered a patriotic effuſion on the late glorious Naval Victory to ſeveral crowded audiences at Liverpool, propoſes to publiſh the ſame under the title of "The Trident of Albion;" together with an Oration on the Influence of Elocution in kindling Martial Enthuſiaſm; with an Addreſs to the Shade of Nelſon.

A ſmall treatiſe is announced, under the title of "The Domeſtic Guide, in Caſes of Inſanity;" pointing out the cauſes, with the means of prevention, and the proper treatment, of that diſorder.

Socrates, a dramatic poem, written on the model of the ancient Greek tragedy, is in the preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed. This admirable ſubject for a drama is now, we believe, adopted for the firſt time.

The annual volume of Evening Amuſements is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in the courſe of this month. This new volume is conſtructed on a ſimilar plan to the preceding. It alſo gives the fixed appearances in the heavens in ſuch a manner that it may be conſulted without any material error for a century.

Mr. Hewson Clarke, of Gateſhead, is preparing to publiſh a volume, which will make its appearance in a month or two, to conſiſt of the Numbers of a Periodical Paper lately publiſhed at Newcaſtle.

Mr. Capper, of the Secretary of State's Office, has undertaken to compile, from official and other authentic documents, a New Topographical Dictionary of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſles in general, on an entire new plan; containing, beſides all the intereſting information given in every other work of the kind, the following additional matter:—1. Each place will be diſtinguiſhed as a tything, hamlet, townſhip, pariſh,

market-town, borough, or city; 2. The parish will be specified wherein each hamlet or township is situated; 3. The hundred, as well as county, will be named, wherein each place is situated; 4. The nearest post or other town to each place, and the distance therefrom, as well as the distance from London, will be given; 5. Rectories, vicarages, or curacies, will be distinguished, and the value in the king's books will be given; 6. All perpetual presentations will be noticed; 7. The number of houses and inhabitants in each place will be accurately stated.—The whole will be compiled and corrected by the most accurate and recent county histories, authentic reports, and surveys, and will contain upwards of one thousand places not mentioned, or the name only given, in other works of the same kind. It will at once answer every purpose of the local Histories for description, antiquities, curiosities, &c., and will combine every use of the various Books of Roads, Travelling Companions, Liber Regis, &c., &c., &c. The author having been engaged under Government in compiling the Returns made to Parliament both for the population and cultivation of every parish and township in England, Scotland, and Wales; and likewise in arranging the Clerical Returns, as well as the corrected Lists received from the different clerks of the peace, has been enabled to condense in this work information not to be acquired in any other way.

A new and corrected edition of Mr. BUCK's Theological Dictionary will appear early next year.

The authors of Flim Flams have entirely re-written their volumes, and a new edition will appear in a few days.

Mr. SHEE's admired poem intitled "Rhymes on Art" is printing in a more portable form.

Mr. CANNING, jun., Dr. RENNELL's Son, and a Son of the Marquis of WELLESLEY, the reputed authors of a collection of essays intitled "The Miniature," are said to have made considerable improvements in that work, and a new edition may be expected to appear in the course of the winter.

A new edition of BELL's Travels to China will be published in a few weeks.

A Clergyman in the diocese of York has abridged all the Sermons of Bishop Taylor, and adopted them to the present state of the pulpit, and to the use of families. In this new form they will make three volumes in octavo.

The sixth volume of Dr. SHAW's work on General Zoology will be published within a fortnight. It will be in two parts, like the preceding volumes, and unusually rich in plates.

Mr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in the press "A Treatise of Mechanics, Theoretical, Practical, and Descriptive," which will be comprized in two large volumes octavo, with plates, and which will be published about Christmas.

Mrs. BRYAN, author of a Treatise on Astronomy, is printing her Lectures on Natural Philosophy in an elegant quarto volume, illustrated with plates, which will be published by subscription in the spring.

A very interesting volume from the pen of the late ingenious Mr. STRUTT, author of "Sports of Great Britain," &c. is preparing for publication.

A new work, intitled "Observations on English Architecture," by the Rev. J. DALLAWAY, is now in the press. Its object is a general and comprehensive view of ancient military and ecclesiastical structures in this kingdom, and a comparison of modern buildings with those in a similar style on the Continent.

The first edition of Mr. REPTON's elegant and interesting work on Landscape Gardening having been nearly all engaged by the subscribers, a new edition will be ready for the public the latter end of this month.

A work particularly interesting to the numerous mechanists in the various branches of mill-work for the extensive manufactures of this country, on the best Form for the Teeth of Wheels for all kinds of machinery, is now printing, translated from the French of Camus, and illustrated by many plates.

Dr. PATERSON, of Londonderry, is preparing for publication "Disquisitions concerning Pestilential and Epidemic Diseases, with a View to obtain Valid Principles whereon to found a Civil Constitution of Medical Police for Ireland."

Dr. JACKSON will shortly publish the First Part of Practical Observations on the Febrile Diseases of Gibraltar, which prevailed so fatally at that place last autumn.

JOHN DISNEY, Esq. of the Inner-Temple, will publish this month a Treatise on the Laws of Gaming and Wagers, including a Digest of the Statutes, and of the adjudged Cases on those subjects.

Mr. EDWARD RUSHTON, of Liverpool, has a volume of Poems in the press, which will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

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The Rev. W. H. REYNELL, author of the Manual to the Psalms, has in the press a volume of Parochial Discourses, for the Instruction of the Common People, on the Advent of Christ.

The fixth volume (for the year 1804) of the Afiatic Annual Regifter, is in the press.

Mr. HUNT has nearly ready for publication the War of the Bridal Ring, an heroic comic poem, in five cantos.

The Rev. EDWARD NARES's Bampton Lectures, containing a View of the Evidences of Chriftianity, at the Clofe of what has been called the Age of Reafon, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Mr. FORSTER's Eflays, with conliderable alterations and additions, is in the prefs.

Dr. PINCKARD's Letters from the Weft Indies will be publifhed early in the enfuing year.

A Hiftory of Ireland, in two volumes 8vo., by the Rev. JAMES GORDON, author of the Hiftory of the Late Rebellion in Ireland, will fhortly be publifhed.

A Second Collection of Letters to a Young Clergyman, by the Rev. JOB ORTON, is nearly ready for publication.

A new popular work, intitled Converfations on Chemiftry, in two volumes 12mo., with plates by LOWRY, will be published in the courfe of the prefent month.

A Secret Hiftory of the Court of St. Cloud, in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman at Paris to a Nobleman in London, will appear immediately.

Mrs. OPIE's Simple Tales are in a ftate of forwardnefs.

Sir DAVID LINDSAY's Works, by GEORGE CHALMERS, Eiq., will fpeedily be publifhed.

Letters to a Young Lady, from the pen of Mrs. WEST, will be publifhed at Chriftmas.

Mr. GRAHAME, author of The Sabbath, a poem, has juft finifhed a new volume of Poems, which will fpeedily be publifhed.

A new edition of ALSTON's Hints on Landfcape Painting is in the prefs.

At New-York, five Numbers have appeared of an intereiting miicellany, intitled "The Mathematical Correfpondent," publifhed four times a year, at a quarter of a dollar each.

It cannot but be a fubject of deep regret to every lover of natural hiftory to learn that the Leverian Mufeum is at length about to be difpofed of. It will be fold by public auction in May 1806, unlefs it be previoufly purchafed by private contract. The collection contains upwards of thirty thoufand fpecimens, and was formed at an expence of more than 40,000l. It is ftrange, that, whilft every other European Government affords a liberal protection to the fcience of natural hiftory, our own befitrates to preferve fuch an invaluable collection.

N. D. STARCK, Eiq. of the royal navy, has invented an application compafs for taking bearings on a chart. This inftrument confifts of an inner and outer brafs concentric circle, the latter of which, when in ufe, is to be applied to a chart fo that its cardinal points may agree with thofe of the draft, and its central (metallic) point be directly over the fhip's place. The inner circle is to be fet to the variation; and the thread from the center being laid, will fhew either the bearings by compafs, or true bearings, according to the circle upon which they are read. The inftrument may be applied to delineating, plotting, and various other purpofes.

Mr. BARLOW, of Blackburn, Lancafhire, has communicated to the public a fpecific remedy for the *tinea capitis*, which, in a great variety of cafes during the laft ten years, he has never known to fail of making a perfect cure.—℞ Kali fulph. (recens preparat.) ℥iij. Sapo alb. Hifp in ℥iss. Aq. calcis ℥vijss. Spir. vinos. rect. ℥ij. Fiat lotio pro tinea capitis. The head muft be bathed with this lotion night and morning, fuffering the parts to dry without interruption.

Dr. CUMMING, of His Majefty's fhip Pegafus, has pointed out an eafy and expeditious method of making leeches bite, as it frequently happens, that, out of a dozen leeches, not half of them will take effect. The operator is to tie up the end of one of his fingers with a piece of thread or tape, and prick it with a needle, and the blood thus drawn is to be applied to the part which it is intended the leeches fhould bite. Care muft be taken that the part is previoufly waflied with foap and water, and rewafhed with milk.

A certain prevention for the cramp in the legs is, when the fit is coming on, to ftretch out the heel, and to draw up the toes towards the inftep as far as poffible.—The writer of this article was much troubled with the cramp in his legs at night, and for three years and upwards he has in himfelf and in fevcral friends never known the remedy to fail. Care muft be taken to act the inftant the fit is coming on.

A very ftriking cafe of a cure of a child 7 months old, fcalded by having a kettleful of boiling water overturned on him,

by

by the application of the *Spt. Terebinth* externally, and of opium internally. The pain ceased in half an hour, and in three weeks a perfect cure was effected. To prove the good effect of the stimulant plan, this child took in four days sixty drops of tinct. opii, the same quantity of liquor volat. corn. cervi, and almost a bottle of sherry in whey. The case is communicated by Dr. KENTISH, from Dr. FELIX, surgeon of His Majesty's ship San Josef.

The KING of SWEDEN has established a new military corps under the title of the Royal Geometrical Corps. Their business is to make all military surveys, and prepare charts and descriptions of them; and to collect, arrange, and preserve, all documents relative to the military affairs of Sweden.

M. DANKELMANN, a pupil of the Mineralogical Academy at Freyberg, whose zeal for mineralogy induced him to accept an engagement in the service of the East India Company, has returned to Weimar. He set sail in August 1802 from the Texel, in the squadron commanded by Admiral Dekker, from which his ship was separated in a storm and driven on the coast of Norway. With incredible difficulty he reached Teneriffe, whence he set out for Batavia, and after a residence of four months at that place he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. The object of his expedition was to make a mineralogical tour of the interior of the Dutch colonies, and particularly to examine the copper ores which they contain. The first thing on which he purposes to employ himself will be in drawing up a narrative of his voyage.

The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts and Mechanical Arts of Berlin has received into the number of its members M. WEGENER, who has discovered a new process for printing geographical maps with moveable types at much less expence than by the ordinary method.

A most valuable collection of Eastern MSS., the property of Major OUSELEY, brother of Sir William Ouseley, was brought to England by the last Bengal fleet. The number of Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit books, amounts to nearly fifteen thousand volumes. Besides these there are vast collections of natural history and mineralogy, and a great many botanical paintings executed in the most accurate manner. The quantity of additional curiosities and monuments is very great. There are many portfolios of immense size, containing mythological paintings of great antiquity, splendidly illuminated, and collected from all parts of Hindostan, from Thibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, Ava, &c. To these are added several idols of stone, metal, wood, and other materials. There is also a cabinet of the most rare medals, gems, and other antiques. The treasure is still farther enriched with a complete series of the coins struck by Mahometan princes since the reign of Timour, and with specimens of armour, horse furniture, swords, spears, bows and arrows, and all the weapons used in Persia, India, and other countries of the East. The Major has also executed, on the spot, in various parts of India, original drawings. He has also brought home musical instruments, and several hundred tunes set to music by himself, from the voice of Persian, Cashmerian, and Indian singers. The situation of Major Ouseley, as Aid-de-Camp to the Nabob of Oude, gave him great advantages for procuring such commodities; and his acquisitions, added to those of his brother, Sir W. Ouseley, who already possesses eight hundred Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., will form a more splendid collection than any that is yet possessed in Europe.

The sum already collected in Germany for the erection of Luther's Monument, to which we referred in a former Number, amounts to 15,510 rixdollars. Engravings of the different designs which have been presented to the Society for this tribute of national gratitude to the great emancipator of Christendom from spiritual bondage, will be published, and circulated at a low price. The celebrity of this great reformer stands little in need of such a monument, but when it is erected as a tribute to his memory, it ought, by its magnificence, to bear some analogy to the greatness of the benefits he conferred.

M. VAN MONS states, that if lead-ashes be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid, assisted by a gentle heat, and the solution be filtered, and then precipitated by chalk brought to an impalpable powder by levigation, the precipitate, when washed and dried, will be the purest and most beautiful ceruse possible.

The following is the method adopted in Paris of making balsamic and antiputrid vinegar:—Take the best white-wine vinegar, a handful of lavender, leaves and flowers, the same quantity of sage, leaves and flowers, hyssop, thyme, balm, savory; a good handful of salt, and two heads of garlic; infuse these in the vinegar a fortnight or three weeks; the

the longer the better; and then it is found to be an excellent remedy for wounds, for ſpaſms and ſuffocation. By rubbing the hands and temples with it, a perſon may go into foul air with great ſafety.

From various experiments made in Germany, it appears that the bark of that ſpecies of the ſervice tree called by Linnæus *ſorbus aucuparia*, is well adapted to the tanning of leather, and that ſix pounds of this bark, collected in autumn, furniſhes as much tanning-matter as ſeven pounds of oak-bark; and ardent ſpirit may be likewiſe collected from the ripe berries of this tree. Twelve pounds of berries yield two quarts of ſpirit; the pulp, after diſtillation, affords excellent nouriſhment for cattle.

As frequently toad-ſtools and other ſpecies of the fungus kind are eaten for muſhrooms, a method of preventing the pernicious effects has been practiſed in France, which is ſtated to be an infallible remedy: — "Excite vomiting, employ laxatives and clyſters, and after the firſt evacuations adminiſter a dram of ſulphuric ether in a glaſs of water of marſh-mallows. If the ſymptoms are very alarming, it may be neceſſary to give a clyſter made with a ſtrong decoction of tobacco."

M. Hermbstadt, of Berlin, gives the following as a cheap method of obtaining the ſugar of the beet-root:—Let the beet-roots be pounded in a mortar, and then ſubjected to the preſs; the juice is next to be clarified with lime, like that of the ſugar-cane, and then by evaporation bring it to the conſiſtence of ſyrup. From 100 lbs of raw ſugar thus obtained, 80 lbs. may be had, by the firſt refining, of well-cryſtallized ſugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteneſs to that of the Weſt-Indies. Two days are ſufficient to complete the operation.

Mr. Mackqnochie, of Balypoor, near Calicut, propoſes publiſhing a large work on the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture; alſo Political and Commercial Strictures on the Comparative State of Naval Architecture in Great Britain and India; with a Plan for Improving the Timber-Trade of India, ſo as to obviate the increaſing Scarcity in England, and render her Independent of the Northern Nations of Europe for the Means of Supporting her Navy."

In New-York accurate editions of ſeveral of the beſt claſſics have lately appeared; among theſe are Cæſar's Commentaries, Virgil's Works, the Orations of Cicero. Theſe have been edited by Mr. Malcomb Campbell. In Philadelphia, alſo, an edition of Virgil, Cæſar, and Salluſt, have been lately publiſhed; and, for the uſe of the lower forms in the ſchools of the New Continent, editions of Corderius, Æſop's Fables, Eraſmus, and Selecta e Profanis, are announced as nearly ready.

The Medical Society of South Carolina has opened a ſubſcription for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a botanical garden in Charleſton, the object of which is to cultivate plants uſeful in medicine, in order to enable the ſtudent to become acquainted with the growth and appearance of the medicine that he preſcribes. Should the ſubſcription be more than is neceſſary for the maintenance of the garden, it is propoſed to commence a library containing the beſt Treatiſes on botany, natural hiſtory, and agriculture.

A mechanic of Augſburg, named Heinke, has propoſed to make known, in conſideration of a certain ſum of money, inventions tending to an object of no leſs importance than to render abortive all military operations, if his machine be employed. He offers to furniſh three machines to be examined by a committee; theſe are; 1. A ſelf-moving mechaniſm, eſſentially neceſſary to the modern military ſyſtem; 2. A machine offenſive and defenſive, ſuſceptible of many modifications; and 3. A military inſtrument to be uſed by water. He ſtates, that by theſe Germany would, in a period incredibly ſhort, be placed in ſuch a formidable ſtate of defence, that the united attacks of all Europe would not be able to make any impreſſion upon her.

Constantinople. — The Grand Seignior, according to ſeveral foreign journals, has ſent to Prince Morusi the following Order, which furniſhes a very remarkable proof of the improvement of police, and of the attention to the ſciences, the Turkiſh Empire:—"Prince Demetrius Morusi: Hail to thy genius! I make known to thee, by this imperial decree, that it has long been my moſt high will to put an end to the impudent mendicity by which a ſet of vagabonds are ſo troubleſome to the inhabitants of my capital. I have therefore judged it expedient to place in the hoſpitals ſuch as by chronic diſeaſes are obliged to beg their bread; but to ſend back into their native country ſuch as are ſound, and in good health, and are able to earn a ſubſiſtence by the labour of their hands. I have accordingly ordered the patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians to put this my high will and command in execution. I have

have likewise, at the request of the said patriarchs, ordered the hospitals in Galata, Pera, in the Seven Towers, and on the outside of Narlikapi, to be restored and repaired. But before all it is necessary to obtain able physicians, who are properly qualified to teach and practise in these hospitals medicine and anatomy; as the physicians who come to my capital from Christendom, however perfectly they may have studied medicine at Halle, Padua, Montpelier, &c., very often commit great mistakes and errors, owing to the difference of temperaments and climate. This truth is proved by experience; and the wisest authors and ablest physicians admit it, being all convinced, that, to excel in this art, one should study and gather the necessary experience in the place where it is to be practised. It is therefore evident that our Sublime Porte should seriously endeavour to institute similar universities: It would thereby facilitate the progress or improvement of medicine, and increase the number of learned men in our dominions, whence the Musulmans, as well as foreign nations, might derive great advantage.—Equally necessary is it to maintain a correspondence with the hospital-physicians in Christendom, and to investigate and compare the mutual experience, and thereby extend the study of medicine. In consideration, now, that thou, Prince Morusi, possessest all the necessary qualities, and wilt spare neither pains nor labour if I commit to thee the instituting and directing of such universities to form well-instructed men, I therefore nominate thee director of all these new institutions, and order, that thou communicate to me, what you think useful, and necessary, as well with respect to the schools of mathematics which thou hast already instituted at Constantinople, and whose progress has surpassed all expectation, as likewise for the good of the hospitals and schools which I have resolved to found. I order, likewise, that all those of thy nation whom thou shalt nominate to watch over good order in the said establishments, shall obey, without contradiction, thy commands and decisions."

Professor JUNGIUS, of Berlin, undertook, on the 16th of September, an aërial voyage. His balloon was constructed in the shape of a spheroid, of 10,724 Paris cubic feet, and weighing, when loaded, 390 Paris lbs.; viz., the balloon = 78 lbs.; the net = 39 lbs.; the gondola = 40 lbs.; the rest = 15 lbs.; the anchor, with the ropes, &c., = 20 lbs.; ballast = 62 lbs.; instruments, a cloak, &c., = 30 lbs.; the aëronaut = 106 lbs.—Immediately after twelve o'clock he rose up into the air to a height which had not been reached before. He was longest visible from the Royal Observatory, where the celebrated astronomers and mathematicians Bode, Tralles, and Fischer, were making observations with the instruments there. The aëronaut felt in the higher regions a piercing cold; and discovered, after hearing a noise, a rent in the balloon about two feet long. He found the height of the barometer betwixt 12 and 13 inches, and the thermometer indicated 5°. He fell asleep, without remembering to have been affected with any previous drowsiness; and he believes he slept about half an hour. On waking he perceived that the balloon was descending, and, with the assistance of a huntsman and a peasant, he safely reached the ground about half past one o'clock; so that the journey did not last quite an hour and a half. He calculates that the highest elevation to which his balloon ascended was 20,242 Paris feet above the horizon of Berlin. As Berlin lies 123 Paris feet above the level of the sea, Mr. J., the first German aëronaut, reached a perpendicular height of 20,365 Paris feet, having risen 1045 Paris feet above Chimborasso, whose height, according to Condamine, is 19,320 Paris feet above the level of the sea.

PORTUGUESE LITERATURE.—Of the books published in Portugal during the present and last year, the following are most worthy of notice. — Grammatical works: "Compendio de Grammatica Portugueza, Lisbon, 1804, 8vo." "Diccionario e Instrucçoes necessarias para ler traducir o Frances," which is distinguished by many useful improvements. All the French words which so nearly resemble the corresponding ones in the Portuguese that only a few letters require to be changed, have been arranged in a table, which likewise renders the declinations and conjugations superfluous; and the annexed Grammar contains every thing that is necessary for learning to read and translate a French book. — Classical Literature was enriched by a new edition of "Eutropius," ex. rec H. VERHEYK. — In the Theological Department only a few Catechisms and books of devotion and edification present themselves to our notice; such as "Compendio Christão," 8vo; "Historia de Creação do Mundo, par DIAS DE SOUSA," 8vo., &c.—On Juristical

riſtical Sciences the following new works made their appearance: "Meditaçoes civis ſobre á intelligentia da lei do Papél Sellado de 27 Abril de 1802;" "Principios do Direito mercantil e Leis de Marinha, par J. DA SILVA, T. vi.;" and "Manual Criminal alfabetico." — The imminent danger of the ſpreading of the yellow-fever, which had cauſed ſuch ravages in ſome of the neighbouring provinces of Spain, naturally gave riſe to ſeveral new works on this dreadful contagion. V. ARDITI gave a "Memoria ſobre a febre amarella que tem reinado en Heſpanna e em Italia;" PARIS a "Memoria ſobre a Peſte;" and an anonymous author "Reflexoens ſobre as febres contagioſas por Mar e ſobre as quarentanas." The tranſlation of Dr. Jenners work, "Indagaçao ſobre as Cauſas e Effeitos dos Beaigas de Vacca," bears witneſs to the zeal for the propagation of the vaccine-inoculation, which has been introduced by the Spaniſh and Portugueſe Governments into their reſpective colonies. Dr. PAIVA, who had before tranſlated ſeveral of Plenk's works, publiſhed extracts from the ſame writer, "Inſtitutiçoes de Cirurgia theorica e pratica extrahidos da Obras de Plenk, e accreſcentadas," 3 vols. 8vo.— Rural Economy was taught in ſeveral works: MORALES publiſhed a "Compendio d'Agricultura," in 5 vols. 4to; of an older work, "Theſauro de Lavradores e nova Alveitaria de Gado Vacum," a new edition appeared; and likewiſe a Tranſlation, by SCABRA, of "Hiſtoria e Cura das Moleſtias internas do Boi, por Taggia." L. A. DE LEIROS gave a Treatiſe on the Cultivation of Flax, and the Linen Manufacture. "Tratado da cultura, fabrica e commercio dos Linhos.—For the ſtudent of the Military Sciences was provided, "Memorias para hum official de Artilharia em Campanha, per M. PEREIRA DO AMARAL," 8vo., with plates; and an "Analyſe dos privilegios concedidos a os Militares, que ſe applicao as ſciencias mathematicas," 8vo.—On Political Economy we only have to notice "Memorias Politicas ſobre as Serdadeiras Baſes de Grandeza dos Naçoes, par J. J. R. DE BRITO," 2 vo's. 8vo.; and on Geography, "O Viagante univerſal," probably taken from the Spaniſh work of Eſtella.—Nor was Hiſtory neglected. In the "Hiſtoria da Acclamaçio d'el Rey D. Joao IV.," we have a good account of the events which raiſed the reigning dynaſty to the throne. The "Breve Catalogo des Chroniſtas e Eſcriptores Portuguezas na Epocha da 1500," will prove an uſeful guide to collectors and inveſtigators. Tranſlations likewiſe appeared of ſeveral French hiſtorical works relative to the Revolution; and CHANDON'S well-known "Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique" was reprinted at Liſbon in 13 volumes. The Tranſlation of Antenor's voyages, "Viagens de Antenor," rather belongs to the department of Belles-Lettres than Hiſtory. — The following are original productions: "Viagem a Delfos, poema;" "Deſcripçao poetico do premiero Combcio do Brazil," 8vo.; "Sandades de Belmiro, poema;" GAMBOA publiſhed a Collection of Poems, "Obras Poeticas," in 8 vols. — To the ſtock of Novels, which is not yet very abundant in Portugal, the following were added: "O Novo Guliver," 2 vols; "Hiſtoria galante do Joven Siciliano," 2 vols.; "Victorina de Vaiſſi," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "Memorias do Cavalleiro de Kilpar, por FIELDING." We find no dramatic productions announced; but, on the other hand, a "Hiſtoria Critica do Theatro, per L. A. ARANJO, 8vo."—We ſhall now conclude this Sketch of Portugueze Literature with the Miſcellanies; ſuch as, "Tardes divertidos y Converſaçoes curioſas ſobre as Hiſtorias ſacra, politica, natural e fabuloſa," 3 vols. 8vo.; and "Bib. Univerſal," ten Numbers of which have already appeared. PEREIRA has contributed to the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge by a tranſlation of Count Rumford's Eſſays, "Enſayos politicos, œconomicos e philoſoficos de Rumford;" only the firſt part, however, has yet been announced.

M. TIELKER, an artiſt of Berlin, who is to accompany the Ruſſian Embaſſy to China, to exhibit to the Sovereign of that empire the Panorama of Peterſburg, propoſes, as far as the ordinary diſtruſt of the Chineſe ſhall permit, to take views of the principal cities in that country, ſo little known to Europeans, and particularly of Pekin, with a view to paint panoramas of them, for the purpoſe of exhibition on his return in the European capitals, where it is expected they will not fail to excite very great curioſity.

A complete Deſcription of the Anatomical Cabinet of M. WALTER, purchaſed about a year ago by the KING of PRUSSIA, has appeared at Berlin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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A COMPENDIUM of Modern Husbandry; written principally during a Survey of the County of Surrey, made at the Desire of the Board of Agriculture: illustrative also of the best Practices in Kent, Sussex, &c. By James Malcolm. With plates, &c. a map of Surrey, coloured so as to point out the variations of soil in the different districts. 8vo. 3 vols. 1l. 16s.

ANTIQUITIES.

A History of the College of Arms, and the Lives of all the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, from Richard III. the Founder, to the present Time. By the Rev. Mark Noble, F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. royal, 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions. By J. Aikin, M. D., Rev. Thomas Morgan, and Mr. Johnson. 4to. vol. V. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Achievements of Lord Nelson. By a Captain in the Navy. 2s. 6d.

The Life of Erasmus, with an Account of his Writings. Reduced from the larger Work of Jortin. By A. Laycey, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Biographia Scotica, or a Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By T. Stark. With portraits. 5s.

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch. By the Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch. With portraits. 12mo. 3 vols. 18s.

CHEMISTRY.

Essays, chiefly on chemical Subjects. By the late William Irvine, M. D. F. R. S. &c. and his Son, William Irvine, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

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A Prior Claim, a Comedy, in five Acts. By H. I. Pye, Esq. and S. T. Arnold, Esq. 2s. 6d.

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Observations on the Utility and Administration of purgative Medicines. By James Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

A Dissertation on Ischias, or the Disease of the Hip-Joint, commonly called a Hip-Case; and on the Use of the Bath Waters as a Remedy in this Complaint. By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. 2s. 6d.

The Cure of the Gout proposed on rational Principles. By James Parkinson. 5s. 6d.

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REVIEW

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> "Thousands would, in rustic lay,
> "With rapture hail the happy day."

"My Mother," a favourite Song. Composed by Thomas Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s. 6d.

This melody, to which the author has added an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte

forte, is highly commendable for its characteristic simplicity and justness of expression. The words, consisting of five verses, are natural and affecting, and the burthen, "My Mother," is given with a pathos which does much credit to Mr. Thompson's power of infusing sentiment into sound, and giving to Poetry that aid for which she looks to her harmonious sister, as her true and legitimate resource.

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"*Dearly I love her*," *a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by W. P. R. Cope.* 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little Ballad is simple and engaging, and the bass is, in general, chosen with appropriety highly creditable to Mr. Cope's judgment and science; yet we must be allowed to observe that in the last bar but one of the first and concluding symphonies, we discover the inadvertence of two consecutive octaves in the same direction.

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In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary. From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

Diarrhœa	15	Rheumatismus	8
Dysenteria	2	Podagra	1
Dyspepsia	10	Apoplexia	5
Hepatitis	5	Hysteria	2
Hydrops	7	Ephemera	7
Dyspnœa	3	Scarlatina	5
Amenorrhœa	12		
Chlorosis	9		
Menorrhagia	4		
Epilepsia	1		
Asthenia	14		
Morbi cutanei	7		
Morbi infantiles	13		
Catarrhus	18		
Phthisis pulmonalis	9		

Coughs, and derangements of the intestinal canal, are the never-failing epidemics of this particular season of the year.

In the history, and within the precincts of the reporter's observation, they have never occurred so frequently; and what is worthy of remark, they have for the most part

part been accompanied by a pyrexial ſtate, which, although not either in its eſſence or cauſe exactly the ſame as Typhus, has approximated to the typhoid countenance and character, and, of courſe, appeared to indicate a method of treatment conſiderably analogous to that which is required in the management of the latter diſeaſe.

Oppreſſion of bodily ſtrength and of mental power have, for ſome weeks paſt, ſhewn themſelves the prominent and nearly univerſal features of morbid affection.

The air, more eſpecially in London and in November, has an apparent and important influence upon the faculties and feelings of our frame. The muſcles are relaxed, the nerves, to make uſe of an intelligible phraſe, although it is founded upon a falſe phyſiology, are *unſtrung*, and the ſpirits in a greater or leſs degree depreſſed, according to the varied proportion of individual ſuſceptibility to be acted upon by phyſical and exterior cauſes. Our bodies are conſtantly immerſed in a bath of "volatile corruption," the obnoxious influence of which muſt eſpecially be experienced by valetudinarian, or other perſons, who, after feaſting during the ſummer and autumnal months upon the enlivening luxury of marine or rural oxygen, have recently returned to inhale, and be enveloped by, the unwholeſome and oppreſſive miaſmata of the metropolis.

Scarlet fever has been of frequent occurrence; a diſeaſe once extremely formidable, but which has become much leſs ſo, in conſequence of modern amelioration in the theory and practice of medicine.

The cold, or rather tepid ablution, which latter, whilſt perhaps attended with nearly all the advantages, is not accompanied with ſome of the riſks and inconveniences that are apt to enſue from the former, ought to be diurnally employed from the firſt day of the diſeaſe, until the laſt of its continuance. When ſuch treatment has been accurately adhered to, little fear may, in general, be entertained with regard to a favourable and ſatisfactory reſult. It may be right, however, to notice, that in this diſorder a deficiency of general, is not unfrequently connected at the ſame time with an exceſs of local excitement, which is calculated to occaſion ſome vacillation of judgment, and ſome uncertainty in the practice of the phyſician.*

During the long-continued ſeries of his reports, the author has not mentioned, except in his liſt, the claſs of dropſical affections, although no complaints have fallen more frequently under his obſervation, are accompanied with more diſtreſſing ſymptoms, or are more generally fatal in their ultimate iſſue. The little impreſſion that medicine is capable of producing upon ſuch caſes, has perhaps been one reaſon why they have not been particularly noticed. For the moſt part they are, both in the inferior and higher claſſes of ſociety, the melancholy reſult of protracted intemperance. The patient of either rank will in general be found, in ſpite of his indiſcretion, to enjoy a freedom from poſitive indiſpoſition, and an ordinary and comfortable degree of vigour, until a little after he has paſſed forty years of age. At that period he is, for the firſt time, attacked with general dropſy, a dropſy of the abdomen, or a dropſy of the cheſt.

The debauchee is not aware that, although the ruin of his frame appears obvious and abrupt, the cauſes which ultimately effected it have been long and ſilent in their operation. There is no imprudence with regard to health that does not *tell*; and thoſe are found in the event to ſuffer moſt eſſentially, that do not appear to ſuffer immediately from every individual act of indiſcretion. It is ſuch free livers of robuſt and ſturdy ſtamina, that are moſt liable to the diſtreſſing, and almoſt invariably fatal, diſeaſe, which is ſo faithfully as well as feelingly delineated by an author of the preſent day. "It is often found impracticable even to relieve the dropſy of intemperance. The dropſical can have no reaſonable expectation of being able to enjoy the pleaſures of exiſtence in full meaſure. In that dreadful complaint, dropſy of the cheſt or lungs, the foxglove in particular, and ſometimes other medicines, will often procure a reſpite; and the patient will ſeem to himſelf quite renovated. But the gleam is generally ſhort. The tide flows back. The diſtreſs recommences. The ſame means, indeed, commonly procure another interval; but it is leſs perfect and ſhorter. At laſt it comes to be as on board a ſhip in ſpringing a leak that cannot be ſtopped. No ſooner do the pumps ceaſe to work than the water riſes in the hold. If medicine diſcharges the water one day, it is

* "Any body may be a judge," ſaid a young man to one holding that office, "who can diſtinguiſh between black and white." "You forget, my friend," replied the judge, "that in law there are *grey* caſes." There are many grey caſes in medicine!

Monro's Medical Sketches.

The

collected in as great quantity in the next. The abſorbents now ſoon begin to be inſenſible to the ſpur. Then the horrors of ſlow ſuffocation commence, and a ſucceſſion of ſpectacles are preſented, at ſight of which the reflecting by-ſtanders may well regret being endowed with animation, and may envy the very ſtones under their feet for their inſenſibility."* J. REID.

Grenville Street, Brunſwick Square.

* Beddoes's Hygëia, Eſſay 8th.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

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Peake Steven, Ramſgate, carpenter. (Taylor, Southampton buildings

Patrick Thomas, King ſtreet, opician. (Edmunds and ſon, Exchequer office

Perrin Thomas, Chicheſter, innkeeper. (Few, New North ſtreet

Prior Joſeph, Marſh-Ditton, Surrey, brewer. (Clarkſon, Eſſex-ſtreet

Rudhall, Henry, Briſtol, ſilk mercer. (James, Gray's inn

Silvebland John Spicer ſtreet, Spital fields, colour manufacturer. (Williams and Sherwood, Auſtin Friars

Stevens John, Lambeth, mariner. (Ware, Blackmore ſtreet

Senate Edward, Leiceſter place, dealer in medicines. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Sykes John, Almondbury, clothier. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury

Sanderſon Abraham, Ratcliff croſs, coal merchant. (Martin, Vintners' hall

Silverſides Thomas, Wetherby, linen draper. (Edmunds and ſon, Lincoln's inn

Stokes James, Worceſter, hop merchant. (Platt, Bride court

Strong John, Wapping wall, dealer. (Holmes, Mark lane

Simms William, Birmingham, toy maker. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Stocker Andrew, Token houſe yard, factor and warehouſe man. (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn

Sawyer Richard, Broadſtairs, butcher. (Taylor, Southampton buildings.

Tuſt Thomas, Bermondſey green, dealer in flour. (Scott, St. Mildred's court

Thomas John, St. James's place, tailor. (Newcomb, Vine ſtreet

Thomas Joſeph, Broad ſtreet buildings. (Sherwood and Parrott, Canterbury Square

Teeſdale James, Reading, linen draper. (Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's inn

Twigg Charles, Lawrence Poultney, merchant. (Williams, Caſtle ſtreet

Tigar John, Beverley, ironmonger. (Lambert, Hatton garden

Trudgeat John, John's Mews, Little James ſtreet, Bedford row, Rabie keeper. (Thinnick, Falgrave place, Temple

Vearey Bryan, Kendal, ſcrivner. (Jackſon, Temple

Vander Hoeven, Dirk Jean, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Elliſon and Daxton, Lombard ſtreet

Waters Benjamin, Wormwood ſtreet, broker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

White Matthew, Finsbury ſquare, merchant. (Atcheſon and Morgan, Auſtin Friars

Warne William, Hackney road, watchmaker. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple

Whittenbury Ebenezer, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Ward

Ward Henry, Curtain road, apothecary. (Taylor, Old Street road
Wilson Robert, Helmsley, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane
Wallis John, Paternoster row, bookseller. (Mitten and Pownoll, Knight Rider street

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Askin Christopher, Kendall, merchant, December 6
Allen William, King's road, coachmaker, December 10
Butler William, Weldon, linen draper, November 16
Bebbington John, City road, umbrella maker, November 30, final
Blany Thomas, Bouverie street, mariner, November 30
Brown Robert, Adam's court, merchant, December 10, final
Burr George, Maidstone, money scrivener, January 4, final
Bell James, Coningsby, miller, December 2
Baker John, Holborn, linen draper, December 5
Blacklock William, Rathbone place, dealers in glass and earthen ware, December 10, final
Cream Edward, Margaret street, carpenter, November 23, final
Cohen Laurence, Jewry street, merchant, November 16
Crank Charles William, Kennington, brewer and merchant, December 14
Clark Pollicot, Coventry street, hosier, November 30
Croft Lawrence, St. James street, coffee house keeper, December 14
Coote Thomas, Norwich, ironmonger, December 5, final
Clarkson Thomas, Kingsbury, dealer in coals, December 4
Chatterton Thomas, and Edward Wells, Brenchley, hat manufacturers, December 10
Cornu William, Bristol, dealer in clay, December 16, final
Clayton Thomas, Kingston upon Hull, bookseller and printer, November 19
Driver Thomas, Burnley, grocer, November 15
Dickenson Edward, Berner's street, druggist, November 26
Dewdney Benjamin, Reigate, horse dealer, November 30
Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Barker, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers, November 30
De Beaume, Great Winchester street, insurance broker, December 10
Elliott George, and George Pickard, Wood street, velvet ribbon manufacturers, December 21
Eyre Benjamin, Hodgkin Atkinson, and William Walton, Token house yard, merchants, November 19
Eade John, Pride's street, upholsterer, December 14
Ellis David, Long Acre, dealer in canvas and cloth, December 17
Evans William Morley, Mark lane, broker, November 30
Evill William, Bath, upholder, December 3
Edward John, and George Manvell, Cale-Cook, potters, December 7
Evans Hugh, Stanmore, shopkeeper, December 2
Fox Jonathan, and Fox William, Finsbury, merchants, January 25
Fenwick James, Penzance, linen draper, November 19, final
Fermyhough John, Uttoxeter, innkeeper, November 29
Fuller Daniel, Woodbridge, merchant, November 15
Flinders William, Bolton, ironmonger, November 25
Freeman William, Stamford Baron, grocer, December 11, final
Guthrie Robert, and Colin Cook, Liverpool, merchants, December 10
Gray James, Monk-Wearmouth, ship owner, December 5
Goody Thomas, Sheffield, grocer, December 3
Healey John, Bishopsgate street, tobacconist, November 30
Hall John, Wapping, tailor, November 30
Hopgray John, Leather lane, victualler, November 30
Hatfield John, Mossingham, beast jobber, November 29, final
Hobbs Thomas, Barking, dealer and chapman, December 21
Humfrys William, the elder, and William Humfrys, the younger, Old Fish street hill, grocers, December 7
Huggins Richard, Bristol, December 10
Jenkins John, Warner street, linen draper, December 3
Jamieson Archibald, and Thomas Claffon, Burr street, merchants, November 30
Jones Thomas, Old Pallage house, vintner, November 30
Jones Richard Hodgton, Stourbridge, clothier, December 17
Kilfe William Daniel, Birmingham, money scrivener, November 15
Kirkpatrick John, Liverpool, merchant, December 9
Lindley John, Sheffield cutler, December 11
Leeming Thomas, Preston, John Myres, Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, Preston Aforefaid, worsted manufacturers, December 16
Marshall Thomas, Kingston upon Hull, grocer, November 19, final
Mac Cluer David, Woodbridge, brandy merchant, November 15
Maydwell, Wheeler street, dryer and dryfalter, November 16
Macfarlane John, Mark lane, merchant, November 30
Mogeridge William, Uxbridge, ironmonger, December 3
Maffey Charles, New street, wharfinger, January 11
Monteith James, and James Sequeira, Gracechurch street, chemist, December 19, final
Millar Jeremiah, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, January 4
Newton James, Oldham, innkeeper, coachmaker, December 11
Needham Thomas, Ashby de la Zouch, hosier, November 25
Nigg Daniel, Chipping Sodbury, liquor merchant, November 26
Pinny Davison, Wapping, ship chandler, December 5, final
Pollington Charles, Havant, shopkeeper, November 30, final
Pierrepoint John, Bunhill row, carpenter, November 29, final
Pyall Joseph, Sittingbourne, shopkeeper, November 29
Portal Joseph, Bishopsgate street, linen draper, November 29
Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, December 10
Randell William, Tooley street, ship chandler, December 17, final
Ruffin Thomas, Steyning, linen draper, November 16
Richardson Thomas, and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants, November 18
Rideing John, and William Lever, Liverpool, merchants, November 19, final
Ratray John, Paternoster row, woollen draper, December 14
Rowley Thomas, and John Rowley, Salford, cotton spinners, December 9
Roe Charles, Peter street, tin plate worker, December 10
Smith John, Woolwich, hawker and pedlar, November 16
Syme James, London, merchant, November 30, final
Sping Medford, Leeds, money scrivener, November 28, final
Stopes Aylmor, Butwell Priory, dealer and chapman, December 7, final
Speed George, Newington, stable keeper, December 3
Shenstone John Michael Portfea, faleiman, December 5
Smith John, Woolwich, hawker and pedlar, January 18
Shaw George, Whitcliff Factory, linen draper, December 9
Scougall George, Blackheath, merchant, November 19
Seddon George, Aldersgate street, cabinet maker, December 7
Smith John, Poland-street, Westminster, merchant, December 5
Sherman Thomas, Caftle street, Finsbury square, plumber, glazier, and painter, November 19
Speed Thomas, Cannon street, druggift, December 7
Timmins John Burton, Portfea grocer, November 16
Targe Mary, bath, grocer, November 14, final
Thomfon William, Manchester, dealer and chapman, December 4
Tunnicliff John, and Mofes Tunnicliff, Macclesfield, button and twift manufacturers, December 3, final
Thornton John, Leeds, innholder, December 9
Usher John William, Bowling green lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, January 21
Upton James, Red Lion ftreet, Clerkenwell, pocket book maker, January 21
Vaughan William, Pallmall, taylor, and Gerard Alexander, Gloucester ftreet, merchant, November 30
Woodrofe Edmund, Woollaftone, iron manufacturer, December 21
Wood Jeffe, Bonham ftreet, fhopkeeper, November 18
Wollaftou John, and Francis Upjohn, Holborn bridge, diftillers. December 4
Wells John, Cartwright ftreet, victualler, November 16
Wright John, Golport, grocer, November 18, final
Wheatley John, Mark lane, corn factor, November 16
Weftborp Nathaniel, Harwich, baker, November 15
Witty Francis Adam, Great Earl ftreet, ironmonger, November 29
Warren John, Sandys ftreet, weaver, November 30
Waite Robert, Cumbridge, fcrivener, November 30
Wilkinfon George, Fenchurch ftreet, man's mercer, December 14, final
Ward Thomas, Newcaftle upon Tyne, merchant, November 30
Winder James, Norwich, grocer, December 5, final
Woolridge Robert, Great St. Helen's, corn factor, December 14, final
Wood Thomas, Manchefter, and William Jackfon, Eafingwold, cotton fpinners, December 6
Wagner Joun, Lower Tooting, calico printers, December 7
Woodward Peter, King ftreet, warehoufeman, March 15
Wallis James, junior, Briftol, biftuit baker, November 19
Yeates Joſeph, warnford court, Throgmorton ftreet, merchant, November 30

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November, 1805.

THE events which have occurred, or, at leaſt, the accounts of which have reached this country ſince our laſt publication, may be reckoned among the moſt important that our hiſtory has recorded. Scarcely had the news of the overthrow of an immenſe Auſtrian army been circulated, which excited ſenſations of grief, rather than of ſurpriſe, in the breaſts of our countrymen, than the exhilarating intelligence arrived of the victory obtained by the Britiſh fleet off Trafalgar. While the misfortunes on the continent exhibit the ſuperiority of the French Emperor over our allies: the achievements made by the navy of England under the command of Lord Nelſon, have removed all anxiety at home reſpecting an invaſion, have exalted us as a nation in the eyes of our friends, and have checked the ambition of him who hoped to build his own greatneſs "in commerce, in colonies, and in ſhips," by our humiliation. We expected from "our navy all that human efforts could achieve," * and our expectations have been more than anſwered. Our hopes depending on continental expeditions from this country were never raiſed very high; † and we lament that nothing has yet reſulted from plans that have been laid, and projects boaſted of, for ſeveral weeks paſt. We pretend not in theſe reports of the "*State of Public Affairs*" to enter into ſpeculations that a week or a day might perhaps deſtroy; our object is to give a fair and impartial detail of facts, that may now, or at any future period, be referred to as *data*, upon which the hiſtorian or politician may rely with perfect and undeviating certainty. With this view we ſhall now trace the progreſs of the war on the continent.

The Emperor Bonaparte left Paris on the 24th of September, and arrived at Straſburgh two days after. Marſhal Bernadotte, who, at the moment that the army ſet out from Boulogne, advanced from Hanover towards Gottingen, marched by Frankfort for Wurtzburgh, where he arrived on the 23d of September. General Marmont, who had arrived at Mentz, paſſed the Rhine by the bridge of Caſſel, and advanced to Wurtzburgh, where he formed a junction with the Bavarian army and the corps under Marſhal Bernadotte. The corps under Marſhal Davouſt paſſed the Rhine on the 26th at Manheim, and marched by Heidelburgh and Necker Eltz, on the Necker. The corps under Marſhal Soult paſſed the Rhine on the ſame day, on the bridge that was thrown over it at Spires, and advanced towards Heilbronn. Marſhal Ney's diviſion paſſed the Rhine the ſame day by the flying bridge oppoſite Durlach, and marched towards Stutgard. The corps under Marſhal Lannes paſſed the Rhine, the 25th, at Kehl, and advanced towards Louiſburgh. Prince Murat, with the cavalry of reſerve, paſſed the Rhine at the ſame place and on the ſame day, and remained for ſeveral days in poſition before the defiles of the Black Foreſt. The great park of artillery paſſed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 30th of September, and advanced towards Heilbronn. The Emperor paſſed the Rhine on the 1ſt inſtant at Kehl, ſlept at Ettlingen the ſame evening, and received there the Elector and Princeſs of Baden, and went to Louiſburgh, to the Elector of Wurtemburgh, in whoſe palace he took up his abode. On the 2d inſtant the diviſions of Marſhal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and the Bavarians who were at Wurtzburgh, formed a junction, and began their march for the Danube. The following was the poſition of the army on the 6th of October:—The corps of Marſhal Bernadotte and the Bavarians were at Weiſſenburgh. The corps of Davouſt was at Oettingen and on the banks of the Rednitz. That of Marſhal Soult at Donauwerth, in poſſeſſion of the bridge of Munſter, and repairing that of Donauwerth. The corps of Marſhal Ney was at Kneſſingen. That of Lannes at Nereſheim; Prince Murat, with his dragoons, ſtood on the banks of the Danube.

The Auſtrian army had approached the entrances into the Black Foreſt, with a view of ſtopping the progreſs of the enemy. They had fortified ſome towns, and had endeavoured to ſtrengthen the works of others, particularly Memmingen and Ulm.

Notwithſtanding the exertions on the part of Auſtria, the French army, by a great, perhaps unparalled, movement, in the courſe of a fortnight reached Bavaria; and, in fact, placed itſelf almoſt in the rear of the oppoſing battalions.

From

* See Monthly Magazine for October, p. [illegible]

† Ibid.

From this time partial engagements took place. On the evening of the 6th, Marshal Soult's division, after some skirmishing, in which several lives were lost, took possession of the bridge at Donawert. On the 8th, the French, with Prince Murat and Marshal Lannes at their head, attacked the Austrians at Wertingen, and after an engagement of two hours, took the whole division, standards, cannons, baggage, and soldiers. At this time the whole Austrian army in Suabia was concentrated in and near Ulm. In some affairs of less moment victory decided in favour of the Austrians.

The combat of Wertingen was followed, in the space of a few hours only, by an action at Gunsburgh, which was fought with great valour on both sides, but which ended in the defeat of the Austrians.

On the 11th Bonaparte arrived at Augsburgh; and on the 12th another action was fought, in which the French under Soult were again successful: and on the same day Bernadotte took possession of Munich, from whence Prince Ferdinand of Austria had retired.

Every thing now indicated the approach of a general and decisive battle. General Mack was in Ulm, with upwards of 33,000 men, menaced by the French Emperor at the head of a victorious army. To the astonishment and concern of the allies, General Mack, without striking a blow, agreed to terms of capitulation offered by the enemy. On the 15th Marshal Bernadotte could boast of having taken from the Austrians, in about three days, 1500 prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, besides horses and baggage, *without the loss of a single man.* On the same day the Emperor Bonaparte took possession of Memmingen, and was on the 17th, by articles of capitulation, as good as in possession of Ulm. We do not pronounce the conduct of General Mack absolutely culpable; but, in common with every Englishman, we assert that it wants explanation. The loss of such an army, at a period so eventful, demands serious and rigorous investigation.

On the 17th of October General Mack agreed, under certain conditions, to give up Ulm on the 25th, unless there should appear by that time an army in his favour capable of raising the blockade; in that case the garrison of the fortress was to be completely released from the articles of capitulation.

General Mack, for reasons not known to us, did not chuse to wait the events of eight days; he had an audience with Bonaparte on the 19th, and immediately after agreed to evacuate Ulm on the 20th, five days sooner than he had stipulated for: the additional articles of capitulation being curious in diplomatic affairs, we shall transcribe them.

Additional Articles of the Capitulation of Ulm, proposed on the 19th.

"Marshal Berthier, Major-General of the French army, being empowered by the Emperor's command, gives his word and honour.

1st, That the Austrian army is this day on the other side of the Inn, and that Marshal Bernadotte, with his army, has taken a position between Munich and the Inn.

2d, That Marshal Lannes, with his corps, is pursuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yesterday at Aalem.

3d, That Prince Murat, with his corps, was yesterday at Nordlingen; that Lieutenant-Generals Werneck, Paillet, Hohenzollern, and seven other Generals, yesterday capitulated at the village of Trotzelfingen.

4th, That Marshal Soult is posted between Ulm and Bregenz, observing the road to the Tyrol, that there is, consequently, no possibility of succour arriving before Ulm.

"That Lieutenant-General and Quarter-Master General Mack, giving credit to the above declarations, is ready to evacuate Ulm to-morrow, on the following conditions:—

"That the whole corps of Marshal Ney, consisting of twelve regiments of infantry, and four regiments of horse, shall not quit the city of Ulm and its environs, at the distance of ten leagues, before the 25th of October at midnight, the period when the capitulation is to expire.

"Marshal Berthier and Baron Von Mack agree on the above inserted articles.

"Consequently the whole Austrian army shall defile to-morrow, at three in the afternoon, before the Emperor of the French, with all the honours of war; they shall lay down their arms, shall receive passports to go by the two roads of Kempten to Austria, and of Bregenz to the Tyrol.

"Done in duplicate at Elchingen, the 19th October, 1805, (27 Vendemiaire, year 14.)

(Signed) "Marshal BERTHIER,

"Lieut.-General MACK."

In consequence of this capitulation, the Emperor Bonaparte on the 20th (a proud day for France) took his station from two o'clock in the morning to seven in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Austrian army marched past him. The French army were posted on the heights. The Emperor, surrounded by his life-guards, sent for the Austrian Generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmost distinction. There

were preſent, beſides the General in Chief, Mack, eight Generals, and ſeven Lieutenant Generals.

Thus ended the firſt part of the campaign in Germany. On the 24th of September Bonaparte had not left his capital, and on the 20th of October, a period of only twenty-ſix days, he could boaſt of having taken 60,000 priſoners and upwards, with comparatively but a ſmall loſs of men and other reſources. In his addreſs to his ſoldiers he ſays, "I had announced to you a great battle; but, thanks to the ill-contrived plans of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the greateſt ſucceſſes without running any riſk; and what is unexampled in the hiſtory of nations, ſo great a reſult has not weakened us above 1500 men.

The campaign in Italy, up to our laſt accounts (Nov. 23), though not of ſo diſaſtrous a nature as that of Germany, has been unfortunate to the cauſe of the allied powers. On the 18th of October, at four o'clock in the morning, General Maſſena attacked the bridge of the Old Caſtle of Verona, and paſſed the Adige: he had aſſembled his army at Zevis and its environs, ſo as to be able to repair to any quarter that circumſtances ſhould demand. The wall which blocked up the bridge in the middle was battered down, and though the paſſage was obſtinately defended by the Auſtrians, they were finally beaten off with great ſlaughter, and with the loſs of ſeveral pieces of cannon, and many men. This action was ſucceeded by others not more propitious to the cauſe of the allies. The French account of the battle on the 30th of October, though perhaps not implicitly to be relied on, we ſhall give in their own words.

Head-Quarters at Vago, Oct. 30.

"After the action of the 29th, the army took a poſition two miles on this ſide of Caldiero. On the 30th it attacked the enemy the whole length of their line. The diviſion of Moltier, forming the left, began the action; that of General Gardanne attacked the centre, and that of General Duheſme the right. Theſe different attacks were well executed, and happily conducted. The village of Caldiero was carried amidſt cries of 'Long live the Emperor,' and the enemy was purſued to the very heights.

"At half paſt four Prince Charles ordered his reſerve, conſiſting of twenty-four battalions of grenadiers and ſeveral regiments, to advance. The battle then became more general. The troops of his Majeſty diſplayed their uſual bravery. The cavalry made ſeveral ſucceſsful charges; ſome battalions of grenadiers engaged at the ſame time, and the bayonet decided the fate of the day. The enemy kept up a fire from thirty pieces of cannon planted in their entrenchments. Notwithſtanding the obſtinacy of their reſiſtance, they were beaten and purſued to the very redoubts at the other ſide of Caldiero.

"We have taken 3500 priſoners; the field of battle was ſtrewed with Auſtrians; their loſs in killed and wounded was at leaſt equal to the number that were taken priſoners. Prince Charles requeſted a truce to bury the dead."

On the 2d of November, Montebello, another Auſtrian citadel, ſurrendered by capitulation to the French arms under General Solignac.

The Emperor of Germany could not but be ſenſibly affected at ſo much afflicting intelligence. His mind, however, did not bend under the weight of calamity. Though depreſſed by the misfortunes which attended his armies, he does not ſeem to deſpair of the goodneſs of his cauſe, nor of the means which he poſſeſſes to render it finally victorious: as is evident from the excellent State Paper, which he cauſed to be circulated throughout Europe.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Auſtria, Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Auſtria, &c.

"The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

"To his ardent deſire of military achievements—his paſſion to be recorded in hiſtory under the title of a conqueror—the limits of France, already ſo much enlarged, and defined by ſacred treaties, ſtill appear too narrow.—He wiſhes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The faireſt fruits of exalted civilization, every ſpecies of happineſs which a nation can enjoy, and which reſults from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himſelf, as the ſovereign of a great civilized people, muſt be held dear and inеſtimable, is to be deſtroyed by a war of conqueſt; and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to ſubmit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened, or promiſed. He reſpects no propoſition which reminds him of the regard preſcribed by the law of nations, to the ſacredneſs of treaties, and of the firſt obligations which are due towards the foreign independent ſtates. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Ruſſia, and of every ſtep which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feeling of my heart, I adopted, for the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity, the ſecurity of my ſtates, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully

fully diſcloſed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed abject ſubmiſſion!

"Under theſe circumſtances, I took hold of the hand which the Emperor of Ruſſia, animated by the nobleſt feeling in behalf of the cauſe of juſtice and independence, ſtretched forth to ſupport me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping ſteadily in view the preſervation of peace, which we ſo publicly and ſincerely ſtated to be our only wiſh, we declared in the preſence of all Europe, 'that we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new conſtitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville.' Peace and independence were the only objects which we wiſhed to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, ſuch as that ſince aſcribed to me, of ſubjugating Bavaria, had any ſhare in our councils.

"But the ſovereign of France, totally regardleſs of the general tranquillity, liſtened not to theſe overtures.—Wholly abſorbed in himſelf, and occupied only with the diſplay of his own greatneſs and omnipotence, he collected all his force—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him—whilſt his ſecret ally, the Elector Palatine, falſe to his ſacred promiſe, voluntarily delivered himſelf up to him; violated, in the moſt inſulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Pruſſia, at the very moment when he had given the moſt ſolemn promiſes to reſpect it; and by theſe violent proceedings he ſucceeded in ſurrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a poſition on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to ſurrender, after a brave reſiſtance.

"A proclamation no leſs furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French revolution gave birth, was iſſued, in order to animate the French army to the higheſt pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of ſucceſs, or the unhallowed and iniquitous ſpirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm and firm I ſtand in the midſt of twenty-five millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I deſire their happineſs. I have a claim upon their aſſiſtance; for whatever they venture for the throne, they venture for themſelves, their own families, their poſterity, their own happineſs and tranquillity, and for the preſervation of all that is ſacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Auſtrian monarchy aroſe from every ſtorm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinſic vigour is ſtill undecayed. There ſtill exiſts in the breaſts of thoſe good and loyal men, for whoſe proſperity and tranquillity I combat, that antient patriotic ſpirit, which is ready to make every ſacrifice, and to dare every thing, to ſave what muſt be ſaved—their throne and their independence, and the national honour and the national proſperity.

"From this ſpirit of patriotiſm on the part of my ſubjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things, unanimity, and a quick, firm, and courageous cooperation in every meaſure that ſhall be ordered, to keep the rapid ſtrides of the enemy off from our frontier, until thoſe numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia, and *other powers*, have deſtined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the ſecurity of thrones and nations. Succeſs will not forſake a juſt cauſe for ever; and the unanimity of the Sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conſcious ſtrength of their people, will ſoon obliterate the firſt diſaſters. Peace will flouriſh again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own proſperity, my faithful ſubjects will find a full compenſation for every ſacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preſervation.

In the name, and at the expreſs command of the Emperor and King,

FRANCIS COUNT SAURAU."

Vienna, Oct. 28. 1805.

There is only one other ſubject connected with the ſtate of the Continent that requires our notice. The King of Pruſſia at firſt appeared to wiſh to maintain a ſtrict neutrality. In ſome reſpects the rights of a neutral nation were violated by both the contending powers; and circumſtances have led us to expect that he would ere this have declared for the Allies. His Manifeſto, dated the 14th of October, was ſpirited and manly; and he has ſince endeavoured to mediate with the Emperor of France. The reſult of the miſſion undertaken by Count Haugwitz is not at preſent known in this country.

From the Continent we turn with pleaſure and exultation to the Victory gained by our own Fleet over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain. It may be a conſolation to the enemy, that, with the almoſt total annihilation of their ſhips, we have to mourn over the loſs of a Nelſon, the pride and honour of his country. We cannot ſo well deſcribe this event as by inſerting Admiral Collingwood's own account, from the London Gazette, November 6:

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 6.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock A. M., from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels off Cadiz:

Euryalus,

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar,
Oct. 22, 1805.

SIR,

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord-Viſcount Nelſon, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th inſtant it was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, from the ſhips watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the Combined Fleet had put to ſea. As they ſailed with light winds weſterly, his Lordſhip concluded their deſtination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all ſail for the Streights entrance with the Britiſh Squadron, conſiſting of twenty-ſeven ſhips, three of them ſixty-fours, where his Lordſhip was informed by Captain Blackwood (whoſe vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet paſſed the Streights.

On Monday the 21ſt inſtant, at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore eaſt by ſouth about ſeven leagues, the enemy was diſcovered ſix or ſeven miles to the eaſtward, the wind about weſt, and very light. The Commander-in-Chief immediately made the ſignal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in order of ſailing,—a mode of attack his Lordſhip had previouſly directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the uſual manner. The enemy's line conſiſted of thirty-three ſhips (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spaniſh), commanded in Chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great cloſeneſs and correctneſs; but as the mode of attack was unuſual, ſo the ſtructure of their line was new; it formed a creſcent convexing to leeward; ſo that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abaft the beam. Before the fire opened, every alternate ſhip was about a cable's length to windward of her ſecond a-head and a-ſtern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them, and this without crowding their ſhips. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Aſturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spaniſh ſhips were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national ſquadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previouſly determined on, and communicated to the Flag-Officers and Captains, few ſignals were neceſſary, and none were made, except to direct cloſe order as the lines bore down.

The Commander-in-Chief, in the Victory, led the weather-column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ſhips of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander-in-Chief about the tenth ſhip from the van, the ſecond in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the ſucceeding ſhips breaking through in all parts aſtern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was ſevere: the enemy's ſhips were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers: but the attack on them was irreſiſtible, and it pleaſed the Almighty Diſpoſer of all events to grant His Majeſty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's ſhips having ſtruck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina with ten ſhips, joining their frigates to leeward, ſtood towards Cadiz. The five headmoſt ſhips in their van tacked, and, ſtanding to the ſouthward, to windward of the Britiſh line, were engaged, and the ſternmoſt of them taken: the others went off, leaving to His Majeſty's ſquadron nineteen ſhips of the line, of which two are firſt-rates, the Santiſſima Trinidada and the Santa Anna, with three flag officers, viz., Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral, and the Spaniſh rear-admiral Don Balthazar Hidalgo Ciſneros.

After ſuch a victory it may appear unneceſſary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the ſeveral Commanders; the concluſion ſays more on the ſubject than I have language to expreſs; the ſpirit which animated all was the ſame: when all exert themſelves zealouſly in their country's ſervice, all deſerve that their high merits ſhould ſtand recorded; and never was high merit more conſpicuous than in the battle I have deſcribed.

The Achille, a French 74, after having ſurrendered, by ſome miſmanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up.—Two hundred of her men were ſaved by the tenders.

A circumſtance occurred during the action, which ſo ſtrongly marks the invincible ſpirit of Britiſh ſeamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot reſiſt the pleaſure I have in making it known to their Lordſhips:—The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or deſign, by a French ſhip on one ſide and a Spaniard on the other; the conteſt was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined enſigns were torn from the poop, and the Britiſh hoiſted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without ſuſtaining a great loſs of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the Britiſh navy and the Britiſh nation, in the fall of the Commander-in-Chief, the loſs of a hero, whoſe name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but

but my heart is rent with the moſt poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inſpired ideas ſuperior to the common race of men, I was bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occaſion in which he fell, does not bring the conſolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordſhip received a muſket-ball in his left breaſt, about the middle of the action, and ſent an officer to me immediately with his laſt farewel; and ſoon after expired."

I have alſo to lament the loſs of thoſe excellent officers, Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon. I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever ſince the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ſhips.

The Royal Sovereign having loſt her maſts, except the tottering foremaſt, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ſhip lying within hail, made my ſignals, a ſervice Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action I ſhifted my flag to her, that I might more eaſily communicate my orders to, and collect, the ſhips, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to ſeaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous ſituation; many diſmaſted, all ſhattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the ſhoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the ſignal to prepare to anchor, few of the ſhips had an anchor to let go, their cables being ſhot: but the ſame good Providence which aided us through ſuch a day, preſerved us in the night, by the wind ſhifting a few points, and drifting the ſhips off the land, except four of the captured diſmaſted ſhips, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride ſafe until theſe gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occaſion, I beg leave to congratulate their Lordſhips on a victory which I hope will add a ray to the glory of His Majeſty's Crown, and be attended with public benefit to our Country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

William Marſden, Eſq.

Euryalus, off Cadiz,
Oct. 24, 1805.

Sir,

In my letter of the 22d inſtant I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of His Majeſty's Squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it; ſince which I have had a continued ſeries of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not poſſibly provide againſt, or my ſkill prevent.

On the 22d, in the morning, a ſtrong ſoutherly wind blew, with ſqually weather, which, however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and ſeamen of ſuch ſhips as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen), and towing them off to the weſtward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d the gale increaſed, and the ſea ran ſo high, that many of them broke the tow-rope, and drifted far to leeward before they were got hold of again; and ſome of them, taking advantage in the dark and boiſterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the ſhore and ſunk. On the afternoon of that day the remnant of the Combined Fleet, ten ſail of ſhips, which had not been much engaged, ſtood up to leeward of my ſhattered and ſtraggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the leaſt injured ſhips, and form to leeward for their defence. All this retarded the progreſs of the hulks; and the bad weather continuing, determined me to deſtroy all the leewardmoſt that could be cleared of the men, conſidering the keeping poſſeſſion of the ſhips was a matter of little conſequence compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous taſk in the high ſea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accompliſhed to a conſiderable extent: I entruſted it to ſkilful officers, who would ſpare no pains to execute what was poſſible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad and ſunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of deſtroying four others. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is ſunk, as her ſide was almoſt beat in; and ſuch is the ſhattered condition of the whole of them, that, unleſs the weather moderates, I doubt whether I ſhall be able to carry a ſhip of them into port. I hope their Lordſhips will approve of what I (having only in conſideration the deſtruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a meaſure of abſolute neceſſity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ſhip. Vice-Admiral Don Aliva is dead — Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can ſpare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Syrius, Phœbe, and Naiad: the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Euridice and Scout the 23d), I ſhall collect the other flag-officers, and ſend them to England, with their flags (if they do not all go to the bottom), to be laid at His Majeſty's feet.

There were four thouſand troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure. I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

William Marſden, Eſq.

The

The success of our Navy in this action was most complete. It is, indeed, much to be regretted, that, owing to the shattered state of the nineteen ships that struck to our sailors, and to the violence of the weather, four only of all the number could be carried safely into harbour. The Admiral, however, caused the rest to be destroyed. To the enemy, therefore, the loss is complete; though the gain to ourselves was less than might have been hoped for. In a subsequent letter from Admiral Collingwood, he writes, "I find, that, on the return of Gravina to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to sea again, and came out, which made it necessary for me to form a line, to cover the disabled hulls. That night it blew hard, and his ship, the Prince of Asturias, was dismasted, and returned into port. The Rayo was also dismasted, and fell into our hands."

Another Extraordinary Gazette, on the 11th of November, announced the capture of four men of war by the Fleet under the command of Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart.:

SIR, *Cæsar, Nov.* 7, 1805.

The accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

William Marsden, Esq.

Cæsar, West of Rochfort, 264 Miles,
SIR, *Nov.* 4, 1805. *Wind S. E.*

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the north-west, making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and, followed by the ships named in the margin,* we came up with her at 11 at night; and at the moment she joined us we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chaced by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæsar for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to the ships. The Moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageux, and Æolus, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E.N.E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us. At nine we discovered the enemy, of four sail of the line, in the N.E., under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast. In the evening we observed three sail astern; and the Phœnix spoke me at night. I found that active officer Captain Baker had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them; and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phœnix.

A little before noon the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard-tack. We did the same; and I communicated my intentions, by hailing, to the Captains, "That I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle. In a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general. The Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal to engage the van. At half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable.

I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and frigates; and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cæsar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much; but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c., &c., &c.

* Cæsar, Hero, Courageux, and Namur. —Bellona, Æolus, Santa Margaritta, far to leeward in the south east.

EAST INDIES.

Since our last the interesting and important intelligence has been received from the Marquis of Wellesley, that peace has been perfectly restored to our possessions in India.

N. B. We have, in the present Number, inserted a Map of the Seat of War in Germany; which, in connection with the Maps which we inserted in our Publication of July 1796, and of May 1799, will complete a View of the Countries likely to be the Seat of War between France and the Continental Powers.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE Rotunda at Ranelagh Gardens, once the ſcene of elegance and faſhion, after having experienced, for ſome years, the ſad viciſſitudes of fortune, is deſtined to come under the hammer of the auctioneer. This ſpot, ſo long conſecrated to the votaries of pleaſure, will probably ere long be covered with the little country houſes of London tradeſmen or the workſhops of manufacturers.

The king's library in the queen's houſe, St. James's Park, under the management of Mr. Barnard, has been completely taken to pieces, and only the bare walls remain. The extenſive collection of books has been packed up ready for conveyance to Windſor, to which they are carried in waggons faſt as the library in Windſor Caſtle is ready to receive them.—A ſmall library in the queen's houſe is fitting up in a modern ſtyle for his Majeſty.

The Grand Junction Canal is completed, and goods are now conveyed from London to Worceſter, &c. in the courſe of eight or ten days at fartheſt, and very commonly in leſs time. This grand national object being obtained, forms a perfect inland navigation from London direct to Manchester and Liverpool, without being liable to the interruptions and uncertainty of thoſe delays that are unavoidable by the frequent unloading of veſſels, whereby the goods muſt inevitably receive conſiderable damage.

MARRIED.

Sir Robert Peele, bart. to Miſs Clerke, ſiſter of Sir Wm. C. bart. of Bury, Lancaſhire.

At Hackney, Mr. John Stockdale, to Miſs Ann Caſtlehow, daughter of Thomas C. eſq. of Watermelock, Cumberland.

At St. James's, J. R. Gregg Hoppwood, eſq. of Hoppwood Hall, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Byng, one of her Majeſty's maids of honour, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and niece of Viſcount Torrington.

Mr. Sharpe, bookſeller, Piccadilly, to Miſs Suſan Bullen, ſecond daughter of Alderman B. of Barnwell Abbey, near Cambridge.

C. V. Hunter, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Fotheringham, only daughter of the late John F. eſq. of Holbeach, Lincolnſhire.

At Tottenham, William Pulsford, eſq. of Hackney, to Miſs Hobton, daughter of William H. eſq. of Markfield, Tottenham.

Dr. Hutchinſon, of Hatton-ſtreet, to Miſs Anne Parker, of Ham, near Richmond, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Wm. P.

At the houſe of the Earl of Weſtmoreland, in Berkeley-ſquare, Lord Viſcount Duncannon, ſon of the Earl of Beſborough, to Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of the Earl of W.

At Hackney church, Mr. John Birch, corporal of the Yagers, attached to the 6th regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, to Miſs Suſannah Brannis, only daughter of Mr. B. Shoe-maker-row, Black Friars.

Iſaac Haywood, eſq. captain in the South Glocester militia, to Mrs. Wilton André, late of Surinam.

Lieutenant Colonel Cumming, of the 11th light dragoons, to Miſs Lautour, daughter of Francis L. eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

William Walker, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs Sleigh, daughter of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Whitehall.

John Simons, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's Madras eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. Reid, of Blackheath.

Mr. Joſeph Eade of Hitchin, to Miſs Eliza Vaux, daughter of the late Edw. V. eſq. of Auſtin Friars.

H. D. Erſkine, eſq. to Miſs M. A. Cookſey.

Abraham Cumberbatch, eſq. of Tubney lodge, Berks, to Miſs Charlotte Jones, daughter of R. B. Jones, eſq. of Hereford-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

F. Hunter, eſq. of Little Maddox-ſtreet, to Miſs Buſhby, daughter of the late J. Buſhby, eſq. commiſſary-general at St. Domingo.

J. Reynolds, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Ann Staintan, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

George Dinley Goodyear, eſq. captain in the South Glocester militia, to Miſs Sanders, of Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

At Hampſtead, J. Parker, eſq. late ſurgeon of the Prince George, to Miſs Grant.

The Rev. Wm. Hill Newboll, of Winchester, to Miſs Matilda Clerke, of Epſom.

Major Bird, of the 5th regiment of foot, to Miſs Defer, of Bromley, Kent.

DIED.

At Lady Molesworth's, in upper Brook-ſtreet, *Mrs. Ourry*, widow of Admiral Paul Henry O.

At St. Pancras, *R. Holbrook, eſq.* a juſtice of peace for the county of Middleſex.

At Clapton, *Captain Bartholomew Rook*, late of the Juſtinian, Weſt Indiaman.

At Newington, *Thomas Whitehead, eſq.* of the Eaſt India-houſe.

In Goodge-ſtreet, *Mrs. M. Paſquali*, 71. She was the widow of Nichols P. eſq. well known for his muſical compoſitions, and aunt to Mr. Legatt, the engraver.

In Norton-ſtreet, *Thomas Forſter, eſq.* Old Bond ſtreet.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, *Mrs. Mukins*, relict of Captain M. formerly of the 15th regiment.

At Winchmore-hill, *James Jackſon, eſq.* of Ludgate-ſtreet.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, *William Wilſon, eſq.*

At Knightſbridge, *Richard Barrat, eſq.*

In Manchester-ſtreet, *Lieutenant Colone. James*

James Powell, of the East India Company's service, lately returned from Bengal.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Hill*, wife of Stephen H. esq. late of Jamaica.

In Great Ormond-street, *Mrs. Solly*, wife of Samuel S. esq.

At Islington, *John Hill*, *M.D.* formerly of Bradford, in Yorkshire, 81.

At South Lambeth, *Mrs. Hook*, wife of Mr. H. the composer. She was equally distinguished for the goodness of her heart, and for her mental endowments.

In Percy-street, in childbed of a daughter, *Mrs. Second*, a celebrated oratorio and concert singer. Her professional talents and abilities were well known and admired by the public; and in private life she was greatly respected and esteemed. She has left five children.

Suddenly, at his house in York-street, *Ferdinand A. F. Beckwith, esq.* third son of the late Major-general Beckwith, a brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces, major of the 37th foot, and one of the commissioners for military enquiry, which appointment he had recently received, while acting as assistant adjutant-general of the southern district.

At Walworth, *John Smith, esq.* of Southwark, hop-merchant, fourth son of Mr. Alderman S. of York.

In New Norfolk-street, *Welbore Ellis Agar, esq.* one of the commissioners of the customs.

At her house in Westminster, *Mrs. Hull*, widow of Thomas H. esq. of the theatre royal, Covent Garden, 77.

In Aldersgate-street, *William Rawdon, esq.* son of the late Christopher R. esq. of York.

At the Queen's house, *Mrs. Margaret Clegborn*, upwards of 40 years under housekeeper to the queen. Her indefatigable attention to the duties of her office, had, for a length of time, induced her majesty to reward her with a very liberal pension, which she enjoyed to the day of her death. This, as it was a pleasure to the granter, so it was an additional one to her, as she was the better enabled thereby to relieve the miserable and distressed, whose comfort and happiness was her constant care.

In Davies-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Maitland*, lady of Colonel M.

John Potts, esq. late of the custom-house.

In Norton-street, *Mrs. Swiney*, wife of William S. esq. vice-admiral of the white.

Suddenly, in New Broad-street, *Joseph Rodgers, esq.*

At Hackney, *Richard Cleaver, esq.* one of the justices of the peace, for the county of Middlesex, 87.

In Austin Friars, *Godfrey Thornton, esq.* of Moggerhanger-house, Bedfordshire, 69.

Mr. John Nixon, of Red Lion-street, Spital-fields, grocer, 39. Shortly after eating a hearty breakfast, he was seized with a most excruciating pain in the bowels, and, though medical assistance was immediately procured, and every remedy resorted to, he died on the third day. He was a great admirer and patron of sunday-schools. Some years ago, on hearing of the deplorable situation of the children in the Mint, Southwark, he, with some friends, began a sunday-school, to improve their morals and give them education; in which they succeeded; and at present some hundreds are receiving the benefit of it. He was well known for his philanthropy and goodness of heart; and the poor in his neighbourhood have lost a good friend.

At Wygfair, in the county of Denbigh, *Alexander Aubert, esq. F.R.S.* of Highbury-house, vice president of the society of Antiquaries, and governor of the London Assurance Company, whose suavity of manners, benevolence and generosity, whose patriotism and loyalty, and whose profound skill in every branch of science, are eminently recorded in the annals of literature and humanity, throughout all Europe. He was in his 76th year.

By cutting his throat in a hackney-coach, which he had taken from the stand in the Borough, and ordered to drive to Vauxhall, and thence back again to the Borough, aged about 26, *Mr. Thomas Norman*, a Jew, clerk to Mr. Mark Sprott, who had for some time laboured under a depression of spirits, amounting almost to derangement.

At Islington, *William Fowler, esq.* formerly a wholesale stationer, in Cannon-street, London, 56. He was walking home from morning service, apparently in good health, when he fell down, and expired immediately.

Of a locked-jaw, in St. Bartholomew's hospital, in her 33d year, *Mrs. Mary Newton*, wife of Mr. N. baker, of Enfield. On the Saturday preceding she had undergone a painful amputation of the right thigh, near the hip-joint; which, till the fatal symptoms of trismus took place, had every appearance of terminating happily. The operation was performed with great skill, tenderness, and humanity, by Mr. Ramsden, with the assistance of Sir Charles Blicke, Sir James Earle, Mr. Abernethy, Dr. Sherwin, and Mr. Clark, surgeon of Enfield, and several other gentlemen, whose curiosity had been excited by the singularity of the case. A tumour intimately connected with a diseased state of the bone (a spiculous kind of exostosis), occupying nearly the whole of the thigh, had gradually increased, during seven or eight years, to an enormous magnitude, weighing upwards of forty pounds. While this swelling was in progress, she had been the mother of three children, all now living, the eldest three years old, and the youngest two months. We understand that a cast has been taken of the limb in plaster of Paris; but we regret that it had not been previously injected, because there can be no doubt that the pressure of so large a tumour must have rendered the femoral artery completely impervious, and consequently, that the limb,

limb, together with the great mass of sebaceous accumulation, must have been for some years supplied with the necessary circulation by the anastomosing branches alone. This would have added one to the cases on which the Medical Spectator founded his proposal for curing the poplitæal aneurism, by an improvement in the application of the tourniquet, thereby obviating the necessity of the very painful and dangerous separation at first proposed by the late John Hunter.

At his apartments in High Holborn, *Mr. Nathaniel James*, late surgeon to the Savoy, aged 72 years. This gentleman was a native of the Païs de Vaud in Switzerland, where he has relations in respectable situations. The family name is Jacques, which, the subject of this short memorial, when he came first over to England, thought proper to anglicize after the example of his uncle, a physician, to whose practice he was intended to have succeeded, but who unfortunately died whilst he was on the journey to London. His first appointment to the medical staff of the army, was in the capacity of surgeon's mate to one of the regiments of foot-guards. This warrant was presented to him upwards of fifty years since; and as he told the present writer, with a degree of humour peculiar to himself, was signed by Julius Cæsar, (Cæsar being the name of the officer commanding the Brigade at that time): this was the height of his preferment, until he was appointed about twenty years ago, to the surgeoncy of the Savoy prison; a preferment to obtain which, he served gratuitously, during the illnesses of his two immediate predecessors, and during that of the last, for a period of upwards of two years. From the first vacancy, he was put by, through the powerful interest of a competitor, and was near experiencing a like disappointment the second time, when the succession was strongly solicited for a surgeon whose years of life were less than those of James's service. This, so great an injustice, was however, through proper representations of his service and character over-ruled, though not without difficulty. It has been observed by the Duke de la Rochefoucault, that "l'accent & le caractere du pays ou vous etes né, demeure dans l'esprit & dans le coeur comme dans le langage:" that is to say, "the accent of a man's native country is as strongly impressed on his mind, as on his tongue;" the accent of his country on Mr. James's tongue, could only be distinguished by a very nice ear, for he spoke and wrote the English language with great correctness; but the accent of his mind was discoverable in all his actions, which were strongly marked by that plain integrity, and honest simplicity of his countrymen, the natives of Switzerland. Mr. James was indeed an honest man, inoffensive and unassuming in his general behaviour; in his practice attentive and intelligent, watchful, but not presumptuous, desirous to do good, but fearful to do harm: such was the man, and such the practitioner!

At the house of his friend Rob. Holt Leigh, esq. M.P. in Duke-street, Westminster, *W. Clarke, esq.* of Liverpool, banker. He was born in the year 1754, and educated under the reverend Mr. Booth, who then kept a respectable seminary at Woolton-hall near Liverpool; having there laid the foundation of his classical acquirements, he entered into the bank of his father in Liverpool, which was the earliest establishment of the kind in that populous and commercial place. The cares of business did not however, suppress the love of literature, which he had already imbibed, and the intervals of his leisure were devoted to an assiduous study of the Greek and Roman authors, with the best of whose works, he maintained through life, an intimate and thorough acquaintance. This propensity to learning increased with his years; and having met with two associates equally devoted to these pursuits with himself, they formed a party for reading the classic authors, for which purpose they rose at six in the morning, and devoted some hours to study, before they engaged in the business of the day. So close an application soon proved injurious to his health. Consumptive symptoms were superinduced, which occasionally recurred for some years, when he was prevailed upon by the advice of his physicians, to undertake a voyage to a southern climate. In the spring of 1733, he left England, and arrived at Lisbon, at which place, and in the pleasant villages in its vicinity, he soon recovered his usual good state of health. The ease and leisure which he enjoyed during his absence, were highly gratifying to his disposition, and instead of returning to his native country, he proceeded to Spain, and took up his residence at Sau Lucar, where he formed a friendly attachment with many respectable families as well English as Natives, which induced him to continue there upwards of twelve months. He then visited Seville, Barcelona, Madrid, and other parts of Spain. Having gratified his taste, with the inspection of whatever was most worthy of his notice, and acquired a thorough acquaintance with the language and writers of Spain and Portugal, he proceeded to Italy, and arrived at Rome about the close of the year 1786; on examining the monuments of art in that metropolis, he was struck with the great inferiority of the architectural productions of modern times, in comparison with those of the ancients. "The impressions I feel," says he, in a letter to a friend, "whenever I visit the Pantheon, are much more grateful than those which the view of St. Peter's excites. The sublimity of the former is chaste and unaffectedly majestic; the latter to its genuine

beauties adds ornaments, which can hardly eſcape the epithet of meretricious." In the ſpring of the following year he viſited the iſland of Sicily, exploring with enthuſiaſtic pleaſure, the frequent monuments of literature and art, which ſtill remain in that claſſic region. Returning by way of Calabria, he had an opportunity of obſerving the effects of thoſe dreadful earthquakes, which had a ſhort time before ſo materially altered the face of the country, converting rivers into lakes, and precipitating rocks and mountains into the ocean. After viſiting the principal cities of Italy, Mr. Clarke arrived at Venice, where he had an opportunity of being uſeful to Mr. Gibbon, in procuring and ſending him books to Lauſanne; in conſequence of which he received an invitation to viſit that eminent hiſtorian in his retirement. Mr. Clarke afterwards took up his reſidence at Fieſole, in the near vicinity of Florence, which he emphatically called "the firſt ſtep of the Appennines, and where Brunelleſchi's immortal doom was conſtantly under his eye." On his frequent viſits to the city, a conſiderable part of his time was paſſed in the library of the Grand-Duke, where he obtained for his friend and correſpondent Mr. Roſcoe, the inedited poems of the celebrated Lorenzo de Medici, and various other documents, which have ſince been given to the public, in the lives of Lorenzo de Medici, and his ſon Leo X. the author of which, has acknowledged his various obligations to Mr. Clarke, in the prefaces to thoſe works. On his return to England by way of Switzerland and France, in the year 1790, Mr. Clarke had the good fortune to renew his acquaintance with the celebrated traveller, Dr. Chandler, with whoſe ſociety he was highly gratified, and for whom he always retained a moſt affectionate regard. For ſome years before his death, he had retired from the more active part of buſineſs to the enjoyment of literary leiſure, and domeſtic life; of which, however, he was ſuddenly deprived, by an unexpected and fatal diſorder, which for ſome months before his death, left his family and friends without hope of his recovery; but, which he bore with that firmneſs which formed one of the characteriſtic features of his mind. In his diſpoſition he was peculiarly mild, gentle, and benevolent. Without intermixing much in general ſociety, he was actuated by kindneſs and good-will to all. In the knowledge of ancient and modern languages few perſons have attained a greater proficiency. That he never attempted to diſtinguiſh himſelf by any literary publication, is to be attributed to a want of ambition, and not of talents. But although he preferred the Horatian rule "*leniter traducere ævum*;" to the reputation of a writer, few of his contemporaries were better qualified to form a correct judgment either on works of art, or on the productions of literature and taſte.

"Not that the poet's boaſted fire
Shou'd Fame's wide echoing trumpet ſwell,
Nor on the muſic of his lyre,
Each future age with rapture dwell.
The vaunted ſweets of praiſe remove,
Yet ſhall ſuch boſoms claim a part
In all that glads the human heart.
Yet theſe the ſpirits form'd to judge and prove
All nature's charms immenſe, and heaven's unbounded love.

In this reſpect, he has a right to be claſſed among the members of that learned and reſpectable body, not a ſmall one in theſe kingdoms, who form, as it were, the literary public, and are the legitimate, and proper guides of the general opinion. Free from the jealouſy too frequently found amongſt authors; it is they who decide with cool and deliberate impartiality, on the productions of the day; the guardians of taſte and the umpires of merit.*

At her houſe at Chelſea, aged 72, after three days illneſs, *Mrs Jane Sophia Fordyce*, relict of the late Dr. George F. Mrs F. though born in Holland, where ſhe reſided till ſhe was upwards of ten years of age, was deſcended, not only from a very ancient and reſpectable Scotch family, of the name of Stuart, but from a family who aſpired to the honor of tracing their deſcent from the kings of Scotland. Upon the return of her family from Holland, ſhe went to reſide with them at Edinburgh, where though portionleſs, and poſſeſſing only the beauties of the mind; ſhe was ſeen and admired by Dr. Fordyce, who was at that time a ſtudent at Edinburgh, and the affection being mutual was very ſpeedily followed by their marriage. The match, though ſtrictly a love match, proved not altogether a happy one; for owing to a diſcordancy in their tempers, in which, though unfortunately not in this inſtance, lapſe of time rather tends to produce an alleviation than to aggravate; the Doctor and his wife, after having for 30 years lived together in a certain degree of harmony, (from analogy of talents, rather than from analogy of diſpoſitions) found it at length, for their mutual comfort, neceſſary to ſeparate. Mrs. F. poſſeſſed very diſtinguiſhed talents, uncommon acuteneſs, and a ſteady and perſevering application to all the purſuits in which ſhe engaged. To her we are indebted for the able manner in which the *hortus ſiccus* in the Muſeum of the late Dr. Hunter, is prepared, as it was a work which ſhe performed entirely with her own hands. She poſſeſſed unparalleled talents for forming flowers and other objects of natural hiſtory from ſhells, and as this was a purſuit to which ſhe devoted

* During the reſidence of Mr. Clarke, at Liſbon, a copy of verſes was addreſſed to him, by one of his early literary aſſociates, who enjoyed his uninterrupted friendſhip to the cloſe of his life, for which ſee the Poetry of this month.

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a conſiderable portion of her time, ſhe has left ſpecimens behind her; which, in point of correctneſs of delineation, and dexterity in the management of the ſhades, is probably unmatched, in this or any other country. Among her other qualities, her economy was not the leaſt conſpicuous: for notwithſtanding that the ſtipend allowed by the doctor upon the ſeparation, which took place between them, and which was her only income, was very ſmall, ſhe contrived by the rigid exertion of the virtue of economy, to live in a very reſpectable ſtyle, and occaſionally to entertain parties of her friends, who always quitted her with regret, cheered with the urbanity of her manners, the vivacity of her converſation, and the acuteneſs of her remarks. It is unfortunate for ſociety that circumſtances did not admit of Mrs. F's moving in a more elevated and therefore more extenſive ſphere, that the virtues ſhe practiſed being more expoſed to general obſervation, the ſuavity and dignity of manners with which they were accompanied; could not have failed to acquire many converts to a plan of life, while it tended to reſcue a becoming degree of economy from the unmerited obliquy, with which it is in general branded, by thoſe who expect to profit by a contrary line of conduct, placed the ſuperiority of a life, devoted to ſcientific purſuits, by the cheerfulneſs and happineſs with which it was accompanied, over the unmeaning frivolous amuſements to which but too many of our females are apt to devote their time, in the moſt ſtriking point of view. Mrs. F. has left two daughters to lament her loſs, Mary Sophia married to General Bentham, Margaret, unmarried.

[*Account of the Life and Writings of the late Edward Evanſon, A. M.*—Mr. Evanſon was born of reſpectable parents, at Warrington, in the county of Lancaſhire, April 21, 1731; but very ſoon after this the family left the town and county. At ſeven years of age he was taken under the immediate care and protection of his father's eldeſt brother, then, and for more than forty years afterwards, vicar of Mitcham, in Surrey. From him he received his whole ſchool education, and made ſuch rapid progreſs in his claſſical learning, as induced his uncle to enter him at Emanuel College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Hubbard, at the early age of fourteen. Here he proſecuted his ſtudies with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that he attained diſtinguiſhed honours when he took the degree of A. B. Soon after he had taken his degree he returned to Mitcham, and became his uncle's aſſiſtant in the education of pupils. In connection with this new employment, he took every opportunity of proſecuting his own ſtudies, and at the uſual period he returned to Cambridge, and took his ſecond degree of A. M. At a proper age he was ordained, and ſerved the church at Mitcham as curate to his uncle. Here he remained ſeveral years as aſſiſtant in the church and in the ſchool, which he did from a principle of duty and gratitude for his uncle's attention to his own education, although he had, during that period, ſome offers of preferment by which his ſituation would have been materially benefited. In the year 1768 he obtained the living of South Mims, near Barnet, and reſided in the vicarage-houſe about two years: when, through the intereſt of Mr. Dodd,* M. P. for Reading, with Lord Camden, then Lord Chancellor, he was preſented with the living of Tewkeſbury. In conjunction with this, Mr. Evanſon held the living of Longdon, a village in Worceſterſhire, about five miles diſtant from Tewkeſbury, for which he exchanged that of South Mims. Thus reſpectably, and, as he thought, happily ſettled, in the office of a Chriſtian miniſter, he determined to apply himſelf with diligence to the impartial ſtudy of the Scriptures, and to make them, and them alone, leaving every other aſſiſtance, the baſis of his public inſtructions. His great learning rendered him amply capable of conſulting and explaining the books of the Old and New Teſtament in their original languages. He had not purſued this mode of examining the Scriptures very long before he was convinced of the futility and erroneouſneſs of many opinions which he had been accuſtomed to regard with reſpect and reverence. He was ſtruck with horror even at the doctrine of the Trinity, by which himſelf and others had been led to pay a religious worſhip to three perſons, that of right belongs to one God only, the unrivalled Majeſty of Heaven and Earth. This was, perhaps, the earlieſt reſult of enquiries into the truth of long-eſtabliſhed and generally received doctrines; but his active mind did not reſt here; he advanced from one ſtep to another, till he had diſentangled, as he believed, the pure Chriſtian ſyſtem from all the corruptions with which it had been embarraſſed by the ignorant, the artful, and the intereſted. Mr. Evanſon was not contented with inveſtigating the principles of truth for his own ſatisfaction, he was, through a long life, eager to diſſeminate them, and to conform, in all reſpects, his own practice to the undeviating rule of rectitude. When, therefore, he perceived the language of the liturgy inconſiſtent with that of his Bible, he took the liberty of changing ſome phraſes, and omitting others, in the church ſervice, which he could not himſelf conſcientiouſly uſe. For this, and on account of certain truths uttered by him in his diſcourſes from the pulpit, and which were unwelcome to a ſmall part of the congregation, a long and very malevo-

* To this gentleman Mr. Evanſon dedicated his firſt publication, entitled, "Three Diſcourſes: 1. Upon the Man after God's own Heart. 2. Upon the Faith of Abraham. 3. Upon the Seal of the Foundation of God." 1771.

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lent proſecution was inſtituted againſt him. The circumſtances relating to this affair, it may be proper briefly to notice. Mr. Evanſon having accidentally choſen the doctrine of the reſurrection, as taught in the firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians, for the ſubject of his Eaſter-ſermon, in the year 1771, he according to his uſual cuſtom, paid a particular attention to the chapter from which his text was to be ſelected, and was very much aſtoniſhed with obſerving, that inſtead of teaching that mankind are to riſe to a future life with the ſame bodies in which they die, the ſole and obvious ſcope of St. Paul's argument is to prove, that we ſhall riſe with very different bodies, and to convince us of the neceſſity of that difference. From that time he exchanged the word "body" for "dead" in the Apoſtle's Creed. The ſermon which he preached on this occaſion gave conſiderable offence to a part of the congregation, who had not been accuſtomed to hear, that their "Lord and Maſter Jeſus Chriſt was truly and literally a man, of the ſame nature, and having the ſame kind of ſoul and body, with which the firſt Adam was created."* More than two years after the ſermon had been delivered from the pulpit, a proſecution was commenced againſt the author, which was carried on for a long time, at a conſiderable expence to the proſecutors, as well as Mr. Evanſon. For the latter, however, a ſubſcription was inſtantly ſet on foot by ſome of the principal inhabitants of the town, who aſſembled a numerous meeting† on the occaſion, and paſſed reſolutions declaratory of their unanimous abhorrence of the proſecution, and determination of ſupporting Mr. Evanſon under it. To this Mr. Evanſon referred in a letter to the Biſhop of Worceſter, publiſhed in the year 1777. "In proof," ſays he, "of the real decay of the illiberal ſpirit of Anti-chriſtianiſm among us, as well as in juſtice (and, on my part, gratitude) to the pariſhioners of Tewkeſbury, it ought to be obſerved, that the proſecution here mentioned was approved and encouraged only by a ſmall party, whilſt the majority, upon the firſt notice of it, to their laſting honour, formally declared their deteſtation of it in the public prints; and with a moſt diſintereſted generoſity and truly Chriſtian benevolence, voluntarily raiſed among themſelves a very large ſum, to defray the charges attending my defence." And he adds, "The proſecution, after a vaſt profuſion of expence, was quaſhed on account of ſome very irregular proceedings on the part of the proſecutors, and ſo ended in what, at common law, is called a nonſuit."‡

In

* See page 1 of a Sermon really preached in the Pariſh Church of Tewkeſbury, on Eaſter-day, 1771, for which a Proſecution was commenced againſt the Preacher, November 4, 1773. By Edward Evanſon, A.M.

† The following is a copy of the advertiſement for calling together this meeting:

"*Tewkeſbury, November* 4, 1773.

"Whereas a malicious proſecution is commenced againſt our learned miniſter by ſome perſons of this pariſh, part of the charge, on which the proſecution is grounded, is upon words dropped in private converſation; by which proceeding that mutual confidence between man and man (without which ſociety cannot ſubſiſt) muſt be totally deſtroyed in this pariſh: all perſons, therefore, who have any regard for their own characters, and are enemies to oppreſſion, are deſired to meet at the SWAN, in Tewkeſbury, at ſix o'clock in the evening, on Wedneſday next the 10th inſt. to take proper methods for removing ſo infamous a ſtigma, by publiſhing to the world their utter deteſtation of ſuch proceedings, and to conſider of a proper plan for the ſupport of their worthy paſtor under this unmerited proſecution."

‡ About the latter end of the year 1773, Mr. (now Dr.) Diſney, publiſhed a tract, entitled, "Looſe Hints on Non-conformity," a copy of which he ſent to Mr. Evanſon, who, in a letter to the author, expreſſed himſelf under ſingular obligations for the advice which it contained; this was the beginning of an intereſting correſpondence, a few extracts from which will throw light upon the proſecution carried on againſt Mr. Evanſon. In a letter dated Tewkeſbury, December 29, 1773, Mr. Evanſon writes, "My proſecutors have been encouraged and directed in their proceedings againſt me by Dr. Harris, of the Commons, who is commiſſary to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and therefore was, without doubt, conſulted in Mr. Norman's affair, to which I was a ſtranger till I read your pamphlet. And I preſume it is upon their ſucceſs in the deprivation of that gentleman, that he has inſpired my adverſaries with confidence of obtaining the ſame ſentence againſt me. However, I ſhall not ſubmit to eccleſiaſtical tyrants ſo eaſily as Mr. Norman did. ——The criminal facts with which I am charged in the Conſiſtory Court of this dioceſe are, that in two private converſations, in a ſermon preached upon Eaſter-day, and in a pamphlet entitled 'The Doctrines of the Trinity,' &c. and alſo in an anſwer to a menacing letter ſent me by my proſecutors, I offended againſt the 4th, 5th, and 6th canons; and in the ſermon and pamphlet againſt the 13th Eliz. cap. 12, ſec. 2; and that in two verbal alterations, and two verbal omiſſions in my performance of the public ſervice laſt year, I ſeveral times tranſgreſſed the 14th and 38th canons."—In another letter, dated April 27, 1774, Mr. Evanſon proceeds: "Upon the 27th of January, the only ſtep taken by my proſecutors was, to obtain from the court a term of three court-days for the exhibiting their proofs. On the firſt of thoſe days, March 10th, they

In the following year (1778) Mr. Evanſon publiſhed the ſermon which had given offence, with an Epiſtle Dedicatory, containing Remarks upon "A Narrative of the Progreſs of the Proſecution which had been publiſhed by the Town-clerk." To the ſermon was prefixed a ſolemn affidavit that it contained the whole of what had been preached by him on Eaſter-day, 1771. Thus did he exhibit through the whole of this buſineſs a manly and conſiſtent fortitude, becoming the great cauſe in which, from the pureſt motives, he had embarked. "It was well," ſays the venerable and excellent Mr. Lindſey, "that ſuch a ſtorm fell not upon a weak or timorous perſon, who might have ſunk under it; but upon one who had a manly ſpirit of courage to bear up againſt it, and was ſo able to defend himſelf in all points, eſpecially by his writings."* As ſoon almoſt as Mr. Evanſon began to entertain ſerious doubts upon the doctrine of the Trinity, he wrote a letter to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtating the riſe of his firſt ſcruples, with the grounds of them, requeſting of his Grace to favour him, by means of his ſecretary, with any ſatisfactory information in his power, as might aſſiſt in removing thoſe doubts, and enable him to remain conſcientiouſly in his office as a miniſter of the Goſpel, to which he was not only, at that time, very much attached by inclination, but he had many other urgent motives for ſo doing, and particularly from the well-founded expectations of powerful intereſt for his promotion in the church. To that letter no anſwer was ever returned. Till the year 1775, Mr. Evanſon continued, in conjunction with a curate, to perform the church ſervice alternately at Tewkeſbury and Longdon. He then left his curate to ſupply at Tewkeſbury, and went to reſide at Longdon, where he continued to perform divine ſervice till 1778. The partiality of the congregation at Longdon for their miniſter was ſo great, and their eſteem for his virtues ſo ſtrong, that they would willingly have kept him among them, permitting him to make, as he had been accuſtomed, any alterations in the church ſervice that his own views of the ſubject might have dictated. He, however, reſigned both his livings, and returned again to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of a few pupils. In the year 1773, Mr. Evanſon publiſhed, without his name, a tract entitled, "The Doctrines of a Trinity, and the Incarnation of God, examined upon the Principles of Reaſon and common Senſe; with a prefatory Addreſs to the King, as firſt of the three legiſlative Eſtates of this Kingdom." In the body of this work the author examines the Articles of the Church of England, the Nicene Creed, and that of St. Athanaſius, with freedom and great earneſtneſs. By ſome readers he will be thought, in a few inſtances, to have deſcended, in his argument, to a language rather beneath the dignity of theological diſquiſition and controverſy. It is, however, very probable, that the method adopted in this tract may have had its effect with many minds, upon which a different courſe of reaſoning would have been completely ineffectual.* During Mr. Evanſon's

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they applied for a commiſſion to examine their evidence in this town, which was accordingly opened, with great parade, in our church, on April 6, and continued by adjournment, at one of our public-houſes, till the 16th. In order to prolong the time, and make the Commiſſion as expenſive as poſſible, upon the idea that if they obtain only a ſentence of admonition againſt me, the coſts will fall upon me, they ſwore twenty-ſix witneſſes, who were only to prove the ſame facts," &c. &c. —From a third letter, dated April 19, 1775, the following extract is taken: "My adverſaries' proctor at Glouceſter happens to be a moſt zealous bigot to the orthodox ſyſtem, and both the ſecretary and favourite of old Warburton. His ſituation therefore gave him the greateſt opportunity of repreſenting matters in whatever light he pleaſed: and he made ſo good a uſe of it to anſwer the ends of his clients, that whilſt the Biſhop was daily liſtening, through him, to the artful inſinuations of my proſecutors, he actually became a party againſt me, refuſed to admit me to ſpeak to him, ſuffered their advocate to direct him how to give judgment; and though he has not to this hour heard one ſyllable in my defence, ſeveral weeks before the day that was fixed for hearing the merits of the cauſe, he had gone ſo far as to aſſure my adverſaries, that he was determined to paſs ſentence of deprivation."—Through the whole of this buſineſs Mr. Evanſon enjoyed the legal aſſiſtance of Mr. Wedderburn, then Solicitor General (afterwards Lord Roſslyn), free of all expence. He was alſo aſſiſted by a very able proctor of the Commons, by whoſe aid exceptions to the proceedings were diſcovered, which proved fatal to the cauſe of the proſecution.

* See an Hiſtorical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worſhip; from the Reformation to our Times, &c. &c. By Theophilus Lindſey, A.M. 1783.

* That Mr. Evanſon never intended, in his controverſial writings, to offend any perſon, is evident from a letter which he wrote to Mr. Spurrel, of Shore-place, Hackney, who for many years had been in the habits of ſtrict intimacy with him, and who had urged the alteration or omiſſion of ſome few paſſages in the "Diſſonance," a work that will be noticed hereafter. In reply, Mr. Evanſon writes, "As it is poſſible I may live to reviſe another edition of the "Diſſonance," I ſhall be moſt ſincerely thankful, if, when you can find leiſure, you will have the goodneſs, according to your promiſe, to point out to me the particular paſſages that are blamed

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Evanſon's reſidence at Mitcham, the education of ſeveral young men of very reſpectable families was entruſted to his care; among theſe was the grand-ſon of Lord Bute. This amiable youth, who died at an early period, was ſo much attached to his tutor, and felt ſo ſtrongly the obligations which he was under for the affectionate care taken in forming his mind to the principles of virtue and ſound learning, that, on his dying bed, he requeſted his father to teſtify his ſenſe of the kindneſs ſhewn to him, by ſome ſubſtantial mark of his regards. With this Colonel Stuart willingly complied, and when he found that he could be of no ſervice to Mr. Evanſon in advancing him to any preferment under Government, he readily granted him an annuity for his life, which was regularly paid to his death. In the year 1777, Mr. Evanſon publiſhed "A Letter to Dr. Hurd, Biſhop of Worceſter, wherein the Importance of the Prophecies of the New Teſtament, and the Nature of the Grand Apoſtacy predicted in them, are particularly and impartially conſidered." The object of this pamphlet, "which," ſays Mr. Lindſey, "deſerves nothing leſs than the ſerious conſideration of the whole Chriſtian world, while it ſhews the rare abilities and ſtrong method of reaſoning of the writer,"* was to prove that every eſtabliſhed church in Chriſtendom, from the fourth century to our own times, has been built upon one and the ſame orthodox foundation, and hath adopted the very ſame primary eſſential articles of religious doctrine and belief; and that, either they have all apoſtatized from the true Chriſtian faith, according to the tenor of the prophecies, or no ſuch apoſtacy has happened. In other words, either the Chriſtian revelation is not true, or the religion of every orthodox church in Europe is fabulous and falſe. In July, 1786, Mr. Evanſon married Dorothy the ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Robert Alchorne, many years one of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the Old Jewry. The next ſubject which Mr. Evanſon undertook to diſcuſs in the way of controverſy was the ſabbatical obſervance of Sunday, by a ceſſation from all labour. In ſeveral excellent and well written papers, in the fifth volume of the "Theological Repoſitory," he attempted to prove not only that no paſſages of Holy Scripture can be produced which recommend to Chriſtians the keeping of the firſt day of the week ſacred; but that there are others which expreſsly teach us, that the Goſpel does not require of its diſciples any ſuch obſervance; that it was ordained ſolely by the interpoſition of the civil power in the reign of Conſtantine, and that it naturally leads the labouring orders of the people into diſſipation and intemperance. The arguments of Mr. Evanſon excited conſiderable oppoſition from Dr. Prieſtley and others, but Mr. Evanſon felt himſelf ſo ſtrong on the ground that he had taken, that he collected, in 1792, the whole controverſy, and publiſhed it in a ſeparate Tract, with an additional letter on the ſubject to Dr. Prieſtley. In this he aſſumes as proved, that the Chriſtians of the ſecond century did not obſerve it, and conſequently had not received from the Apoſtles and their ſucceſſors, the inſtitution of the Sabbath, or day of reſt from labour; and that Conſtantine, who inſtituted the obſervance of the Sunday, gave his ſubjects permiſſion to follow the buſineſs of huſbandry on that day, not only in harveſt time, but in every ſeaſon of the year: and he adds, by way of concluſion, "For my part, I have not the arrogance to expect that my feeble voice ſhould reach the ears, much leſs attract the attention of our civil governors. But had I any influence with the legiſlature, I aſſure you, Sir, it ſhould not be to induce them to oblige any perſons to work on Sunday, or any other day, contrary to their inclination or religious prejudices.—I wiſh only that all men might be left to enjoy the liberty in this reſpect wherewith the Goſpel of Chriſt has made them free; and that I could perſuade our rulers from the impolitic, unnatural, and, in its inevitable conſequences, immoral tyranny of compelling their ſubjects to be idle." The opinions advanced by Mr. Evanſon on this ſubject made him many enemies, of perſons who had not patience to attend to the controverſy. Becauſe he contended that the modern Sabbath was not of divine origin, the generality of readers, and ſome of his own neighbours, concluded that he was a man devoid of all religion, and rejected the worſhip of the Deity as of no account; whereas, at Mitcham, in Surrey, and in other places of his reſidence, he was accuſtomed to have worſhip in his family on the Sunday, making uſe of Dr. Clarke's reformed Liturgy, with ſome alterations of his own; and whenever he had any viſitors he adminiſtered the Lord's Supper, which he conſidered as the ſole Chriſtian rite, and always to be adminiſtered when a number of the profeſſors of the religion of Jeſus met for ſocial worſhip.* Mr. Evanſon

as unneceſſarily offenſive; I am ſure I never intended any ſuch ſhould exiſt, and I am not ſagacious or impartial enough to diſcover them myſelf. To ſeem to pay a deference to any man's mere prejudices, or unfounded conceits, at the expence of a thing ſo highly important as religious truth, appears to me exceedingly criminal, but in all other caſes my ſincere deſire is to avoid offending any body."

* See Hiſtorical View, &c.

* Mr. Evanſon, in a letter to his friend Mr. Spurrel, ſpeaking of the Theophilanthropiſts in France, ſays, "If I were ſituated near a ſufficient number of thoſe who agreed with me in ſentiments of religion, I would gladly aſſiſt in forming a ſociety of Chriſtophilanthropiſts, meeting like the Chriſtians of the ſecond and third centuries, merely

Evanſon in the ſame year, 1792, publiſhed a ſmall octavo volume, entitled "The Diſſonance of the four generally received Evangeliſts, and the Evidence of their Authenticity examined." In this work the author undertakes to ſhew that a conſiderable part of the New Teſtament is a forgery, and has no claims whatever to the title of inſpired writing. Of this kind he maintains are the Goſpels of Matthew, Mark, and John; the Epiſtles to the Romans, Epheſians, Coloſſians, and the Hebrews; the Epiſtles of James, Peter, John, and Jude; and in the Book of Revelation, the Epiſtles to the Seven Churches of Aſia. Mr. Evanſon is ſatisfied with one Goſpel, and part of the Epiſtles, and he maintains that St. Luke's hiſtory implies that neither Matthew nor any other apoſtle could have publiſhed any hiſtory previouſly to his own. In this Goſpel, however, as well as in the Acts, our author is perſuaded that there are manifeſt interpolations.* Superficial readers, on the appearance of this publication, concluded that the author was himſelf an unbeliever, and that he was taking this method to undermine the principles of Chriſtianity. Hence he met with a conſiderable ſhare of obloquy and perſecution from perſons of all parties. From a book-ſociety to which he belonged, in Suffolk, he was expelled, or forced to withdraw his name, and his own work deemed fit only for the flames. Scurrilous and abuſive anonymous letters were perpetually ſent to harraſs his mind, and to put him to the expence of poſtage. But the principles of fortitude and integrity which enabled him to withſtand a legal proceſs carried on againſt him by the Town-Clerk and ſome other rancorous bigots at Tewkeſbury, did not appear to forſake him at any period of his life. If any of thoſe deſpicable characters who attacked Mr. Evanſon with the letters referred to, ſhould caſt their eyes over this memoir, let them be told that he paid no attention whatever to them; it was only for him to break the ſeal, to ſee the writer's drift, and inſtantly to return the letter to the Poſt-Office, the ſuperintendant of which never failed to return the money which had been exacted for the carriage. Notwithſtanding the apparent liberties which this gentleman took with the Scriptures, no man living was a firmer believer in the divine miſſion of Chriſt. Every ſtep in his reſearches ſeems to have added ſtability to his former convictions of the truth and high importance of the Chriſtian religion. Within a very few years after the publication of the "Diſſonance," a pamphlet was put into his hand, written by a diſſenting miniſter, who endeavoured to prove that a perſon diſbelieving the Chriſtian miracles might, nevertheleſs, conſiſtently be, and continue a teacher of Chriſtianity. To this Mr. Evanſon replied: "As Mr. ——— profeſſes his diſbelief of the miracles of Chriſtianity, the greateſt and moſt important of which is the reſurrection of Chriſt, a very full though conciſe anſwer to his letter might be given by the Society of profeſſed Chriſtians at ———, in the words of a public inſtructor of Chriſtian ſocieties of old times, who profeſſed himſelf to ſpeak only 'the words of truth and ſoberneſs,' and who recommended the free uſe of reaſon, and the underſtanding as ſtrongly as Mr. M———. Anſwer. 'If Chriſt is not riſen, then is your preaching vain, and our faith is vain.' I. Cor. xv. 14. 'We as Chriſtians, muſt not be unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what communion hath light with darkneſs? and what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?' II. Cor. vi. 14. &c," A few months only before Mr. Evanſon's death he wrote a long letter to a gentleman of very ſuperior talents and acquirements, calling his attention to the ſubject matter of the "Diſſonance;" and upon finding that gentleman diſſatisfied with his arguments, and who in a letter to a common friend ſaid, perhaps, in a playful mode, "He (Mr. Evanſon) will not wonder at the difficulty of my converſion, when he recollects that I am ſomewhat more than forty, the age aſſigned by Dr. Prieſtley for recovery from error. I did but juſt ſave my diſtance in becoming an Unitarian." In reply, Mr. Evanſon writes to this common friend, "How a man of Mr. ———'s candid mind, and abilities for the inveſtigation of truth, can ſcreen himſelf under an illiberal maxim of Dr. Prieſtley's, I cannot imagine, to urge as an apology for perſeverance in error, whilſt any important truths are yet to be learned from their true ſource—the teſtimony of the word of God. For as to the teſtimony of all nominal Chriſtians after the commencement of the ſecond century, of whatever uſe they may be towards ſupporting that Anti-Chriſtian apoſtacy, which has been ſo long erroneouſly called Chriſtianity, nothing can be more different from the religion of Jeſus Chriſt; for my part, in a caſe of ſo much importance to mankind, I could never acquit myſelf of the criminality of leaving one falſehood undetected, or one truth undiſcovered at any age." Thus it is evident, that however widely Mr. Evanſon might differ from other Chriſtians in points of ſpeculation, he was himſelf a decided believer in divine revelation, and was moſt anxious to promote what he conſidered

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merely to hear the authentic Scriptures read, and rationally explained; and to commemorate the death of our Lord and Maſter, according to the mode ordained by himſelf."

* To the arguments contained in the "Diſſonance," Dr. Prieſtley replied, in a work entitled, "Letters to a Young Man," &c. which called forth an able anſwer from Mr. Evanſon, entitled, "A Letter to Dr. Prieſtley's Young Man," &c. &c.

important truth.* In the year 1802 Mr. Evanſon publiſhed a tract, entitled, "Reflections upon the State of Religion in Chriſtendom, &c. at the Commencement of the XIXth Century of the Chriſtian Æra." This work, which is, in fact, an attempt to explain and illuſtrate the prophecies in the book of Revelation, was eſteemed by the author as the moſt important of all his publications. In his own explanation of the prophecies, Mr. Evanſon felt very confident; and from this he anticipated that the moſt important events will take place in the Chriſtian world in little more than half a century. Speaking again of the ſame friend that has already been referred to, and who has leſs faith in the explanation of prophecy than Mr. Evanſon, he ſays, "Nothing ſurpriſes me more than that prejudices in ſuch a mind as his ſhould render it incapable of diſtinguiſhing truth from the moſt palpable falſehood. But all this ariſes from his having paid no regard to the teſtimony of prophecy, which alone can enable us to diſcern the certainty of the genuine Chriſtian faith; by which I mean a firm confidence in the ſure word of God; from the mere belief without any real conviction of its truth, more than which, he tells me, he as well as the late virtuous Dr. Price have never been able to attain. But who does not ſee that this is to exchange the certainty of the revealed will of God for thoſe unſatisfactory inferences, which the virtuous among the Heathens were led to make by their rational knowledge of the Deity, and the ſuppoſition of his ſuperintending Providence?" In another letter to the ſame friend, he writes, "Truly ſorry am I to ſee the clergy in general, of all ſects and denominations, eſpecially ſuch liberal minded men as ——, ——, and the late Dr. Prieſtley, ſo ignorant of, inattentive to, and even prejudiced againſt, the moſt important part of Scripture,† which can alone diſpel the errors that have, for ſo many centuries, bewildered the underſtanding of all Chriſtendom, as far as religion is concerned." From theſe extracts, and more of the ſame kind might be added from a correſpondence now before me, it ſhould ſeem that Mr. Evanſon was not only a firm beliſver in the truth of Chriſtianity, but that he had attained to a much fuller conviction of its reality than falls to the lot of many ſincere and excellent Chriſtians. We now come to the laſt work which Mr. Evanſon completed previouſly to his death, viz. "Second Thoughts on the Trinity," in a letter addreſſed to the Biſhop of Glouceſter. This publication was avowedly an anſwer to his Lordſhip's defence of the doctrine of the Trinity: and it contains not only a reply to the learned Prelate's arguments, but a juſtification of many of his own opinions and theories, advanced in his former works. It exhibits the marks of a ſtrong mind, ardently engaged in the diſcovery of truth, and fully intent upon the propagation of it. It appears from a correſpondence between Mr. Evanſon and Mr. Timothy Brown, with which the writer of this article has been favoured, and to which he has already referred, that a great part of this laſt tract was written while Mr. Evanſon laboured under much bodily infirmity. In anſwer to an invitation from Mr. B. to pay him a viſit, and ſpeaking of the Biſhop's "Thoughts on the Trinity," he writes, "I am ſketching out a plan for an anſwer to them. I am of opinion his brethren of the Bench have been far more prudent, who have ſo long followed the ſage advice of Matt. Prior's Merry Andrew: 'Eat your pudding, ſlave, and hold your tongue.' Increaſing infirmities of old age, and a confirmed aſthmatic complaint, for which the atmoſphere of your great city is peculiarly unfavourable, leave me little expectation of ever viſiting London again." In another letter, written only at the interval of eight days, he tells his friend that he is on the road to Briſtol, on account of a ſerious complaint which demanded the aid of the beſt medical and ſurgical advice. Within a fortnight of this period he writes, that the ſtate of his health, inſtead of being generally amended, is become much worſe, and he is reſolved to quit Clifton. In conſequence, however, of ſome ſlight benefit which he felt from his medicines, he ſubmitted to a ſurgical operation April 28th. About the end of the month of June he had the ſatisfaction of ſending to his friends copies of his anſwer to the Biſhop of Glouceſter; but in the ſhort note that accompanied one of them, there were evident marks of its having been written with a feeble hand; and in three weeks after, by the pen of Mrs. Evanſon, he announces to his friend the melancholy information of a paralytic ſeizure. This, which at firſt was but ſlight, gradually increaſed, till it terminated his valuable life, September 25, 1805. During the latter months of this good man's life he ſuffered very much from bodily infirmity and acute pain, yet his fortitude and patience never ſeem to have deſerted him. To the laſt he was intent upon the ſpread of religious knowledge, and deeply intereſted in theological diſcuſſion

* A new edition of the "Diſſonance" had been prepared with great care by Mr. Evanſon, and part of it printed off before his death. He was very deſirous, had it pleaſed the Wiſe Diſpoſer of Events, to have lived till the whole was finiſhed. "Happily," ſays his very reſpectable biſſer, in a letter to a friend, "though my brother was not permitted to ſee his work, now in the preſs, completed, he was bleſt with ſuch collected ideas, and ſtrong intellectual ability to the laſt, that till only two days before his death, he corrected the proof-ſheets as they arrived from the printer's.

† The prophecies in the Book of Revelation.

diſcuſſion. He looked upon the approach of death with a calm and undaunted mind, and he derived much conſolation from the anticipation of future happineſs. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Belſham, April 23, he ſays, "I am here (Briſtol) for ſomething of the complaint under which your friend Dr. Prieſtley laboured ſome time before his death, a ſtricture in the œſophagus. The ſurgeon tells me, that as I applied in time, I may obtain relief. But God knows how far he may be right, and I am not at all anxious about the event. At the age of ſeventy-four life begins to be of little value, either to myſelf or others, but my future proſpects are full of comfort." To the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Stroughton, in Suffolk, he writes, within a few days of his decease, "It pleaſes me much to find that my letter to the Biſhop of Glouceſter met with your approbation. My ſole ſupport in ſo ſtrenuouſly maintaining the combat in behalf of the truth of the Chriſtian covenant, againſt the groſs fables and falſehoods of the predicted apoſtacy, is gradually to excite the attention of rational thinking minds to matters of ſuch vaſt importance: and upon reviewing my own conduct, the ſatisfaction I find from it affords me the great and only conſolation which I enjoy under my preſent afflicted ſtate of health.—I can have no hopes of recovery, and only wait with patience the approach of the final period decreed for my departure." And in anſwer to the friendly enquiries of Mr. T. Brown, from whom, during the laſt months of his life, and particularly through his illneſs, he had experienced much marked attention and real friendſhip, he writes, "I return you a thouſand thanks for all your kind ſolicitude about my health, which, I thank God, continues to mend, though not very faſt." And in reference to ſome aromatic medicines ſent him by Mr. Browne, he adds, "I believe it has been of much ſervice to me, but inſtead of wanting more, your friendly benevolence ſupplied me ſo profuſely, that I have not only enough to laſt me while living, but ſufficient to embalm my carcaſe when dead." Thus it appears that the vivacity and ſpirits of Mr. Evanſon did not forſake him to the laſt; the conviction and certainty which he poſſeſſed of another and a better life, ſuſtained him under all the afflictions of the preſent. Previouſly to his death he was greatly emaciated in body, but his underſtanding was vigorous till the laſt. Even on the day before his death he was able to take a ſhort ride in his carriage, to which he walked by only leaning on an arm; in the evening of the ſame day he appeared in excellent ſpirits, and departed about five o'clock in the morning, in the apparent calm compoſure of common ſleep. Such was the happy death of the Rev. Edward Evanſon. He had lived the life of the righteous man, and his laſt end was like his. Thoſe who have watched his conduct through every period of his exiſtence, bear witneſs to the ſtricteſt integrity, honour, and benevolence of his character. The relative duties of a ſon, a huſband, and a brother, he performed with the greateſt attention. From his neighbours, wherever he reſided, he received the ſincereſt teſtimony of reſpect and eſteem. His manners were highly conciliating and engaging, and by his particular friends no man was more beloved. In his death the needy have loſt a friend that will not eaſily be replaced. He was, as it is hoped this memoir will ſhew, a lover and a vindicator of the truth, without any regard to its conſequences. Educated, and well provided for in the eſtabliſhed church, with the proſpects of ſtill higher preferments, he willingly reſigned all for the ſake of a good conſcience. The name of ſuch a man muſt live in the remembrance of the wife and the good. Thoſe even who will not concede to him every, or indeed any point, of his peculiar ſentiments of theology, will admire his zeal, venerate his fortitude, and endeavour to imitate his activity in inveſtigating the Scriptures, and his deſire of promoting all uſeful truth.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The annual ſhew of Cheviot rams at Camphouſe, this ſeaſon, was attended as uſual by a large aſſemblage of gentlemen and farmers from both ſides of the Border. The improvement of this valuable breed of ſheep, both in carcaſe and in wool, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety, becomes every year more and more apparent, and affords a ſtriking and moſt inſtructive proof of the rapid effects of a proper ſelecti on of breeding ſtock, and of good paſture, i mproving the ſhape of the animal. A beautiful two-year-old wedder, from the ſtock of Mr. Robſon of Belford, was killed at the ſhow, and proved that this breed was as capable as any other of being eaſily bred. The company were alſo highly gratified by the exhibition of a fine Ryeland tup, the property of Lord Somerville; and two gimmers, the produce of Cheviot ewes and that tup, bred by his Lordſhip on his eſtate in that county. Their ſymmetry was much admired, and the croſs appears more likely to improve the wool of the Cheviot

ſheep than any other hitherto introduced. Mr. Blackie alſo ſhewed ſome very fine Devonſhire cattle, of his own rearing; a breed which he has had the merit of introducing, and which appears perfectly adapted to the climate, and to merit every attention from the ſpirited farmer.

Married.] At Heighington, Durham, Mr. W. Horn, of London, to Miſs Phillis Surtees, daughter of Croſyer S. late of Redworth Houſe.

At Barnard Caſtle, Mr. Simon Metcalf, 96, to Miſs Ugill, 18.

Died.] At Hollikerſides, near Sunderland, Mrs. Anderſon, wife of Samuel A. eſq.

At Stamfordham, ſuddenly, Mrs. Scott, relict of Wm. S. eſq. M.D.

At Hexham, Mr. W. Armſtrong, butcher, 51.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Clark, gardener, 75.

At Burnthouſe, near Morpeth, Miſs Dunn, daughter of Mr. Robert D.

At Threepwood, Francis Tweddell, eſq. many years an active and moſt reſpectable magiſtrate for the county of Northumberland, 75.

At Stanton Fence, Mr. John Clark, formerly of Pegswood, near Morpeth, 94

At Eaſingwold, Mr. Thomas Crawford, proprietor of ſeveral ſtage waggons.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mrs. Buſby, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. curate of Sunderland.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, the Rev. J. Robſon, many years vicar of that pariſh.

At Biſhop Auckland, Mrs. Brownleſs, wife of George B. eſq.

At Thriſleton, near Durham, Mr. Thomas Liddell, 44.

At Durham, Lieutenant J. Newel, of the North Lincoln militia, 30.—Mary Graham, 99.—Mr. John Welſh, pawnbroker, 65.—Mrs. Webſter, 81.—Mr. Johnſon, attorney.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Ord, 77.—Elizabeth Weatherton, widow, 75. Her death was occaſioned by her clothes taking fire.—Mr. John Suddiſs, ſawyer, 76.—Mr. Thomas How, 88.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, John Alliſon, eſq. lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the Stockton volunteers.

At Newcaſtle, ſuddenly, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of Mr. J. dyer.—Mr. Edward Ferguſon, toll-keeper on the north ſide of Tyne bridge, and many years coachman to the mayors of Newcaſtle.—At his mother's, Mr. George Brown, of Leeds, formerly proprietor of the Leeds Mercury, and brother of the late Mr. Matthew B. printer, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. Ralph Harriſon, late proprietor of the iron foundery in Pipewell-gate, Gateſhead.—Miſs D. Jackſon, 20.—Mr. Matt. Guthrie, maſon, 39.—The Rev. Atkinſon Hird, curate of St. Nicholas' church.—Mr. W. Lambert, 65.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. D. cutler, who is ſuppoſed to have been the heavieſt female in Newcaſtle.—Mr. J. Palmer, ſhip-owner.—Mrs. Wardell, widow of Mr. W.—Mr. Haunch, ſchoolmaſter.—Mr. Philip Jopling, of the Three Tuns, 57.

At South Shields, Mr. Forſter Fryer, 85.

At Haydon Bridge, Mrs. Blackett, relict of John B. of Wylam, eſq. 84. What was an amiable and benevolent trait in her character, was her attachment to old and worthy ſervants, ſeven of whom attended her to the grave—three 48 years, and four of them 35 years in her ſervice.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The firſt meeting of the Agricultural Society, lately inſtituted by Mr. CURWEN, was held on the 25th of October, when he was unanimouſly choſen preſident. In the morning, the meeting at the aſſembly-room adjudged the prizes to the cottagers and male and female ſervants. They afterwards proceeded to Mr. Curwen's farm, and inſpected the drill-machine at work; his farm-yard, threſhing-machine, and other excellent improvements made there by the owner; eſpecially that of ſteaming potatoes for feeding horſes, cattle, &c. After the party had ridden round the farm, ſeen the ploughing match, the cattle, horſes, &c. (ſhewn for prizes) they ſat down to a dinner provided by the preſident, in tents, at the Schoes Farm. Upwards of 400 partook of the good cheer. After dinner, the ſociety elected their vice-preſidents and committee, and entered into the Rules for the future regulation of the ſociety.—The prizes were adjudged as follows: For the beſt two-years old heifer, to Joſeph Benn, eſq. of Middleton Place, out of a number of very excellent heifers ſhewn. For the beſt bull, to Mr. Jonathan Fawcett, of Ribton Hall. For the beſt cart horſe, to Mr. Henry Salkeld, of Workington; who alſo won the ſweepſtakes in naming the exact weight of a South-Down ſheep of the preſident's, killed upon the occaſion. For the beſt boar, to J. C. Curwen, eſq. For the beſt ploughman, to John Dixon, of Weſtfield. To the cottager, who without parochial aſſiſtance had brought up the largeſt family, the prize was adjudged to Edward Harker, of Dearham. To the male ſervant in huſbandry, Stephen Waterford, who had ſerved faithfully Robert Dixon, of Unerigg, upwards of twenty-two years. To the female ſervant, Mary Allan, who had ſerved faithfully Mr. Joſeph Parker, of Seaton, and his father, upwards of 22 years. To Joſeph Aikin, ſervant of J. C. Curwen, eſq for the beſt ſtack. Mr. Faulder, of Sebergham, exhibited a mule, which was greatly admired, and ſold for forty guineas. The diſtrict, for competitors, was extended to the whole county of Cumberland, and to annual ſubſcribers in any county. The meeting was numerous beyond all expectation. Several gentlemen came upwards of forty miles to attend it; and from the general ſpirit and enthuſiaſm ſhewn by all, and the warm and zealous exertions of the preſident in promoting ſo patriotic

triotic and laudable an inſtitution, there can be no doubt but the ſociety will increaſe and flouriſh, and be one of the greateſt means of encouraging and improving the agriculture of the county of Cumberland.

Experienced workmen have been occupied in boring, in order to aſcertain the beſt ſituation for the intended bridge over the river Eden, between Carliſle and Stanwix. They have been fortunate enough to find a ſolid foundation of rock from two to five feet on the north ſide, both above and below the preſent bridge; and alſo rock of from ſeven to ten feet on the ſouth ſide of the bridge. A plan has likewiſe been taken of an intended road from the new bridge at Stanwix bank, to proceed nearly in a ſtraight line through Kingmeor and Rockliff pariſh, to Gariſtown on the Eſk, where another new bridge is in contemplation; and then the road is to be connected with the new road to Glaſgow, which will certainly be a great improvement in that part of the country.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. John Pitt, to Miſs Mary King, daughter of Mrs K. innkeeper.

At Egremont, Joſeph Benn, eſq. of Blackhow, to Miſs Banks, of Langhorn.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Wilſon, ſhip-builder, to Miſs Sarah Dickinſon, daughter of Captain Joſeph D.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.—Mrs. Elizabeth Younghuſband, widow, 94.

At Longmarton, Weſtmoreland, Mr. Simpſon.

At Scarbank, near Longton, Lady Brucer.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, aged 24, Capt. Robert Gibſon, of the Firſt or Royal regiment of foot; ſecond ſon of Robert G. eſq. of Barfield, in this county. He united the character of an excellent officer with that of an amiable young man. To a moſt elegant and manly form, were added theſe perſonal graces, and that ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, which preſſeſſed and engaged every one in his favour; and, in his death, he will be no leſs lamented by the whole corps, than he was beloved whilſt living.

At Harrington Parſonage, Mrs. T. Hutchinſon, relict of Mr. Joſeph H. of Cockermouth, 72.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Woodville, 99.

At Carliſle, Mr. George Irving.—Mr. W. Dryden, tailor, a private in the Cumberland Rangers, 21.—John Hannah, labourer, 95.—Mrs. Ann M'Knight, inn-keeper.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Ripon, M. T. Trigge, eſq. partner in the houſe of Pearſe, Wray, and Trigge, of Hull, to Miſs Aſkwith, daughter of Wm. A. eſq.

At Settle, Mr. Benjamin Horner, ſurgeon-dentiſt, of York, to Miſs Alice Birkbeck, daughter of Wm. B. eſq. banker—George Pollard, eſq. only ſon of George P. eſq. of Green Hill, near Halifax, to Miſs Horton, daughter of the Rev. Wm. H. of Hound Hill, near Pontefract, and niece to the Earl of Derby.

John Waterhouſe, eſq. of Well Head, to Miſs Grace Rawſon, daughter of John R. eſq. of Stoney Royd, near Halifax.

At Bramham, Major Hawkſworth, of the Wharfdale volunteers, brother to Colonel Fawkes, of Farnley, to Miſs Ann Grimſton, third daughter of the late Robert G. eſq. of Neſwick.

At Eccleſfield, the Rev. T. Trebeck, of Wath, to Miſs Foſter, daughter of John F. eſq. of High Green.

At Bracewell, near Skipton, Michael John Maſon, eſq. of Cronnon Park, Eſſex, to Miſs Jane Cockſhott, daughter of Thomas C. eſq.

Died.] At Tadcaſter, Mrs. Potter, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman Hartley, of York.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Liſter, wife of John H. L. eſq attorney at law, 28.

At Leeds, Mrs. Green, relict of Saville G. eſq. of the Pottery.—Mr. Harriſon Robſon.—Mr. Joſeph Dixon, hoſier, late china-man.—Mrs. Mary Wilby, relict of Mr. John W. late of Royd Moor, 72.—Mrs. Caſſon, widow of Mr. C. ſhoemaker, 83.—Mr. Par, formerly a maſter cloth-dreſſer; but who had ſeveral years ago retired from buſineſs, 90.

At York, Mrs Peck, wife of Mr. Edward P. bookſeller.—Mr. Richard Bielby, 72.—Mr. Hugh Staveley, brother to Mr. S. of the Caſtle, 35—Robert Parker, eſq. of Skipwith.—Mr. Wm. Sutcliffe, linendraper.—Mr. Thomas Walker, many years keeper of the Grand Stand on Knaveſmire.—Mr. Timothy White, brother of the late Dr. W.—Mr. A. Brodie, formerly a cabinet-maker, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Tickhill, near Doncaſter, Mr. Benjamin Dawſon, ſurgeon, who for the laſt 25 years has been in extenſive practice in that neighbourhood.

At Melton, Benjamin Blaydes, eſq. 70, one of the aldermen of the corporation of Hull.

At Beverley, Mr. Thomas Thackray, 79. He was in the memorable battles of Dettingen in 1743, and Fontenoy in 1745.—Mrs. Ann Barſtow, relict of Alderman B. of Fulford, near York.

At Moreton, near Bingley, John Coates, eſq. 85.

At Noſtell Park, near Wakefield, Sir Rowland Winn, bart. who in 1799 ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county, 30. His remains were depoſited in the family vault at Wragby. All his tenantry were invited to pay the laſt tribute of reſpect to his memory, and every one who had in any way been engaged in rendering ſervices to the family, received a mournful memento of the loſs of their patron. His nephew, John Williamſon, eſq. a youth in his twelfth year, ſucceeds to his valuable eſtates.

At

At Hull, suddenly, Miss Seaton, daughter of Mr. George S. of Whitgift, 16.—Mr. J. Gritton, late port surveyor of the excise, 77.—Mr Humphrey Foord, 73.—James Kiero, esq. 74.—Mrs. Mary Corlass, 55.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, George Rowe, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Dodson.—Mr. Richard Swainson, jun. to Miss Jolly, of Poulton in the Fylde.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes, incumbent of Samlesbury, near Preston, to Miss Lawson, of White Lund, near Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Cardwell, attorney at law, Manchester, to Miss Mary Brand, daughter of Mr. Joseph B.—Capt. T. Lightly, of the ship Hannah, to Mrs. M'Callum, widow of Capt. M'C.—Lazarus Jones Venables, esq. barrister at law, eldest son of Lazarus V. esq. of Wood Hill, Shropshire, to Miss Alice Jolly.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Pearson, of Pennybridge, near Ulverston, to Miss Rawlinson, only daughter of John R. esq. of Beckside, near Cartmel.

Died.] At Wrightington, Mr. Ralph Calshaw, sen. upwards of 40 years head master of the grammar-school in Bispham.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Tatham, spirit merchant, formerly captain of the Thetis West Indiaman, of that port.—Mrs. Johnston, linen-draper.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Wm. Dunn, D.D. of the Faculty of Paris, and priest of the Roman Catholic congregation in Blackburn. He was suddenly seized with a pain in the breast, during the performance of divine service, and expired in the vestry.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Ellerton, a maiden lady, 52.—Mrs. Dodson, wife of Mr. D. grocer.

At Preston, Mr. John Dalton.

At Warrington, Roger Topping, esq.

At Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Tatterfall, 62.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Evans, relict of the late Mr. George E. 71.—Mrs. Morris, late of the Crown and Anchor tavern.—Mr. Lamb, sadler.—Mr. Francis Strand, 67.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. T. B. liquor merchant. Mr. John Bailey, many years manager of Mr. Harvey's brewery.—Mrs. Broster, mother of Mr. B. bookseller.—Suddenly, Mr. George Gretton, many years master of the Manesty's-lane charity-school. The friends of that institution will long regret the loss of a man who was eminently distinguished by an assiduous and faithful discharge of the duties of his situation.—Miss Mary Thomas, 23.—Mr. Wilkinson, merchant.—Suddenly, Miss Bowering, of Lincoln, while on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. J. Williamson, 26.—Mr. Peter Lawson, 20.—Mrs. Phœnix, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, and niece to the late Joshua Rose, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Swindells, bookseller.—Mr. Brooke Jones, eldest son of Mr. J. draper, of Chester.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Prestbury, Mr. Samuel Chandley, son of Mr. Thomas Chandley, hat-manufacturer, Macclesfield, to Miss Leigh.—Mr. John Walker, to Miss Jemima Barrett.

At Chester, Francis Richards, esq. to Miss Ann Stringer, daughter of the late Mr. S. upholsterer.—Mr. James O'Neill, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Gardner, daughter of Mr G. cabinet-maker.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Samuel Hewitt, late of Shrewsbury, merchant, 84.—At the Royal Hotel, on his way to Liverpool, Owen Molineux Wynne, esq. of Overton Hall, in the county of Flint.—Mrs. Chivers, wife of Mr. C. butcher.—The Rev. John Capper, late of Golborne.—Mrs. Wooley, relict of Mr. W. baker.—Mrs. Barker, widow of Mr. B. tailor.

At Daresbury, Mrs. Heron, relict of George H. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Peter Brooke, esq. of Mere, 80.

At Sealand, near Chester, Mrs. Williams.

At Cheadle, Miss Sarah Hope, fourth daughter of Thomas H. esq. 15.—J. Harrison, esq. one of the magistrates for that division.

At Witton, near Northwich, Mr. John Pickering, 27.

At Chorley, Mrs Halliwell, of the Post Office.

At Frodsham, Mr. Roger Parsons.

At Tildesley Banks, Henry Clarke, esq. late of Middlewich.

At Nantwich, Miss Broom.—Mrs. Keay, sister to the late Mr. K. tobacconist, &c. After a whole life of anxiety and dread of the small-pox, she at last fell a victim to that terrible enemy of the human species.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. William Cooper, plumber and glazier, to Miss Mary Radford, daughter of Mr. Robert R.—Mr. John Smith, of Tansley, to Miss Page, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis P.

At Pentrich, Mr. William Hart, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Woolley, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Ripley.

Died.] At South Wingfield, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Thomas P. esq. 37.

At Chesterfield, Mr. David Barnes, 63.

At Eggam, James Farewell Wright, esq.

At Bareges, in France, of a dysentery, the Rev. John Craufurd, rector of Elvaston.

At Matlock, Miss Margaret Stanfall, eldest daughter of Thomas S. esq. mayor of Newark on Trent.

At Derby, Mrs. Itchenor, 25.—Mrs. Emery, wife of Mr. E. tanner, 23.

At Dronfield, John Greenway, esq.

At Etwall, Miss Proctor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. P. surgeon of Lichfield.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Gedling, Valentine Kitchingman, esq. of Carlton Husthwaite, in the North

North Riding of York, to Miſs Smelt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of Gedling, and niece to the Earl of Cheſterfield.

At Edwalton, Mr. Joſeph Thorp, jun. currier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Vincent.

At Old Radford, Mr. Bradbury, of Nottingham, to Miſs Anne Raven.

At Lowdham, Mr. Riley, officer of exciſe at Woodborough, to Mrs. Fountain, of Gunthorpe Ferry.

At Nottingham, Mr. S. Stretton, to Miſs Wilkinſon.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miſs Mary Ward, dreſs-maker—Mrs. Durham, widow of Mr. D. baker.—Mrs Langford, relict of Mr. L. hoſier.—Mrs. Bell, widow of Mr. John B. formerly of Caiſtor, Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Strahan, a member of the ſenior council of this corporation.—Mrs. Fieldwick, wife of Mr. F. of the Horſe Shoes public-houſe.—Mrs. Sturt.—Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Henry S. —Mr. Samuel Brooke, ſen. 81.—Mr. Thomas Hancock, engineer, whoſe talents and attainments in mechanics, chemiſtry, electricity, and the polite arts, united to a ſound underſtanding, good taſte, exquiſite ſenſibility, and hilarity, made his ſociety much courted and valued.

At Basford, ſuddenly, Mr. Torr, ſen. publican.

At Burton Joyce, Mr. S. Lawſon, 72.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Royle.

At Newark, John Cooke, eſq. 35.

At Colſton Baſſett, Mr. Gunn, farmer.

At Southwell, Mr. John Aldridge.

At North Muſkham, near Newark, Mr. Waſs, grocer. About thirty years ago he made a vow never to ſtep out of his houſe on any account; and, notwithſtanding the moſt earneſt entreaties of his friends, he ſcrupuloufly obſerved it till his death.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for incloſing the commons in the pariſh of Scotter.

Married.] At Horkſton, Mr. James G. Morris, of Barton upon Humber, to Miſs Martinſon, daughter of the late Rev. John M. of Wiſpington—Mr. Lawſon, coach-proprietor, of Stamford, to Miſs Norton, of Wansford.—Joſeph Andrews, gent. of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Elizabeth Hardwick, ſecond daughter of Mr. H. miller, of Market Deeping.

At Gainſborough, the Rev. C. B. Maſſingberd, vicar of Upton, to Miſs Smith, daughter of John S. eſq.

Died.] At Eaſt Stockwith, Mrs. Cambe, 71.

At Fillingham, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of the Rev. Wm. J.

At Brampton, Mr. James Ellis, 69.

At Louth, Mrs. Allenby, relict of William A. eſq. of North Ormſby, 87.—Mrs. Cowlam, 60.

At Ackthorpe, near Louth, Mrs. Chatterton, wife of Mr. C. 31. Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths catching fire, in conſequence of which ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt, that after languiſhing in great torment for ſeveral days, ſhe expired.

At Gainſbro', Miſs Conſey, 41.—Mr. John Colton, 52.—William Bainton, many years town-cryer, 90.

At Keddington, near Louth, Mr. Skepton, 73. He was walking in his ſon's grounds, when he ſuddenly fell down and expired.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. C. ſen. 84.—Mrs. Blakey, wife of Mr. John B. —Theophilus Thomas, ſerjeant of the 7th regiment light dragoons, 26.

At Stamford, Mr. Edward Fardell, butcher, 56.—Suddenly, Mr. Bartholomew Richardſon, 54.—Mr. Chriſtopher Fairchild, 57. He had been thirty-five years clerk to the collectors of Exciſe for Grantham diſtrict.

At Witham Place, Boſton, John Boyfield, gent. late of Quadring Edike.

At Grantham, Mr. Tunnard, of the Blue Horſe public houſe.—Suddenly, Mr. Collingwood, formerly maſter of the Peacock.—Mr. D. Lely, of Barkſton, 25.

At Reaveſby Abbey, Mrs. Grantham, wife of John Peters G. eſq.

At Boſton, Mrs. Blaydwin, a maiden lady, 72.

At Eaſt Kirkby, Mr. John Carter. Above five hundred guineas in ſpecie were found tied up in his houſe, in parcels of five guineas each.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Sibſon, Mr. R. Higginſon, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs H. Chapman, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. George C. of Upton.—Mr. Thomas Ward, grazier, of Queenborough, to Miſs M. Beadman, of Great Glenn.

Died.] At Syſton, Miſs Hinton, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. George H. of Saxby, a moſt amiable young lady. She went to keep the anniverſary of her birth-day, which completed her 21ſt year, on the Saturday preceding. On Sunday ſhe complained of illneſs, which turned out to be a brain fever, and unfortunately ſhe obtained an opportunity of throwing herſelf out of the upper windows of a high houſe, but did not appear to have broken any limbs. She ſurvived until the Tueſday following, with intervals of compoſure, when ſhe expreſſed her moſt perfect reſignation and aſſurance of future bliſs.

At Leiceſter, James Blakeſley, eſq. one of the partners in the Hinckley Bank.—Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Richard B. many years printer of the Coventry Mercury.—Mr. Hands, glazier.—Miſs Chaplin, niece of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.—Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. B. coach proprietor.

At Great Wigſton, Mr. William Goodrich, fell-monger, 74.

At North Kilworth, Mrs. Stone, wife of Edward S. eſq.

At

At Sheepshead, Mr. John Garratt, farmer and grazier.

At Coleorton, Mr. John Hancock, hatter.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handiworth, Mr. Joseph Medley, eldest son of Mr. Richard M. of Westbromwich, to Miss Mary Fallerd.

At Lichfield, Mr. Salt, surgeon, to Mrs. Morgan.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Bickley, wife of Mr. B.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Scott, brass founder.

At Adderley Green, near Lane End, Mr. Stephen Astbury.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Smith, grocer, to Miss Zilla Bennett Fitch, late of Buckingham.—Mr. Samuel Gilbert, to Miss Elizabeth Edmonds.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Haughton, 25, to Miss Lydia Partridge, 70, both of Perry Bars, Staffordshire.—The Rev. John Drake Wainwright, vicar of Alrewas, Staffordshire, to Mrs. Holland, late of Heath House, Fradley.

At Aston, Mr. James Lambley, to Miss S. Booth, daughter of Mr. B. of Sutton Coldfield.—Lieutenant Craddock, of the 15th foot, to Miss Slaney, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jonas S. of Briscole Hall, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Lady Grove, near Birmingham, Mr. Edward Field, 99.

At Warwick, Mrs. Bailey, formerly of the Tuns—Dr. Lander, a physician, who has long practised here with great success.

At Foleshill School, Mrs. Sharp, relict of Mr. S. 71.

At Solihull, Mrs. Harding, relict of Judd H. esq. 78.

At Birmingham, Mr. Ford.—Mr. Wm. Allport, sen.—Suddenly, Mr. John Brettle.—Mr. R. Sleath, who kept the turnpike-gate at Worcester, when his Majesty paid a visit to Bishop Hurd, and would not suffer the retinue to pass without paying: he was afterwards called "the man who stopped the King." The following Impromptu, has been occasioned by his death:

On Wednesday last, old Robert Sleath,
Pass'd thro' the *Turnpike-gate* of Death;
To him would Death no *toll* abate,
Who stopp'd the King at Wor'ster *Gate*.

—Mrs. Osborne, relict of Samuel O. esq. of Sutton.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Worcester, wife of Mr. Charles W. hosier.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Cloverley, T. W. Glazebrook, esq. of Stourton Castle, to Miss Wilkes, of Dalicott.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Collins, draper and salesman, Iron Bridge, Coalbrook Dale, to Miss Esther Reynolds, of Quarry Place.

At Oswestry, Mr. Rice Roberts, to Miss William.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. H. Antrobus, many years a faithful servant to Mr. Crump, mercer.—Mrs. Humphreys, of St. Alkmond's, vicarage-house.—Mr. Richard Cartwright, many years keeper of the jail for this county.

At Priors Lee, William Bishton, esq.

At Ford, Mrs. Gough, wife of Mr. G.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Aingell.

At Culmington, Mrs. Williams.

At Wem, Mrs Hilditch, wife of Mr H. of the Bull's Head inn.—Thomas Dicken, esq. who in 1769 served the office of high sheriff for the county.

At Marlow, near Ludlow, John Littlehales, esq. 51.

At Brockton, near Bishop's Castle, suddenly, Mrs. Sayre.

At the Windmill, near Ellesmere, Mr. Dawes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Blockley Church, Mr. Francis Whitecroft, to Miss Hodges, only daughter of Mr. H. of Paxford.

At Old Swinford, the Rev. John Kentish, to Miss Kettle, younger daughter of the late John Kettle, esq. of Birmingham.

At Wolverley, John Smith, esq. of Blakeshall, to Mrs. Boraston, widow of the Rev. Mr. B.

Mr. Adams, surgeon, of Evesham, to Miss Kliptch, of Hampton.

At Worcester, the Rev. Samuel Mister, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss De la Motte, only daughter of the late lieut. col. De la Motte, of Batsford, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Malvern, John Saunders, esq. of Leadenhall-street, London.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Wm. Hope, formerly a brandy merchant of that place.

At Edvin, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. S. late of Mathon, 83.

At Wichenford, Mr. Hodges, 60.

At Tenbury, Thomas Patteshall, gent. 88.

At Longdon, Wm. Wrenford, esq. 74. He was one of the eldest magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of this county: on the raising of the Worcestershire militia he was appointed to a company, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of major.

At Worcester, Mr. Mathews, cooper.—Mr. Knowles, of the Tything, 72.—Mr. Armell Green, late of Upton Snodbury, 85.—Mr. Roe, collar-maker.

At Lambeth, near London, Mr. Benjamin Hudson, linen-draper, of the Old Jewry, and formerly of Worcester. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed to the infirmary of that city 50l. and to the parishes of St. Swithin and St. Martin 20l. each, for the laudable

laudable purpose of putting out poor children apprentices.

At Wichenford Court, Mrs. Eliz. Surman, wife of Mr. John S. 32.

At Ryall, near Upton, Mr. Wm. Mathews, 71.

At Dudley, Charles Roberts, esq. agent for Lord Dudley's mines.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Among the Michaelmas premiums adjudged by the Hereford Agricultural Society were the following:—1. Best two-year-old heifer, Mr. Jeffries, of the Grove, Pembridge. 2. Best three-year-old ditto, Mr Stevens, of Cotmore. 3. Best new variety of the apple raised from the seed, T. A. Knight, esq. 4. The premium for the best pen of fine-woolled ewes was awarded to Mr. Hudson, of Hom-Lacy; but it appearing that he had not fully complied with the regulations required by the Society, the same was finally adjudged to John Kedward, esq.

Married.] At Ledbury, Mr. D. B. Webb, of Oldham, near Manchester, to Miss Eliz. Beddoe.

At Abbeydore, Mr. Daniel Pierce, to Miss Morgan.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Eleanor Jones, 79.—Joseph Brown, esq. formerly of Castleton, 68.

At Canon Bridge, Mr. John Powell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. James Harris, of the Box, near Hampton, to Miss Sarah Osborne, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles O. of the Thrap.—Mr. John Griffiths, attorney at law, of Hampton Lodge, near Hereford, to Miss Crump, niece of the late John Hollings, esq.

At Cheltenham, the Rev Mr. Skillicorne, of Surndon, Wilts, to Miss Ballinger, of Cheltenham.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Phillips, corn-dealer, of Birmingham, to Miss Paget.

At Painswick, D. Hayward, esq. of London, to Miss H. Loveday.

Died.] Thomas Walker, esq of Redland, near Bristol; formerly a captain in the East India Company's service. 54. He was an active and able magistrate of the county of Gloucester, and eminently useful in his neighbourhood. Ever promoting the dignity of virtue and religion within the sphere of his magistracy, he gained the confidence and esteem of those who consulted him. Possessing a noble and independent mind, he distributed justice impartially to all. He was alike distinguished by his private virtues and by his public spirit. Did a tumultuous assembly exist he was foremost to quell it; and by an animated exhortation to peace and order, he sent home the populace wiser and better by his advice and instructions. In the times of dearth and scarcity he was exemplary in the acts of humanity and benevolence, and was both a chearful and liberal benefactor to the poor, as well in public as in private. His manners were gentle and unassuming; and long will he be remembered, and his loss regretted, by every one who enjoyed the happiness of his friendship, more especially by the poor, who continually partook of his bounty. The writer of this article knew him well, and assisted him in diffusing his private charities to the surrounding poor, in food, in clothing, and in coals. In grateful testimony of the friendship he possessed, he feels a consolation in offering this just and last tribute to his memory.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Wicks, relict of the late Rev. Mr. W. minor canon of the cathedral.—Mr. John Hobbs.—Mr. W. Hardy, second son of Mr. Wm. H. mercer.

At Stroud, Mrs. Ann Houlton, 60.

At Guershill House, Mr. Richard Morse.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Courtier.

At Brown's Hill, Mr. Joseph Cambridge, clothier.

At Stinchcomb, near Dursley, Miss Sarah Sims, daughter of Mr. Joseph S. maltster.

On his passage to St. Helena, Mr. Mark Roch, son of George R. esq. of Woodland, in the parish of Almondsbury, in this county.

At Highnam, near Gloucester, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. John Trigg.

At Longhope, Captain John Stephens, 63.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Enslow Mill, near Bletchingdon, Mr. John Tuckwell, 85.

At Oxford, Mr. Ridge, 69.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seekham, 70.—Mr. William Robinson, upholder and auctioneer, and one of the common council, 51.—The Rev. Robert Holmes, D. D. dean of Winchester, and rector of Stanton St. John, in this county.

At Kidlington, Mr. Joseph Cox.

Miss Chaplin, daughter of Mr. W. Chaplin, late of Watlington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hillmorton, Mr. James Smith, to Miss Martha Johnson.

At Welton, the Rev. Thomas Pettatt, of Southrop House, Gloucestershire, to Anne Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Clarke, esq of Welton Place.

Mr. John Sibley, of Harrington, to Miss Tongue, of Rothwell.

Died.] At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Samuel Goodd, jun. 24.

At Northampton, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Henry C.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Baker, to Mrs. Fortin, mistress of the Bell public-house.

Mr. Robert Ivatt, of Cottenham, farmer and miller, to Miss Watson, daughter of the late Mr. James W.

Mr. Robert Edwards, of Fordham, to Miss Rebecca Shinn, of Cambridge.

Mr. Wilson, of Wisbeach, to Miss Howse, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Sarah Ingrey,

a maiden lady, 63.—Mrs. Kendall, widow of the Rev. Mr. K. vicar of Cheſhall, Eſſex, and formerly of King's college, in this univerſity.

At Stapleford, Mrs. Atkinſon, mother of the Rev. Mr. A. of that place.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. John Colls, merchant, to Miſs Ann Weeds, daughter of the late Captain W.

At Burnham, James Monro, eſq. of Hadley, Middleſex, to Miſs Caroline Martin, youngeſt daughter of Sir Mordant M. Bart. of Burnham.—Mr. James Coker, to Miſs Elizabeth Hopſon, daughter of William H. eſq. of North Elmham.—Mr. Joſeph Cock, wine-merchant, of Norwich, to Miſs Beverley, daughter of Mr. Michael B. of Tibbenham.—Mr. William Weatherhead, ſurgeon of Shibdarn, to Miſs Salter, of Whinbergh.—Andrew Fountaine, eſq. of Narford, to Miſs Penrice, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas P. ſurgeon, the reſiduary legatee, under the will of the late Lord Chedworth

At Norwich, Mr. Benjamin Johnſon, hoſier, of Cheapſide, London, to Miſs Sarah Stacy, ſecond daughter of Mr. George S. druggiſt.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mr. Emerſon, ſurgeon.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Martin, an eminent butcher.

At Scarning, Miſs Mary Redgment, daughter of Mr Robert R. 29.

At Fakenham, Mr. William Corniſh, brazier.—Mrs. Soppings.—The Rev. Edward White, rector of Hockwold, and vicar of Wilton, in this county.

At Wells, Mrs. Bloom, wife of Captain J. G. B. of the Wells volunteer infantry.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Chalker, wife of Mr. C. of the Pruſſia Gardens.

At Lynn, Mr. Mugridge, 68.

At Great Bircham, Mrs. Blyth, relict of Mr. Henry B. 74.

At Norwich, Mr. Robert Edwards, 86.—Mrs. Delight, relict of Mr. Ezekiel D. 90.—Miſs Anne Akers, daughter of Mr. Charles A. 20.—Mrs. Nurſey, 60.—Mrs. Anne Flamwell, 56.—Mr. Thomas Thompſon, corn and coal merchant, of King Street, and one of the nominees of that ward.—John Worſhip, eſq. lord of the manor of Runham.

SUFFOLK.

At a general meeting of maltſters and makers of malt, reſiding within the county of Suffolk, held at the White Hart Inn, Stowmarket, on Monday the 4th day of November, 1805, in order to take into conſideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of that part of the Act of 42d Geo. 3d. prohibiting the watering or ſprinkling grain making into malt upon the floor; and alſo for removing the doubts at preſent entertained concerning the right of appealing to the Juſtices in Quarter Seſſions, from conviction by two Magiſtrates, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that, in order to obtain redreſs of the grievances above-mentioned, a petition ſhould be preſented for that purpoſe to the Houſe of Commons. A petition was accordingly drawn up and approved, and a ſubſcription was entered into for defraying the expences of this application.

Married.] Charles Collett, eſq. of Walton, to Miſs C. Lynch, daughter of the late W. Lynch, eſq. of Ipſwich.—Mr. Ely, merchant, of Wood Lodge, to Miſs Tailer, daughter of J. B. Tailer, eſq. of Stowupland.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. Henry Craven Ord, chaplain to his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales, to Miſs Roper, daughter of the late Mr. R. of Elden.

At Redenhall, Mr. Wayth, attorney at law, of Eye, to Mrs. French, widow of Mr. J. F. ſurgeon of Harleſton.

Mr. John Criſp, merchant, of Beccles, to Miſs Prentice, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. P. manufacturer, of Bungay.

Died.] At Brandon, Mr. James Darkins, 61.

At Beccles, Mr. Edward Arnold, currier and tanner, 64.

At Long Melford, Mrs. Leroo, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of that pariſh.

At Felixſtow, Mr. Quilter, chief conſtable of Colneis Hundred.

At Bury, Miſs Mary Smith, daughter of Mr. S.—Mr. Brenn, bricklayer, 52.—Mr. Abbot, formerly of Horningſheath.

At Pakenham, Mrs. Punchard, wife of Mr. Charles P.

At Horningſheath, Mr. Edward Blundell, youngeſt ſon of Mr. James B. of Laytonſtone, Eſſex, 17.

At Weſthorpe Hall, Robert Raynberd, gent. 61.

At Wattisfield, Mr. Thomas Youngman, yarn-maker, 71.

The Rev. Peter Edge, rector of Weybread and Nedging, and perpetual curate of St. Mary at the Elms, in Ipſwich.

At Botteſdale, Mrs. Bond, wife of Mr. B. keeper of the New Bridewell.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Prittlewell, J. Bennet, eſq. of Clapham, Surry, to Miſs Coval, of South End.

At Walthamſtow, the Rev. Charles Williams, of Ealing, to Miſs Jackſon, of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.—Joſeph Reeve, jun. eſq. of Bocking, to Miſs Blakeley, of Mundon.

Died.] At Birchanger, Mrs. Elizabeth Patmore, widow of Mr. J. P. 77. At her interment her children, to the number of eighteen, followed her remains to the grave. There is a ſingular coincidence of circumſtances between the above Mrs. Patmore and her huſband's niece, Mrs. Trott. They have both had eighteen children; Mrs. Patmore, ten girls and eight boys; Mrs. Trott, ten boys and eight girls; who all arrived at the age

age of maturity. They were both widows, lived in the ſame pariſh, and both their huſbands were farmers. Mrs. Trott is ſtill living.

At Witham, Mr. Frazer, of the White Hart Inn.

At Dover Court, Mrs. Clements, relict of James C. eſq agent of his Majeſty's poſt office packets at Harwich.

At High Laver, the Rev. Mr. Budworth, rector of that pariſh.

At Ingateſtone Hall, the Rev. Thomas Berrington.

At Chelmsford, Miſs S. Croſſingham, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. C. collarmaker, 19.

At South-End, Mrs. Thornborrow, of Highbury Grove, 66.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. M. banker, 70.—Mr. William Cant, an aſſiſtant in the corporation of this borough.

At Braintree, Mrs. Paine, a maiden lady, 81.

At Rayleigh, Mr. William Goodman.

KENT.

A large tract of waſte land, on the north of the road leading to Shooter's Hill, is incloſing and clearing by government, and an extenſive range of ſtables for ſick artillery horſes is now building on it.

Married.] At Beckenham, Lieutenant Colonel J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d regiment, ſecretary to his royal highneſs the Commander in Chief, to Miſs Bennett.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Liſles, of the boarding ſchool, Cranbrook, to Miſs A. Bates, daughter of Mr. B. of the Bull Inn.

At Erith, Mr E. Woodford, of the Falcon Tavern, Graveſend, to Miſs E. Morris, of Greenwich.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Townſend, of London, upholſterer, to Miſs Sophia Sankey, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Thomas S. grocer.

Died.] At Hallingbourn, Mrs. Barham; and a few days afterwards, her huſband, Mr. Uriah B.

At Dover, Mr. Knight Collin, brewer, 63.

At Preſton, Mr. John Reader, late of Margate.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Taſſell, late of Herne.—Henry, ſon of William Peſt, eſq.—Mrs. Abigail Jones, widow of Mr. John J. 55.—Mr. Charles Friend, many years ſword-bearer to the corporation.—Miſs Skeats, daughter of Mr. S. organiſt of the cathedral.—Sir James Malcolm, Bart. lately Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerneſs.

At Blackheath, Richard Hulſe, eſq. brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent Sir Edward H. bart. 79.

At Rocheſter, Thomas Hulkes, eſq. ſen. alderman of that city.

At Sheldwich, Mr. John Walker, many years ſteward to Lord Sondes.

At Brompton, Mr. Daniel Deverſon, 93.—Mr. Thomas Sugden, many years one of the chief clerks in Chatham dock-yard, but who had been for ſome time ſuperannuated.—Mr. William Berry, many years converter of timber in Chatham dock-yard.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Porter, relict of Mr. Thomas P.

At Aſhford, Mr. Thomas Shindler, brewer.

At Chatham, Mrs. Berry, 77.

At Boxley, Mr. John Rogers, 69.

At Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, Mr. Richard Stephens, ſtore-keeper on board the Agincourt, late of the Storekeeper's Office in Chatham Dock-yard.

At Margate, Miſs Harriet Murley, of Kenſington, 20.

At Tenterden, Mr. Richard Fugle, ſen. 77.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. John B. ſurgeon.

SURREY.

Married.] At Reigate, J. Piper, eſq. of Kenſley, to Miſs Price, eldeſt daughter of R. Price, eſq. of Woodhatch.

Died.] At Ripley, Mrs. Tringham, wife of —— T. eſq.

At his ſon's houſe, Norbury, T. Coles, eſq. of Addington Park.

Of an apoplectic fit, —— Shave, eſq. many years a magiſtrate and receiver-general for this county, 84. He was in perfect health the preceding day, and performing the duties of his office.

SUSSEX.

In preparing for the foundation of the new church, at Lewes, it became neceſſary to diſturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct; and, in the proſecution of that unavoidable buſineſs, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the complete ſkeleton of a body that had been interred about ſixty years, whoſe leg and thigh bones, to the utter aſtoniſhment of all preſent, were covered with myriads of flies (of a ſpecies perhaps totally unknown to the naturaliſt) as active and ſtrong on the wing as gnats flying in the air, on the fineſt evening in ſummer. The wings of this nondeſcript are white, and for diſtinction's ſake the ſpectators gave it the name of the coffin-fly. The lead was perfectly ſound, and preſented not the leaſt chink or crevice for the admiſſion of air. The moiſture of the fleſh had not yet left the bones, and the fallen beard lay on the under jaw.

Married.] Mr. Poole, jun. of Stanmer, to Miſs Payne, daughter of Mr. Trayton P. of Lewes.

Mr. Foſter, of Albourne, to Miſs Holman, of Wick Farm.

Mr. Sadler, of Lavant, to Miſs Ann Brown, of Houghton.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Wm. Newington, draper.—Mr. W. H. Henwood, maſter of the New inn and hotel.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. C. Smith, rector of Stoke, 73.—Mr. G. Blagden, 84.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lymington, Mr. William Drawbridge, to Miss Mursell.

At Stoneham, near Southampton, Dr. Robert Lindoe, late of Millman-street, and physician to the Surrey Dispensary, to Miss Baker, of Bath, daughter to the late Rev. —— Baker, of Hampshire.

At Andover, Mr. George Barnes, landsurveyor, to Miss Parsons.

At Winchester, Mr. John Holdaway, to Mrs. Knight, widow of Mr. K. Portsmouth carrier.—Mr. Samuel Jenkins, to Miss Sarah Kerby.

At Stoke Church, near Gosport, Mr. Israel Mabbs, to Miss Cousens.—Capt. Cummins, of the first garrison battalion, to Miss Boyton, eldest daughter of Lieutenant B.

Died.] At Andover, Mrs. Eliz. Lance, daughter of the late W. Lance, esq. one of the commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

At Fawley, Wm. Bradby, esq.

Mrs. Catharine Louisa Adams, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, of Standen House, Isle of Wight, 27.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Grossmith, son of Mr. G. pastry-cook, 17.—Mrs. Mountain, wife of Mr. M. silversmith.—Mrs. Eastman, wife of Mr E. upholsterer.

At Havant, Mrs. Silverlock, wife of Mr. S. mercer.

At Winchester, Mr. John Lipscomb, clerk of Hyde-street church.

At Titchfield, Mrs. E. Thompson, lady of Rear-Admiral T.

At Romsey, serjeant Byers, of the 21st regiment of infantry, or Royal Scotch Fusileers. He was walking in Phœnix-street, in company with another serjeant of the same regiment, when the pair-horse-coach from Salisbury to Southampton entered the street, and being without lamps, and driven very fast, serjeant Byers did not perceive his danger till he was knocked down by one of the horses. Unfortunately, his sword-belt was entangled in part of the harness, which caused him to be dragged several yards, and on the belt giving way, his head fell under the wheel, and was so crushed as to cause his immediate death.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Market Lavington, T. Fowle, gent. to Miss Legge.

At Trowbridge, G. P. Alner, esq. to Miss Bell, only daughter of James B. esq.

At Salisbury, J. Bishop, esq. of Bath, to Mrs. Norton.—Mr. J. Judd, of Winterslow; to Mrs. Meredith.—Mr. Robert Anderson, of Landgibby, Monmouthshire, to Miss Mary Alexander.

At Heytesbury, Mr. George Barnes, to Miss Martha Richardson, both of Knook.—Wm. Griffith, esq. to Mrs. G. Barnes, widow of the late Dr. B.

At Wilton, Mr. W. R. Blake, of Warminster, to Miss Sarah Stone.

At Nunton, Mr. James Rogers, of Week Farm, to Miss Fanstone, only daughter of Mr. F. upholsterer, of Downton.

Died.] At Bradford, the Rev. Joseph Dickenson Nicklin, A. M.

At Chippenham, Michael Jones, esq. of Bath, 80.

At Downton, Mrs. Witt, wife of Mr. W. tailor.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. F. surgeon and apothecary.—Mr. Lawrence, carpenter.

At Stratford under the Castle, Mr. Richard Frowde, an eminent farmer, formerly of Kingston Deverell.

At Syrencot, Miss S. Dyke, daughter of Wm. D. esq.

At Whaddon Farm, near Salisbury, Mr. John Best.

At Tarrant Hinton, Mr. John Hill.

At Fisherton Anger, Mr. Thomas Carter.

At Langford, Mr. John Brothers, 70. He had been 40 years bailiff in the family of Wm. Mudge, esq.

Suddenly, at Hill's Court, near Salisbury, a young lady of some distinction, whose name was kept a profound secret. Her remains were interred, in a genteel style, in the cathedral church. The circumstances respecting her were rather singular and mysterious: her conversation expressed a deep anxiety of mind, which, in all probability, tended to affect her body, and precipitate her end. Her manners were accomplished, and her person delicate. She came to Salisbury about a month before, in a pregnant state, and was delivered of a daughter a few hours before her decease. She appeared to have some presentiment of her approaching dissolution; for the evening previous to her death, speaking to a domestic, she said, "I have the same chance as others, but if I die, let me buried in the great church." The last words she uttered were, "take care of the babe." The initials on her coffin were S. W.

Mr. James Wigmore, senior, a respectable farmer at Knoyle. He was found murdered, on the road between Stockbridge and Winchester, about a mile and a half from the former place. He had been to Winchester with a load of cheese for the fair, and was returning on horseback in the evening, when it is supposed he was stopped by footpads, and that on his refusing to deliver his money they fired at him, a ball having passed through his body, which, from its direction, was evidently fired by some person on foot. The body had lain some hours on the road, and was quite cold and stiff when discovered by a shepherd early in the morning. His horse was at a little distance in a field. The body was removed to Stockbridge, where an inquest was taken by the coroner. Verdict—Wilful murder by some person unknown. The body was removed to Knoyle, and buried there. Mr. Wigmore has left a widow and nine children. There is yet no clue to discover

cover the perpetrators of this deed.—They did not effect their purpose of robbery, as Mr. W.'s property was all found on him.

BERKSHIRE.

From a Report of the Committee of the Reading Medical Dispensary, it appears that the total receipts of that institution, including the balance in hand, from October 8, 1804, to October 15, 1805, was 272l. 19s.; the expences during the same period were 136l. 1s. 1d.—Of the receipts the sum of 117l. 2s. has been invested in the funds, and the balance remaining in hand is 19l. 15s. 11d. —The number of patients admitted was 481; cured, 313; relieved and incurable, 42; dismissed for non-attendance, 17; sent to a workhouse, 15; dead, 24; on the books, 46; not reported, 24.

Married.] At Warfield, Mr. Rackstraw, of Bracknall, to Mrs. Churchman, relict of Mr. C., being the third time they have each appeared before the hymeneal altar.

Died.] At Egham, the Rev. J. Liptrott, upwards of thirty-three years vicar of that parish, 73.

At Newbury, Mr. Joseph Poor, broker, 70.

At Abingdon, Mr. John Merry, shoemaker, 43.

At Reading, Miss Jane Higgs, third daughter of Mr. William Simonds H.—Mrs. Edmunds.—Mrs. Gibbs.—Mr. Henry Finch, 67.

At Forest Farm, near Windsor, Mrs. Squire, 74.

At Windsor, suddenly, Mr. Henry Whittle, a few years since one of the proprietors of some of the Reading coaches.

At Langford, Miss Ann Hart, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Johnson, 15.

At Berry Head, Captain Robert Deane, of the royal artillery.

At Wallingford, the Rev. John Scoolt, rector of St. Leonard's.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

By the Report of the Special Committee of the subscribers and friends to the Bristol Infirmary, it appears that the sum of 10,000l. has been already raised as a fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated towards the support of the enlarged accommodations of the new wing; and that new and increased annual subscriptions have been obtained to the amount of 484l. per annum; and, although this latter sum falls far short of what will be required to support the new wing, they are confident that the deficiency will be speedily supplied, when it is known that one additional ward is even now opened, and that the new wing will be prepared for the reception of patients with all possible expedition.—At the meeting held on the 31st of October it was resolved that a building-committee be immediately formed, with full power to carry into execution the original plan of the building, by erecting the left wing.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Charles Frost, to Miss Mary-Ann Cooper.—The Reverend Richard Owen, minister of the Baptist meeting at Southampton, to Miss Chambers, daughter of Colonel C., of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.—Francis Fagar, esq., of the 31st regiment of foot, to Miss Powell, eldest daughter of the late John P., esq., of Dominica.

At Bath, Captain C. Turner, of the 23d light-dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to General Floyd, to Miss Stevenson, eldest daughter to the Rev. the Dean of Kilfenora.

At Dulverton, Mr. J. Pearce, of Cloak-lane, London, to Miss Kent, only daughter of the late Thomas K., esq., of Timberscombe.

At Lympston, John Coffins, esq, late surgeon on the staff for the western district, to the Hon. Miss Tuchett, daughter to Lord Audley.

At East Harptree, Mr. Trevelvan, to Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Robert W., esq.

At Burnham, William Parker, jun., esq., of Bridgewater, to Miss Jane Dodd, daughter of John D., gent.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Price.—Mrs. Jefferys sister to P. George, esq., town-clerk, 54.—Mrs Sarah Jackson, widow of the Bishop of Kildare, 77.—Miss Anne Lee.—In the Blue Alms, Mr. William Hamlen, formerly a very ingenious watchmaker of this city. He was admirably well informed in various branches of the mathematics; and the celebrated Herschel always acknowledged his obligations to Hamlen for his first ideas on the construction and improvement of his telescopes.—The Rev. Dr. Dring, of the county of Cork.—The truly Reverend Daniel Dumaresq, D.D., prebendary of Sarum and Wells, and rector of Yeovilton, in this county, 94. Perhaps the uniform conduct of no man in this or any country in the world came nearer to that of the primitive Christians in the Apostolic age, than that of this venerable divine during his long protracted life.—Mrs. Mercy Doddridge, daughter of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Doddridge.—Henry, the third son of Henry White, esq.—Mrs. Chapman, relict of Dr. C., master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Durham, 84.—Mrs. Gunter, wife of Mr. G., grocer, 63.—Mrs. Edy Davis, relict of Mr. D., formerly a cooper of this city.

At Bristol, Mr. Biggs.—Mr. David Jones, son of Mr. J., surgeon.—Samuel Worrall, esq.—Mrs Dighton, wife of Mr. D.—Miss Eliza Ellis.—Mr. Evans, of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, in consequence of a violent blow he received on the head, occasioned by the rearing up of his horse, as he was endeavouring to ride through a door-way.—Mrs. Loraine.—Mr. George, umbrella-manufacturer.—Mrs. Bull, mother of Captain T. Williams.—Mrs. Ven, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Pratten.—Mr. Gilling, of Cheddar.—Mr. Robert Bayly, 73.—Mr. Luke Wilmot.—Captain John Tilly, of the Trelawny, of this

this port. His death was occasioned by over exertion in Jamaica, in endeavouring to preserve that island from the invasion of the enemy. He was a tender and indulgent husband, a sincere Christian, and a strictly honest man.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Turner, wife of John Turner, esq., of Ley, in Cadbury. Riding from the house of her brother, the Rev. John Barne, of Butterleigh, on a double horse, the animal started and threw her. She was taken up speechless, and continued so till she died.

At Chepstow, Mr. Daniel Thurston.

At Taunton, John Cowper, esq., of Bristol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Fontmell, Mr. Wm. Pope, 70, to Miss Moore, of Motcombe, 17.—Mr. Edward Sturney, of Chaldron Herring, to Miss Harriet Swyer, niece of John Barnes, esq. of Hamborough House, near Lulworth.

At Bridport, Samuel Rendall, esq. of Hinton St. George, Somerset, to Miss Bradford.

Died.] At Sutton Waldron, Mrs. Applin.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. auctioneer.

At Froom Billet, John Gould, esq.

At Marnhull, Eliz. Young, a poor woman, 103.

At Kingsland, in the parish of Netherbury, Mr. Hood, father of the late Capt. Alex. H. and of Capt. Sir Samuel H. K.B.

At Herringstone, near Dorchester, suddenly, James Naylor, a stone-sawyer. In his pockets were found by his master, Mr. Slade, 28 guineas, and 32 half guineas.

At Netherbury, Mrs. Adams, 91.—Mr. Thomas Bryant, 84.

At Sherborne, Major Erle Hawker, 67. His youth was spent in the service of his king and country; and his decline of life, in acts of kindness and benevolence to all around him. His relatives and numerous friends will deeply lament the loss they have sustained, though the placid manner in which he left this life must give them the surest hope that he has changed it for a life eternal.

DEVONSHIRE.

The forest of Dartmoor, under direction of Col. Tyrrwhitt, by the Prince of Wales's orders, is rapidly improving, several thousands of acres are grubbed up for planting, and on whose bleak and comfortless bogs and mountains, now only the object of shivering passengers, will soon arise neat habitable dwellings, fit for farmers and cottagers; and many acres of barren heath will be converted into as many acres of oats, barley, bigg, and wheat, for the benefit of society. His Royal Highness has had this business in contemplation some years, and is now determined to have it carried into execution.

A laudable institution for the relief of poor distressed strangers, under the name of the Misericordia Society, exists at Plymouth. That place, from its local situation, being one of the great sea-ports of the kingdom, naturally brings to it numbers of the wives, and other relations, of our sailors and soldiers, to seek after them in their supposed return to the King's port, and the consequences of the war have induced this in a great degree: the pressing necessities of many a poor stranger brought to Plymouth by these means, gave rise to this charity. The Committee of the Misericordia are happy to say, that hitherto they have been enabled, from the subscriptions, to afford temporary assistance to every case which hath fallen within their notice. In the present year, the numbers already relieved have amounted to near *two hundred*; and from the institution, in 1794, to as many thousands. But from the present state of their finances, they are sorry to add, that their purse, from the annual subscriptions (and they have no other resource in any funded or landed property) is not competent to cover the expences of the year. In this state they venture to look to the generosity of the public, which, they hope, will feel with themselves for the same common cause.

Married.] At Exmouth, Captain Martin, of the first regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Rolleston, eldest daughter of Samuel R. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Powderham church, Lord Edward Somerset, brother to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, to Miss Louisa Courtenay, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle.

Died.] At Teignmouth, in the prime of life, after a severe but lingering illness, Catharine, second and youngest daughter of the eminently learned and justly celebrated Dr. Parr. Her sweetness of temper, soundness of judgment, purity of mind, and sincerity of heart, had too long endeared her to a numerous and highly respectable circle of friends for her to be ever recollected without a sigh. By her parents and her sister she was too tenderly beloved not to be lamented beyond ordinary means of consolation.

At Chaddlewood, Mrs. Bird, relict of Henry B. esq. of Ridgeway.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late Capt. C. of the Royal Navy, 61.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Sithney, Mr. John Kendall, innkeeper, to his wife Mrs. K. having been married, it is supposed, in a church where the banns had not been published.

Died.] At Helston, Mr. James Pascoe, trumpeter to the loyal Meneage volunteer cavalry.

At Tregony, Mr. G. Jewell, surgeon, whose skill and talents in his professional capacity will be much regretted by that neighbourhood.

At Camborne, Miss Richards, a lady of a most amiable disposition and exemplary conduct, 49. Her loss will be severely felt, particularly by those children of affliction who have so often been soothed by her friendship, and relieved by her bounty.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE policy of government for some years past in their conduct towards the West India Colonies, has been extremely exceptionable, and founded upon a narrow view of the real interests of the State; it would seem as if they were determined to exhaust the very patience of loyalty, and try to force the Colonist into some desperate effort by the measures uniformly adopted. Not content with levying heavy, and almost exterminating duties on their produce, but in regulating the supplies of subsistence for the Islands, they subject them (in war time) not unfrequently to the anticipated horrors of famine. The House of Assembly in Jamaica have made a very able representation to the Lieutenant Governor, in which they detail with unexaggerated feeling, the deplorable situation of the Colony under these impolitic and ruinous regulations; the Governor's answer concedes the admission of the importations which they require; but how lamentable is it, that there is not a political foresight, which is calculated by the exercise of a wise discretion, to remedy these continual inconveniencies and which might be so fatal in their results.

Though the trade of Hamburgh is opened, the markets for West India produce are still dull; this may arise from the approach of the season, when the Elbe will be closed by the frost and therefore the shipments are small; the ordinary and middling kinds of coffee however are something higher prices at foot. Rum has advanced a little but the sale is not very brisk. The manufacturing trade still continues flat, and from the few sales at the last German fairs, is very much distressed, and we fear during the winter must remain so for the want of markets to consume their productions.

The Batavian Government about the end of October issued an order, that all vessels having any thing on board from England should be detained, and prohibiting under severe penalties the shipment of provisions of any description; also in a report by the Secretary of Finance great rewards were offered to those who were active and vigilant in discovering and seizing English manufactures, and threatening those with vigorous punishment, who were negligent or fraudulent in putting the decrees of government into execution.

These repeated restrictions and the severity of the punishments when a party is detected prevent any person hazarding his property in Holland or France; thus we have scarcely a market open to us that we can at present avail ourselves: America is out of the question, for our manufacturers have long since given over crediting them; the depredations they have committed and the impositions they have practised, deter any man of common experience from trusting them with an ounce or a yard of goods without money or ample security.

By a communication from the American Minister here to the respective consuls of that nation, it is announced that our Government has granted permission to American vessels to enter Cadiz with any articles not contraband or provisions.

The exchange upon Hamburgh still declines being now 32s. 9d.; but when the trade becomes brisk, and if Government are able to continue their remittances in specie it will get up, from the balances that will then be due to this country for the goods exported.

Coffee from 102s. very ordinary to 180s. very fine; sugars, West India, from 70s. to 102s.; Havannahs, from 50s. to 76s.; East India, 40s. to 60s.; cocoa, 110s. to 130s. Grenada, for exportation; Trinidad, 145s. to 155s.; cotton, West India, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 5d.; Sea Island, 1s. 7d. to 3s.; Bourbon, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Cochineal, 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Indigo, E. India, 8s. to 13s.; Brandy, 17s. to 18s. 9d.; Hollands, 17s. 9d. to 18s.; Rum, Jamaica, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Leeward Island, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Saltpetre, rough, 82s., refined, 90s.—Hops are lower; Bags, from 6l. 10s. to eight guineas; Pockets, 6l. 12s. to nine guineas.—Oats have advanced considerably lately, present price from 38s. to 40s.—Wheat dull.

Manifest of the Cargo of the Indus East Indiaman.—Private; 85 chests Copia; 12 cases Mace; 5 chests Cardamums; 20 boxes Nankeens; 4 pipes, 4 hogsheads and 1 cask Madeira, 1 bale-piece, goods, ; 57 bags Pepper; 47 bags Cloves. Privilege; 2560 bags Sago; 252 bale-piece, goods; 145 chests Mother o'Pearl Shells; 177 bales Turkey Galls; 25 bales Tragacanth; 21 chests Gallanum; 7 chests Indigo; 22 bales Cocculus Indicus; 66 chests Ammoniacum; 15 boxes long Pepper. N. B. The Sago is supposed to be thrown overboard.

3 per cents. Consols. 59¾ to 60¼; Omnium, 5¼ to 6; Bank Stock, 195¼; India ditto, 188½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mildness of the weather in the preceding month has enabled the farmer to finish his wheat sowing in the most perfect manner; and the grain which was early sown already wears a favourable appearance. The Winter Tares and Rye appear equally promising. Turnips have improved much lately; and the Feeding sheep do exceedingly well. The Pastures still afford good support to the out-lying flock; and the dryness of the season has permitted much manure to be carried on the Meadow grounds. The winter operations of hedging, ditching, and gripping, have already commenced. In England and Wales [illegible] average

averages, per quarter, 78s 7d ; Rye, 44s. 4d. ; Barley, 40s. 8d. ; Oats, 28s. 2d. ; Beans, 46s. ; Peaſe, 45s. 7d. ; Oatmeal, 43s. 4d.

Notwithſtanding the near approach of winter, Lean Stock, Sheep excepted, ſtill continue to fetch good prices. Store Ewes are much lower. The Weſt Country Ewes have had a good lambing time ; and the buſineſs of ſuckling Lambs in the houſe for the London market is carried on with facility ; there being plenty of keep and mild weather. Little has been done lately in Cow-jobbing ; but the few new Milched Cows which have been ſold brought good prices. Freſh good Cart Horſes, and thoſe fit for the army, are ſtill in demand ; and thoſe of an inferior ſort very dull of ſale. Porking Pigs, particularly of the larger kinds, owing to the late large contract, are much in demand, and at a lvanced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 10d. ; Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. ; Veal, 5s. to 6s. ; Pork, 4s. to 5s. ; and Lamb, 5s. to 5s 6d.

The prices of Cheeſe and Salt Butter at the diſtant low country markets, are much on the decline.

In Smithfield Market Hay fetches from 3l. to 5l. ; Clover, 4l. 15l. to 5l. 10s. ; and Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of October to the 24th of November inclusive, 1805, two Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.69. Nov. 15. Wind E.
Loweſt 29.37. Oct. 26. Wind S.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 66 hundredths of an inch. { On the morning of the 30th ult. the mercury ſtood at 29.80, and on the next day it was as high as 30.44.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°. Oct. 26 & 27. Wind S.E. by E.
Loweſt 24°. Nov. 21. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 16°. { The thermometer was at 60° in the middle of the 27th day of October, but on the 28th it was not higher than 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt is equal only to 1.52. inches in depth.

The barometer has again been unuſually high ; the average for the whole month has been 30.152. and during the whole of the 15th and part of the 16th, it ſtood at 30.69. almoſt a tenth of an inch higher than it ſtood on the 29th of September, which was noticed in our laſt Report. The wind has blown 25 days from the eaſterly points. The characteriſtic of the month is that of foggy ; eight or nine days fogs have very much prevailed, but that on the 5th was the moſt remarkable, and has been thus deſcribed by a witneſs of what happened in London on the occaſion : "Tueſday proved foggy in the metropolis during the whole day, but about five o'clock the very thickeſt fog came on which has been remembered for twenty years ; it is difficult to deſcribe the ſcene which the Strand and other buſy ſtreets preſented. The thickneſs of the fog obſcured entirely the light of the ſtreet lamps ; and it was with difficulty that the glare of a ſhop window, or of patent lamps, could be diſcovered acroſs the ſtreet. The coaches could only move with a foot pace, and to avoid running againſt each other, there was a continual hallooing out : this, with the ſcreams of perſons who conceived themſelves in danger of being run over, preſented altogether a terrific ſcene. It continued for about two hours."

The fogs have not been confined to the metropolis and its neighbourhood ; they have been prevalent in the north and the weſt.

Six days has the thermometer been as low or lower than the freezing point ; on the 18th it was ſeven degrees lower than freezing, and on the 21ſt it was in the morning as low as 24°, or eight degrees below the freezing point. Ice on that day was three quarters of an inch thick. The average heat for the whole month is little more than 30°.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We have received various Communications relative to the Vaccine Inoculation, which we think better adapted for inſertion in the Medical and Phyſical Journal. We have the Satisfaction to find that the Practice increaſes ; and that the Controverſy which has been artfully raiſed, has met with the Contempt (from the ſenſible part of the Public) which it juſtly merited.—In reply to the repeated Inquiries of many friendly Correſpondents, we beg Leave to ſtate, that we particularly invite the Communication of Facts relative to the Preſent State of Agriculture, Commerce, and our various Manufactures, and relative to the Public Improvements which are at all Times carrying on in various Parts of the United Kingdom?—that Plans of New Societies for the Extention of Knowledge, or for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Claſſes, are always received by us with Thankfulneſs :—that Authenticated Memoirs of Eminent Perſons recently Deceaſed are as uſual acceptable in our Obituary :—and, that Sketches of the State of Society and Manners in Great Britain or in any of our Colonies, and Accounts of Recent Tours at Home or Abroad, are, we believe, always peruſed with intereſt by our Readers, and are therefore inſerted in our Miſcellany with Promptitude.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the present period, when British valour has so much to claim from British gratitude; when many sumptuous monuments attest not only the liberality of the public, but a respect and a dawning taste for the fine-arts; I am induced to offer a few hints and observations, in the hope that they may not be found wholly uninteresting to your readers, or foreign to the cause of good taste and sound criticism.

What is so attractive to the imagination as the memorial raised to a great man by his admiring country? Generous applause is the true stimulus of noble minds; the inspirer of that heroic enthusiasm, which, proudly annihilating all selfish considerations, enamoured with danger, has no eyes, no ears, no apprehensions, but for glory.

"Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,
And made a bulwark of the warrior's breast."

Monuments are the appropriate rewards of virtue, the cheap defence of nations.

But, to the artist, subjects of this kind are surrounded with peculiar difficulties; he is embarrassed with costume, restrained with portrait, and betrayed into the frigid wilds of allegory.

Of what nature should these monuments be? What should they contain?—It is natural to expect, in the first place, to find the effigies of the hero; gratitude loves to perpetuate the traits of the countenance, as well as the actions of the life and the character of the mind.—But a single figure is not sufficient; we require a group to give mass and dignity to the monument; symbols to explain the motives of its erection, the profession, and actions, of the object: besides, that a portrait-statue is an ungrateful subject to the artist. The allegory should be clear and simple; a fable which strikes at a glance, not an enigma to be decyphered; uniting the figures in one consistent action, and concentrating the interest around the hero.

A monument lately erected in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of Major-General Dundas, will afford a subject of comment. Here we observe Britannia, known by her usual symbols, who crowns a bust of the warrior: so far all is plain and intelligible. But what are we to think of another figure, a female, who is standing beside Britannia, and regards with earnest attention a plant which she holds. A botanist might perhaps discover that this plant is the *mimosa pudica*, the sensitive-plant; and, this being a tolerable emblem of sensibility, might infer that the figure personifies that quality. Thus the explanation of the design seems to be, that Britannia, prompted by Sensibility, decorates the bust of the hero; but what a frigid and flimsy allegory is this? Unless Britannia were sensible to the merit, and grateful for the services, of the warrior, would she raise his monument, and inwreathe his image? Then why is this unmeaning figure introduced? But, leaving the consideration of the design, let us see how the artist has treated his idea.—Britannia crowns the bust; and Sensibility, what does she do? Why, truly, unmoved in the presence of the divinity, regardless of the hero, her tender sympathies are engaged in contemplating a plant. Oh! exquisite emblem of the class of sentimentalists, who, with "feelings all too delicate for use," can sympathize in any thing but manly virtue and manly suffering.

The introduction of a bust or medallion among complete figures appears to me an incongruity which destroys illusion. This position I feel difficult to explain, but will endeavour to illustrate. Sculpture, though it imitates with complete reality the objects it represents in form, yet departs so widely from them in colour, that great art is necessary to support the illusion required when figures are grouped and put into action. The ancients were so sensible of the want of illusion in sculpture, that they frequently inlaid the eyes, and coloured the cheeks, of their statues; a practice which appears to us uncouth, and even

barbarous, but which probably gave a tremendous reality to the ſublime effigies of their deities. Thoſe who have ſeen the ſtatue of Minerva in the collection of Mr. Thomas Hope, will perhaps admit, that the divine intelligence of the countenance is aſſiſted by the effect of the glaſs-eyes. But to return.—In the monument, for inſtance, of Captain Burges, in St. Paul's. Victory preſents a ſword to the hero.—Theſe are both whole figures, both equally imitate nature, both poſſeſs an equal meaſure of reality and animation. But, on the other hand, in the monument of Major-General Dundas, a ſtatue of Britannia is grouped with a buſt of the General. Therefore, inaſmuch as the ſtatue is a repreſentation of life, the buſt is only a repreſentation of a buſt, the ſhadow of a ſhade. But theſe being of the ſame ſubſtance, have equal reality; and the buſt (ſo to expreſs myſelf) deadens the figure; and inſtead of a divinity and a hero, we are preſented with a buſt and a ſtatue.

It is a very common fault in the employment of allegorical figures in conjunction with others, that their action has no connection with that of the reſt of the group. Of this defect numberleſs inſtances might be adduced. But I paſs over the productions of ordinary maſters, where this is but one of a thouſand objects of cenſure, to criticiſe a work of genius, where we overlook nothing. I mean the monument erected in Weſtminſter-Abbey to Lord Mansfield, by that diſtinguiſhed artiſt Mr. Flaxman; a monument which, for the form of the maſs, the grandeur and beauty of the figures, is perhaps unequalled in this country. Here Juſtice is engaged in weighing, and Law in reading, without paying any attention to the ſage, who is ſeated in his curule chair with a dignity worthy of Greece or Rome.

It frequently happens that the emblem uſed to explain an allegorical figure is made the motive of action, with a ſacrifice of real propriety and congruity. The ſcales of Juſtice are metaphorical; and to employ her literally in weighing, is to ſubſtitute a mean and mechanical to an intellectual operation.

Even when the action itſelf is unexceptionable, it may be improperly introduced. Thus, in a ſingle ſtatue of Urania, ſhe would be juſtly repreſented as explaining the globe: this is her appropriate employment. But were ſhe placed as an attendant figure in the monument of an aſtronomer, the globe might indeed be uſed to deſignate the Muſe, but her action ſhould relate to the ſubject of commemoration, whoſe death ſhe might lament, or whoſe merit ſhe might honour.

The graphic perſonifications of allegorical and imaginary being are denoted by emblems, attributes, and inſignia. The hive of Induſtry, the ſcales of Juſtice, the anchor of Hope, the cornucopia of Abundance, are emblems; the winged thunderbolt of Jupiter, and the lyre of Apollo, are attributes; the trident, the helmet and ægis, the club and lion's ſkin, are the inſignia of Neptune, Minerva, and Hercules. The balance is the emblem, the ſword the attribute, and the axes and faſces the inſignia, of Juſtice.

Inſignia are better adapted for the compoſitions of painting and ſculpture than emblems, as they do not dictate any ſpecific action, and are, beſides, free from an air of quaint vulgarity which generally attends the latter. Emblems being themſelves types of particular qualities, have an independent meaning; and even, when united with figures in an allegorical group, it is upon them that the explanation of the deſign depends. Accordingly the figures become ſubordinate to the emblems, which they ſeem introduced for the purpoſe of putting into play, and the attention is directed to theſe mean and trivial things, at the expence of nobler objects. On the other hand, many figures have inſignia which render them intelligible without the aid of emblems. Thus a ſtatue of Minerva may be uſed to perſonify Wiſdom, though her coſtume bears nothing properly emblematical of that quality, but merely inſignia relating to the hiſtory of the Goddeſs. The lion's ſkin and club may juſtly typify Strength, though they only refer originally to an adventure of Hercules. The trident, which is the ſceptre of Neptune, and has not any real connexion with naval affairs, is become the acknowledged ſymbol of maritime ſuperiority.

Were it then aſked, Would you baniſh emblems? And how is it poſſible without them to denote the perſonifications of mental qualities?—I would anſwer, that if it be too difficult to diſtinguiſh by characteriſtic forms intellectual beings (though the ancients knew very well to mark out their Jupiter and Apollo, and Bacchus and Hercules, independently of attributes), much rather would I ſee the balance, the hive, or anchor, engraved on the pedeſtal as a hieroglyphic explanation of the figures to which they refer, than to have the compoſition embarraſſed with theſe clumſy forms and clumſier conceits.

I cannot

I cannot conclude without remarking, that if we erect such stately monuments to captains and subaltern generals, who, gallant men though they be, fill no assignable space in the eye of Fame, what mausoleum, what pyramid, shall we raise to the memory of the immortal Nelson!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London. E. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with attention, and I hope with advantage, the communications of your Correspondents Messrs. Smith and Pickbourn, relative to the pronunciation of the Latin and Greek languages; and though some difference of sentiment on the subject exists between them and myself, I cannot but consider the Papers which they have furnished to the Monthly Magazine as highly valuable. I shall, however, add a few observations on the subject, which you are at liberty to insert in your Miscellany, or to reject, as you shall think proper.

In the first place, it will be necessary to inquire into the nature of accent. Some grammarians tell us, that accent is extremely different in the ancient and modern languages; and that in the former it denoted certain inflexions of the voice, whilst in the latter it signifies only a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest. Now, Sir, I would ask the persons who draw this line of distinction between the meaning of the ancient and modern accent, if the parts of speech are not the same in all languages? If nature has not given a variety of tones which gradually rise or fall? And if this rising or falling of the voice is not properly denominated accent? Walker and Sheridan inform us that the ancients had three marks in general use, which they denominated accents, and therefore used the word in the plural; but that, in the English language, the term, signifying only a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest, is employed by us in the singular number only.* If this were true, the English language would differ from all others. The Greeks, indeed, and after them the Romans, observed in the pronunciation of their language three marks of accent, the acute, the grave, and the circumflex. The first denotes the movement of the voice from a lower pitch to a higher; the second, from a higher to a lower; and the third, both a rising and falling on the same syllable. But though these accentual marks are not printed in the English language, we cannot fail to observe them in reading it; we must heighten and depress the voice, unless our pronunciation be monotonous and insipid. Every language, whether Greek or Roman, English or French, modern or ancient, will necessarily require these several inflexions of the voice.

Mr. Pickbourn says, that "accent in some degree affects quantity, i. e., it makes the accented syllable a little longer than it would be without it." By the word accent I suppose this gentleman to mean the acute accent; and if so, I presume, that, though it has an influence on quantity, it has a contrary effect to that which he has assigned to it. Instead of lengthening a long syllable, it makes it shorter than it would be without it. The meaning of the word ὀξὺς is sharp or quick. It conveys the idea of quickness; and, when referred to sound, implies height. Agreeably to this opinion, the late Bishop Hare says, "Hinc usu venit, ut syllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, *breviorque* acuta videatur, etiam cum ipsa quoque *brevis* est."—*De Metr. Comic.* In the following sentence the great Roman orator has expressed both the qualities of height and quickness as belonging to the acute:—"Quam ob causam summus ille cœli stelliferi cursus, cujus conversio est *concitatior*, *acuto* et *excitato* movetur sono." — *Somn. Scipion. sec.* 5.

If, therefore, accent in some degree affects quantity, making a long syllable short, and a short one more short, let us be careful not to neglect accent, lest we also err against quantity. This perhaps is not sufficiently attended to by those who wish to read the Latin and Greek language with a regard to long and short syllables, and without any regard to the accentual virgulæ. In order to produce harmony in a line, it is not only necessary that the quantity of each syllable and word be duly observed, but that the accents be also regarded. Metre depends on quantity alone: rhythm is more complex in its nature, and comprehends accent and quantity. By reading the two following lines,

* See a Letter in defence of their hypothesis, inserted in the Monthly Magazine, vol. xix., p. 426. Against the opinion of Walker and Sheridan it is only necessary to oppose the authority of the learned Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, in the Rules of Prosody prefixed to his Dictionary, considers the acute tone and long quantity, in English verse, as equivalent by acting together.

the difference between mere metre and rhythm will be easily discernible:—

Táli | cóncidit | ímpiger | íctus | vúlnere | Cæsar.
Hôc íc- | tus céci- | dit vio- | lénto | vúlnere | Cæsar.

In each of these verses the metre is the same; but in the former the tones are improperly placed. This shews the necessity of paying some regard to accent in the pronunciation of the Greek and Roman languages.

Besides the harmony, however, there is another reason which may induce us to observe the accents, and that is, in order to distinguish the different meaning of words which are written alike, but which are differently accented. Without paying a due regard to the marks of accent, it would be impossible to know ὲ, *non.* from ὔ, *ubi*, or *cujus*; δίδομεν, the first person plural of the present tense, indicative mood, from διδόμεν, the Ionic infinitive; κάλως, *rudens*, from καλῶς, *pulchre*; εἰμὶ, *sum*, from εἶμι, *eo*; ὠὸν, *ovum*, from ὦον, *superior domus pars*; ἴκων, *cedens*, from ἰκὼν, *imago*; Σολὸς, *sordes*, from Σόλος, *testudo*; κιὼν, *vadens*, from κίων, *columna*; νόμος, *lex*; from νομὸς, *pabulum*; νῦν, *nunc*, from νὺν, *igitur*; νὺξ, *nox*, from νύξ, the third person singular of the *indefinitum primum* of the verb νύσσω, *pugno*; λίπας, *rupes*, from λεπὰς, *lepas*; *cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est.*

The Roman accent is regulated by the quantity of the penultimate, the Greek by that of the ultimate. As Mr. Pickbourn has given, from Quinctilian, the positions of the former, it may not be improper to notice on what syllables the latter falls. The Greek acute, then, is frequently found on the last syllable of a word, as in Θεός; on the short penultima of a polysyllable, as in δευτέρου, Σωκράτην; and on the antepenultimate when the penultimate is long, as in ἄειδε, τύραννος, ἔρωτα, ὅμιλος.

In addition to the cases alluded to by Mr. Pickbourn in which we are accustomed to violate quantity, allow me to notice that we commonly err in pronouncing as *long* every *short* antepenultima of all polysyllables, whose penultimas are also *short*. This is evident from the words *imperium*, *latrocinium*, *populus*, a people, *calidus*, *alia*, *oculus*, ῥητορικὸς, Θῦρεος, &c. These we commonly pronounce as *imperium*, *latrocinium*, *populus*, *callidus*, *alia*, *oculus*, ῥητορικὸς, Θῦρεος, &c.

I am, &c.

Ravenstondale. J. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent J. L. who writes in the last Magazine concerning Dr. Darwin's poetry, is probably mistaken in supposing the piece of Wahlbohm "On the Marriage of Plants" to be a *poem*. In the first volume of the "Amœnitates Academicæ," printed at Stockholm in 1749, and consisting of papers read before the university of Upsal by Linnæus and his disciples, is one entitled "Sponsalia Plantarum," by J. G. Wahlbohm; of which Dr. Pulteney says, "Whoever would see the arguments for, and the result of, these experiments on which the doctrine of the sexes of plants is founded, are referred to this dissertation, as containing, by far, the most clear, comprehensive, and yet copious view of that subject."—*View of the Writings of Linnæus.* The notice concerning this piece copied from the *Journal des Scavans* seems to betray very slight information on the topic, since the theory was then far from new, and the paper in question is avowedly only a commentary upon a chapter in Linnæus's "Fundamenta Botanica," first published in 1736. It will be worth while for J. L. again to consult his authority, and ascertain whether Wahlbohm's piece is there spoken of as a poem, and a separate publication.

Your's, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a correspondent of your's under the signature of "*Ab Initio*," who wishes, in your Magazine of last month, to know the reason why an eclipse of the moon is said to exceed 12 digits, when the whole of her diameter measures no more than that quantity; I submit the following explanation and example, in hopes that they will remove the difficulty.

There are three sorts of eclipses, which go under the names of partial, total, and central.

A partial eclipse is, when the earth's shadow covers only a part of the moon's disc. A total eclipse signifies that it covers at least the whole of it, or measures 12 digits. There are gradations between the total and central eclipse, but in any of them the earth's shadow not only obscures the whole of the moon's disc, but extends beyond it, and most of all in the central, which takes place when the centre of the moon passes through the centre

of

of the earth's shadow. In all cases, the quantity, or part eclipsed as it is called in astronomy, is measured by a line or arc passing from the moon's southern limb to the northern extremity of the earth's shadow, when the moon's latitude is north; but if it be south, the line is measured from the northern limb to the southern extremity of the shadow. The line which measures this quantity is a perpendicular to the moon's path or orbit, and passes through her centre and also that of the earth's shadow. When it is therefore said, that in an eclipse of the moon 20 digits are eclipsed; it means that all the 12 digits in the moon are not only obscured by the earth's shadow, but that its extremity extends so far beyond the moon's limb, that the distance between the two amounts to eight digits more.

The Nautical Almanac, without the aid of other astronomical tables, furnishes data sufficiently correct for finding the quantity of a lunar eclipse, and may be exemplified in that which took place on the 14th of last January at 20½ hours *p. m.*, and was a total one.

At that time the moon's latitude was 4′.15″ north.

The moon's horizontal parallax - - -	60′.31″
The sun's ditto - -	8
	60.39
The sun's semidiameter, subtract - - -	16.17
Semidiameter of the earth's shadow - -	44.22
Add for the earth's atmosphere $\frac{1}{60}$ - -	44
	45.06
Moon's semidiameter, add -	16.29
Sum	61.35
Moon's latitude, subtract -	4.15
Quantity or part eclipsed is	57.20

Then to find how many digits the part eclipsed will amount to, say

As the moon's diameter 32′.58″: is to 12 digits :: so is 57′.20″ the part eclipsed: to 20i. 52′ nearly, and the same as given in the Nautical Almanac. By subtracting 32′.58″ from 57′.20″, it will appear that the extremity of the shadow extended more than 24′ beyond the moon's northern limb. I am, your's, &c.

Islington, GAVIN LOWE.
Dec. 9th, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late excursion to Ireland I observed some abuses which may perhaps be made known without offence to those who have the power to correct them, through the medium of your Magazine.

Notwithstanding the Union, which should render the passing and repassing between Great Britain and Ireland as simple as going from one county to another, passengers are plagued with the forms and hindrance of Custom-House entries on landing at either shore, and with the detestable rapacity of a gang of Custom-House officers.

Another circumstance I am sorry to have occasion to notice. The Captains of some of the Holyhead Packets who are or ought to be chosen for their naval skill are not unfrequently absent from their duty; and during the heavy gales of easterly wind in October last, when five packets were on the Dublin side, *three* of the Captains were on this side of the Channel. One of the packets which sailed during the gale without her Captain, got foul of the pier close under Dublin light house, and the crew were in the utmost confusion, all commanding.

I sailed from Dublin not long after in one of them without a Captain, and found it difficult to ascertain who had the command of the vessel.

In going to the northward through Belfast, I found that in order to cross at Donaghadhee a passport from the Custom-House was requisite.

Why are these distinctions kept up? to pass from Holyhead to Dublin no passport is required, and yet to go from the North of Ireland to Port Patrick it must be obtained. If an *Union* is intended, every thing that reminds Ireland of her sufferings should surely be obliterated. The Irish now say, it is "Union and no Union."

As I am complaining I will mention one or two circumstances more. At certain times of the tide, the port of Holyhead is so inconvenient for getting on board a vessel, that the only way of reaching a boat is to walk through the water or climb over slippery rocks. A proper wharf or sufficient jetty ought to be built for the accommodation of the public, at a place from which packets are appointed to sail six days in the week.

The Ferries at Bangor and Conway are scenes of infamous imposition on mail-coach

coach passengers. The regular charge is *one penny* for each person; but they insist on *one shilling*, and one or two more are exacted from each person by those who pretend to take care of the baggage to and from the boat. I do not exactly know by what authority these ferries are regulated, but I hope such impositions will not be permitted to continue. The servants of the coach are certainly bound to take care of all the packages in the coach, yet by this connivance of the guards the public are cheated out of from 5s. to 10s. per day at each ferry for each coach; amounting to several hundred pounds per annum more than is due to the ferry. I am, &c.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Dec. 11th, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would be obliging, if any of your numerous Correspondents could point out where any account may be found of the once celebrated Lady Vane; and if any portrait of her is known to exist. Can the *Memoirs* in Peregrine Pickle be depended on as authentic? No mention is made of her in any of the Biographical Dictionaries which I have examined.

What more particularly wanted is, some account of her life subsequent to Smollet's, and any information respecting her parents. I am, &c.

Inverary, A. C. R.

Sep. 26th, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE answer to your Correspondent's question is this: A *digit* is a 12th part of the diameter of the Sun or Moon; and therefore the Sun and Moon being nearly equal in apparent diameter, the Sun is never said to be more than 12 digits eclipsed; since the Moon's greatest apparent diameter by which he can be eclipsed little exceeds the Sun's least.

But the Moon may be simply eclipsed without duration, and thus the eclipse may be simply total: or she may be eclipsed centrally as well as totally; that is, the Earth's shadow being conical, she may either in her orbit pass through a part of the Earth's shadow just equal to her diameter, and no more, or she may pass through a part of it which is much broader, and very greatly exceeds her diameter; as if she be in her *node* and *perige* at the time of the eclipse. And by how many parts of the diameter of the Moon the shadow of the Earth on that side of it to which she is nearest when totally eclipsed exceeds the Moon's diameter, of so many digits the eclipse is said to be; 14, 16, 20, or even, by possibility, 24.

The principle and explanation may be seen in Ferguson's Astronomy.

Thus, if an eclipse be said to be 20 digits, it means, that, after the Moon is totally eclipsed, it will yet have a portion of the Earth's shadow to pass through, while the eclipse continues total, equal to 8 parts out of 12, or $\frac{8}{12}$ of the Moon's diameter. And this is well denoted by the improper fraction $\frac{20}{12}$, or 20 digits.

Your's, &c., CAPEL LOFFT.

Dec. 6. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE task of the tourist who journeys from the Atlantic to the interior of the United States, and who proposes faithfully to record his observations, will, I fear, in many instances, be dry and uninteresting to your readers. Lofty mountains, wide and rapid rivers, bad roads, and immense woods, are by no means as attractive as splendid palaces, whose highly cultivated domains bespeak at once the style and grandeur of their proprietor and the curiosity of the reader. To such of your readers, Sir, as may indulge this sensation, I beg to remark, that the United States of America are progressing beyond all former example in population, wealth, and power, and that to record the statistic facts of the present day will give to the future historian and politician valuable data, on which they may hereafter build their respective theories, and establish the relative importance possessed by each district of the Union. With this view, Sir, I shall proceed with my journey.

If my memory serves me, in my last [*See Monthly Mag. for Dec.* 1805, *p.* 415, *&c.*] I stated our arrival at Frederic-town, which is the county-town of Frederic-county in Maryland. This county contains between 5 and 600,000 acres of land, much of which is productive, limestone being very generally found in the soil. The town consists of about eight hundred

hundred houſes. The ſtreets, as is generally the caſe in thoſe parts of the United States which I have ſeen, are laid out in ſtrait lines, ſo as to croſs each other at right-angles. About a mile before you get to the town, and at ſome diſtance from the road, are the barracks, at which, during the laſt war, a part of General Burgoyne's troops were quartered, after the convention of Saratoga. At preſent they are occupied by a ſmall detachment of the army of the United States. This town contains a handſome court and market-houſe, a good jail, and ſeveral churches, to which the different ſects of Chriſtians reſort; each claiming, under the conſtitution of this country, the full right of worſhipping their Creator according to their own conſciences, and each diſclaiming and deteſting any pretended toleration, which ſome governments claim the right of conceding to their ſubjects. There are ſome very reſpectable Germans ſettled in this town and neighbourhood. The principal ſtreet is about a mile in length, and contains ſeveral handſome brick houſes. The inhabitants, according to the laſt cenſus, were about four thouſand; but, as it is an improving town, there are probably more now.

Frederic is celebrated for its manufactories of hats and ſadlery; but its principal ſupport is from the waggons which paſs along this road from the ſouthern country to Baltimore.

Frederic being only forty-four miles from Waſhington, we arrived at a very good dining-hour, and were ſafely landed at the beſt inn in the town, which is kept by a widow-lady. She afforded us an excellent dinner, conſiſting of a very nice boiled turkey, a fine ham, a loin of veal, ſome boiled pork, three or four different kinds of vegetables, and cuſtards. We had alſo good ſpruce-beer and brandy, for which we were charged half a dollar each.

Frederic-town is about twelve miles from Harper's-ferry, rendered celebrated by Mr. Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia. As it is my wiſh to yield as much amuſement and inſtruction to your readers as I can, I ſhall copy from the letters of one of my moſt valued friends* a deſcription of this extraordinary place, which was ſent me about two years back, and written on the ſpot.

"The curioſity which Mr. Jefferſon's animated deſcription of this place has excited in the readers of his Notes on Virginia, calls the traveller to an attentive examination of it. The ſublimity of the picture he has drawn, when coloured by the imagination, probably exceeds nature, and takes away from the pleaſure which would flow from an unanticipated contemplation of this intereſting ſubject.

"Our road to the Ferry was along the margin of the Potomak, for a conſiderable diſtance, under mountains, crags, and precipices, in many places, ſo near the edge of the river, as to be dangerous when the water is raiſed above its general height.—The ferry is acroſs the Potomak-river, juſt above its confluence with the Shenandoah, where the current is gentle, and, except in the time of froſt, the paſſage is ſafe. On the Virginia-ſide, and on the point formed by the junction of the rivers, is the ferry-houſe, tavern, and public buildings.

"The Potomak-river, coming for ſome diſtance with great rapidity, and paſſing over ledges of rocks, which croſs the channel in right-lines nearly north and ſouth, has a ſouth-eaſterly direction until it receives the waters of the Shenandoah from the ſouth-weſt. It then takes an eaſterly direction, through two ridges of the South Mountain, in a gap ſeemingly made by a ſudden diſrupture of the mountains; and foamingover the rocks which lie in its bed, and appear to have been rolled by the force of the water conſiderably below the mountains, of which they formed a part, it ſeeks its courſe to the Atlantic. When it paſſes the mountains, it is interſected by ſtrata or ledges of rock, which croſs its bed at nearly right-angles, and form falls or rifles. The eaſternmoſt of theſe, which is the principal, is called Payne's-falls, and has a perpendicular pitch of two or three feet. To overcome the impediments to navigation which theſe falls preſented, the Potomak-Company have, at a great expence, either made ſide-canals, in which the pitch or perpendicular fall is loſt in a rapid or ſhoot of ſome length, or they have opened paſſages through and removed the moſt dangerous rocks.

"On examining the ſubſtances compoſing the South Mountain, at the gap through which the Potomak paſſes, I found the undermoſt

* Nicholas King, ſurveyor to the city of Waſhington. Mr. K. made ſome very accurate drawings when on the ſpot.

dermoſt ſtrata or beds to be argillaceous and micaceous ſhiſtus, and covered by a very thick ſtratum of granite. The dip of the ſtratum is about thirty degrees; the bearing very nearly north and ſouth. The face of the rock riſing to the weſt, that ſide of the mountain is the moſt abrupt. The hill at Harper's-ferry, which riſes from the confluence of the rivers, is compoſed of argillaceous ſhiſtus, in large maſſes, with perpendicular fiſſures. It is eaſily cut. The ſtratum riſes to the weſt or ſouth-weſt; the dip about thirty degrees to the north-eaſt.

"On this hill is Jefferſon's-rock, noted for the ſingularity of its appearance and ſituation. It deſerves a viſit from the curious.

"A Captain Henry, of the late army, rendered his federaliſm and his zeal notorious, while the troops lay there, by throwing down the large ſtone or rock which lay poiſed on the top. It bore the name of the preſent Preſident of the United States, and was ſuppoſed to be the place from which the writer of that picturesque deſcription viewed the ſublime ſcenery it affords. It ſtands near the ſummit of the hill on the weſt ſide of the Shenandoah. An enormous rock, in ſome convulſion of nature, ſeems to have been thrown from the higher ground upon the maſs beneath, with ſuch force as to ſeparate the rock into three huge fragments, now at a diſtance of many feet from each other. The angles of the diſruptured parts agree ſo exactly, that not a doubt can exiſt of the fact to thoſe who view it. One of theſe fragments has ſlid down the ſide of the mountain for ſeveral yards.—The ſtone which appears to have cauſed this extraordinary movement lay poiſed on the higheſt part of the rock, and, until the greateſt part of it was thrown down by the Gothic zeal of the federal captain, it preſented a natural curioſity equal to the famous rocking-ſtone, and Stonehenge in England. This rock is ſeveral hundred feet above the plain below, and the aſcent nearly perpendicular.

"The United States have at this place an arſenal and manufactory of ſmall-arms, in which they employ about fifty hands. They avail themſelves of the fall of water afforded here by the Potomak for the movement of the machinery; and the citizens of the United States may here contemplate the advantages of labour-ſaving machines and the diviſion of labour in one of their own eſtabliſhments.

"The public-buildings belonging to this eſtabliſhment are:—1. A ſmall forge and tilt-hammer. Here the rough forging for bayonets, and the bars or plates out of which the muſket-barrels are turned, is done. The bellows and hammer are moved by two ſmall water-wheels.—The next building is a ſmith's ſhop, of brick, and of conſiderable length. In it the barrels are turned on mandrels and welded, the bayonets ſhaped, and all the forging and blackſmith-work completed. It contains ten fires or hearths.—The third building is alſo of brick, two ſtories high. The lower ſtory contains the grinding and cutlery department, with a very appropriate diſpoſition of machinery for the work. The ſecond ſtory is occupied by the white-ſmiths, lock-makers, and ſtockers, and has about forty pairs of vice and the neceſſary benches for this part of the manufacture.

"The ſuperintendant of this manufactory of arms is wiſhing to introduce an improvement in the ſtocking and mounting of muſkets, as alſo in their conſtruction, adapting the rifle-ſights to the ſmooth bore and bayonet-furniſhed muſket. I ſaw one on this conſtruction, ſaid to ſhoot remarkably accurate. The arms manufactured here are certainly equal in point of workmanſhip with any which the European artiſts produce. It is ſuppoſed they make and finiſh about two thouſand ſtands annually. The principal building is the arſenal, or depoſitory of arms. It is of brick, and ſtands on the level near the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomak. That ſubdiviſion of labour and application of machinery which forms the baſis of modern improvement, is here well attended to; and the whole is carried on in a manner highly creditable to thoſe concerned. All the workmen are comfortably lodged, and thoſe who have families occupy convenient houſes.

"Higher up the Potomak, by about two miles, is the public furnace and iron-mine. At the ferry, on the lands reſerved by the former proprietors, are ſeveral houſes, a ſtore, and a tavern."

Having made this long extract, I ſhall conclude with the aſſurance of the eſteem of, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
21ſt Auguſt, 1805.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. I.

THE ROYAL MEUSE.

AMONG the improvements of modern London, few are more conspicuous than the ranges of stables which now form so frequent an appendage to our streets and squares. Many of these are dignified with an appellation similar to the title of the present article, and Oxford, Portland, Marlborough, or Portman, Mews, are familiar to the ears of every passenger; merely because Henry VIII., in consequence of an accidental fire, in 1534, transferred his horses to the place where his ancestors had *mued* their hawks.

Mewe, in its original application, signified a kind of cage, where hawks were wintered, or kept when they *mued*, or changed their feathers; whence it was afterward taken in a more extended sense, and signified a cage of any sort, or even confinement in general.

Long previous to the Norman Conquest, hawking was a favourite pastime with the English; our Saxon ancestors perhaps brought it with them from the woods of Germany; and even as late as the reign of Henry III. the best hawks were brought from Norway. In 1250 the stealing hawks from their mews was deemed worthy legislative interference (Pat. 34 Hen. III., m. 2.); and among the indulgences granted by Edward III. to the Duke of Orleans, while prisoner in London, 1362, none were perhaps more valued than the liberty to hunt and hawk at pleasure—(Pat. 35 Edw. III., pl. m. 24).

From the taste of the times, it seems more than probable that every royal palace had a meuse attached to it; although the one at Westminster was the chief.—The earliest mention I have found of it is among the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I., in 1299, where a payment occurs of two shillings and four-pence for winter-shoes to Hanekin, the keeper of the mews at Westminster:—

"Hanekins custodi mutarum Regis apud Westm' pro calciamentis hiemalibus anni presentis, per compotum factum apud Westm' mense Januar' anno 29, - - £. 0 2*s.* 4*d.*"

In 1350 Ralph de Maners was made keeper. In 1377 the office was given to Sir Simon Burley, the accomplished favourite of Richard II. (Stowe's Survey, ed. 1755, vol. ii., p. 576); and, seven years afterward, 1384, we find the celebrated Geffrey Chaucer appointed, among other offices, to be clerk of the King's works in the palace of Westminster and in the Mews at Charing.

Chaucer, it should seem, was always assembling the materials for poetry; and it is perhaps to the office just mentioned that we are indebted for the following little simile in Troïlus and Cressida (lib. iii., l. 1798):—

"And whan that he come riding into the town,
Full oft his Lady from her window down,
As fresh as faucon comin out of mue,
Ful redy was him godely to salue."

In 1390 Sir Baldwin de Bereford, Knt., occurs as master of the royal falcons (Pat. 13 Ric. 2., m. 14); and in 1460 the office of master of the mews and falcons, with a mansion called the Mew-house annexed, was granted by a patent from Henry VI. to Richard Earl of Salisbury; and Fabian says (P. 7, c. ccxviii.), that a few years after Lord Rivers and his son were taken hence to Northampton and beheaded.—Richard III., in the first year of his reign, gave the office to John Grey, of Wiltone (Harl. MS. 433 f. 53 b.)

Mr. Pennant (Hist. of Lond., p. 113) says, that the office of keeper of the king's falcons was by Charles II. granted to his son by Nell Gwynne, Charles Duke of St. Alban's, and the heirs male of his body.

Henry VIII. was the first of our monarchs who turned the royal meuse to stables, in consequence of a fire which had destroyed the stabling at Bloomsbury—(Stowe's Survey, ed. 1755, vol. ii., p. 576).

Edward VI. rebuilt them in a more convenient form, but left the finishing to his sister and successor. The present structure was erected in 1732; and, from the buildings with which it is surrounded, may be deemed rather a disgrace than an ornament to Charing-cross.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

About 1717 appeared a variety of songs, whose chief object it seems to have been to represent King George I. in the character of a turnip-hoer. Hearne, in one of his manuscript-diaries, now at Oxford, says, that, when his Majesty came first to England, "he talked of turning St. James's Park into a turnip-ground, and to employ turnip-hoers." The ballad which goes by that name was written by Mr. Warton, father to the poet-laureat.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S IN THE WALL.

Among the churches of London that are no longer known, was that of St. Auguſtine in the Wall. It ſtood juſt within Biſhopgate, in Camomile-ſtreet, and was deſtroyed in the great fire of 1666. In 1430 the church and church-yard, with the conſent of the Holy Trinity Priory, by Aldgate, who had been the patrons, were granted to the Brethren of the Papey, whoſe fraternity had been juſt founded by William Cleve, William Barnaby, and John Stafford, chantry-prieſts in London. The rectory of St. Auſtin's, it appears, had become too poor to ſupport a prieſt, and had juſt been united to the pariſh of Allhallows in the Wall. *Papey* appears to have been a word ſynonimous with prieſthood; and the foundation was principally for the aid and maintenance of poor prieſts. It conſiſted of a maſter, wardens, chaplains, chantry-prieſts, conducts, and other brethren and ſiſters; and appears to have been conſtituted in honour of Holy Charity and St. John the Evangeliſt. The prieſts being ſkilled in church-offices, were frequently called upon to attend at ſumptuous funerals, and had occaſional legacies bequeathed them to pray for the ſouls of the departed. Among the MSS. in the Cotton Library, now in the Muſeum, is one (Vitell. F. xvi. 2, 3) which contains the deeds relating to the foundation, with the ſtatutes, and a liſt of the maſters from 1442 to 1548, when, in the ſecond year of Edward VI., it was diſſolved. The few extracts made from this regiſter in Stowe are particularly valuable, as the manuſcript was ſo damaged in the fire of 1732, that the greater part of it is unintelligible. In 1539, only nine years previous to their diſſolution, the prieſts obtained leave to ſell the burying-ground adjoining to their church for the ſum of 2l. 13s. 6d., to the pariſh of St. Martin Outwich (Par. Accompts).

CAMOMILE STREET.

The hoſpital of poor prieſts in the loſt pariſh of St. Auguſtine Papey, has been already mentioned; but near adjoining to it, on the ſouth ſide of Camomile ſtreet, ſtood the houſe belonging to the old inheritance of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford—(See Dugd. Bar. i. 195). So long back as 1403 the laſt will of Agnes Lady Bardolfe was dated from it; and in 1417 we find Richard de Vere its reſident owner—(Stowe's Surv., ed. 1755, i. 419). In 1527, on the death of John Earl of Oxford without iſſue, the unentailed portion of the family-property became vetted in his three ſiſters; one of whom, Elizabeth, being married to Sir Anthony Wingfield, carried the property of this houſe into another family. Sir Robert, the immediate ſucceſſor of Sir Anthony Wingfield, ſold it to Mr. Edward Coke, at that time Queen Elizabeth's attorney-general, but who was afterwards better known as lord-chief-juſtice. Coke ſeems to have been the laſt owner of conſequence. In ſhort, the houſe became ruinated, was let out for meaner purpoſes, and about 1720 gave way to a row of ſmaller tenements.

This however was not the only houſe which the De Veres appear to have inhabited in London. Alberic de Vere, the Conqueror's companion, in 1066, gave his houſe in Weſtminſter-ſtreet to the monks of Abingdon—(Dugd. Bar., i., 188); and Henry VII., in 1485, gave to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, a houſe called the Herber, in the pariſh of St. Mary Bothawe, in the ward of Dowgate, which had been part of the poſſeſſions of the unhappy Clarence—(Ibid., i., 198).

ON THE USE OF SEA-COAL IN LONDON FIRES.

Among the deſiderata of antiquarian reſearch we have yet to notice many of thoſe minute details by which alone the familiar lives and domeſtic economy of our anceſtors are laid open.

The uſe of ſea coal, though a matter of no vaſt importance in regard to its hiſtory, undoubtedly deſerves notice in a paper like this. The complaints of its unhealthy tendency, it will be found, have been made in almoſt every period ſince its introduction; and though in theſe days a ſufficient ſubſtitute could not eaſily be found, its pernicious effluvia might not be an object totally unworthy the conſideration of medical men.

Mr. Pennant, in whoſe works we frequently ſee a ſtrong predileſtion for Welſh antiquities, aſſerts, "That coals were known to the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, who had not even a name for them: yet Theophraſtus deſcribes them very accurately at leaſt three centuries before the time of Cæſar, and even ſays that they were uſed by workers in braſs. It is highly probable that the Britons made uſe of them. It is certain they had a primitive name for this foſſil, that of *glo*: and as a farther proof I may add, that a flint-axe, the inſtrument of the aborigines of our iſland, was diſcovered ſtuck in certain veins of coal, expoſed to-day in Craig-y-Pyer in Monmouthſhire." —(Tour in Wales, Lond., 1778, 4to, p. 16.)

Another

Another of our writers, whose work in illustration of ancient manners has long been valued, runs into a different extreme. Bishop Fleetwood (Chron. Preciosum, ed. 1707, p 118) says, "That, whenever coals are mentioned in old accompts, we are to understand charcoal, and not sea-coal, which has not been in common use (as well as I can guess) an hundred and fifty years, at least not in London; though I find them in Matthew Paris, under the name of *carbo marinus*, in the time of Henry III., in Auditament."

The application of coal (or *carbo*, as it is called in the Latin of the middle ages) to charcoal seems correct; since wherever sea-coal occurs, *carbo* has usually the adjunct of *marinus*: as in the Wardrobe Accompts of the 28th of Edward I., 1300, where *carbones marini* occur among the garrison-stores of Roxborough-Castle.

In 1234, when Henry III. confirmed the charter of his father to Newcastle upon-Tyne, he gave the townsmen, on their supplication, licence to dig coals and stones in the common soil without the walls, called the Castle-Moor, and to convert them to their own profit, in aid of their fee-farm rent of an hundred pounds a-year. This, says Dr. Anderson, is the first mention of coals dug at Newcastle; which were then probably confined as fuel to the use of the town; for the city of London had at that time, as may be easily gathered from the Domesday Survey, so many woods and copses round it, and the carriage both by land and water was so cheap, that coals from Newcastle would have been far more expensive than the wood and turf-fuel from its own neighbourhood.

The historiographers of London relate, that, in Edward I.'s reign, sea-coal was in so much request with several of the city-trades, as diers, brewers, &c., that, on the complaint of the nobility and gentry that they could not go to London on account of the noisome smell and thick air, the King issued a proclamation, forbidding the use of it, even in the suburbs, on pain of fine, loss of furnaces, &c.—Those trades, however, finding the scarcity and price of wood-fuel daily increasing, discovered it was still their interest to use sea-coal; and, notwithstanding the prohibition, entered on the trade with Newcastle. In 1357 the townsmen's licence to dig coal was increased by a special grant from the Crown of the soil in which they had before only liberty to dig; and in 1379 the trade had grown so considerable, that Edward III. imposed a duty of sixpence a ton, each quarter of the year, on all ships from Newcastle laden with coals. Such was the introduction of sea-coal to common use. Mr. Evelyn, in his *Fumifugium*, written in the reign of Charles II., proposed the removal of such trades as required great fires five or six miles out of London, towards Greenwich; also of slaughter-houses and tallow-chandlers; and to plant fragrant nurseries and gardens in the low-grounds round the city. But whatever projects may hereafter arise, it is to be feared sea-coal will still maintain its ground.

OLD JEWRY.

It may probably be difficult to say at what time the Jews first came to England, though it is generally believed that their first appearance, at least under the name of Jews, was in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was in the Old Jewry that they first settled; whence, increasing under the protection of the Conqueror and his successor, they were permitted to disperse themselves throughout the kingdom. The chief places of their residence, however, were the larger trading-towns, such as York, Lincoln, Norwich, Northampton, Leicester, Cambridge, and others, in several of which they built synagogues.

In a short time the Jews were considered as a necessary people, and useful to merchants as bankers; for which reason they were placed under the particular jurisdiction of an officer appointed by the King, called the Justiciar of the Jews, whose business it was to protect them in their just rights, and to decide in all causes between them and the Christians. After the death of John the Jews met with little encouragement in England. Henry III. was covetous, and the Jews had grown rich: their wealth had excited the envy of the multitude, and pretences were easily found to strip them of it. The King, more covetous than just, protected them no longer. By the laity they were accused of crimes against the state: by the clergy, against religion. The laity charged them with forgery, clipping, coining, and usury: the clergy, with enchantment, and crucifying the children of the Christians, in contempt of the religion of the country. These crimes, whether true or false, were sufficient to excite a general clamour

againſt them; and not only afforded Henry a fair opportunity of ſeizing their wealth, but an excuſe to his ſucceſſor for expelling them the kingdom when they had nothing left to ſeize. The chief places in which they dwelt in London, as appears by the different grants of their property from Edward I., were Wood-ſtreet, Lad lane, Catte ſtreet, Colechurch-ſtreet, Ironmonger-lane, St. Olave, and St. Laurence Jewry.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.

[*Continued from p. 405 of our laſt Number.*]

I HAVE already, in a former Number, given an epigram on another ſubject, which was equally attractive to the painters, ſculptors, and poets, of antiquity.—It was that of Leonidas on the armed ſtatue of Venus at Sparta, which has been well rendered by Natalis Comes into Latin verſe. There is another, either by the ſame author or Antipater, which ſo much reſembles it, that I ſhould hardly have introduced it here, had it not been rendered famous by two imitations of Auſonius, and by an excellent parody of Prior's.

Παλλὰς τὰν Κυθερείαν.

Pallas ſaw Venus cas'd in ſhining arms—
" And thus, Cythera, wilt thou take the field ?"
" If I can conquer with my naked charms
(Smiling ſhe ſaid), what, if I bear a ſhield ?"

The Engliſh poet adds the reply of the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, after Anacreon :—

Καλλος
Αντ' ασπιδων απασων
Αντ' εγχεων απαντων.

" Thou, to be ſtrong, muſt put off every dreſs ;—
Thy only armour is thy nakedneſs."

It is curious to obſerve, that the warlike Spartans ſhould have ſo transformed the gentleſt of their deities, in order to meet their own military ideas. It was on a different occaſion, however, that Venus obtained the title of Ανδροφονος—" The Homicide," which was given her when Laïs was torn to pieces in her temple by the Theſſalian women, who were jealous of her charms. A tomb was erected to her memory on the banks of Peneus, with an inſcription (Τῆς δε ποθ' ἡ μεγαλαυχος), the ſenſe of which I have before given.—Her monument at Cranion, near Corinth, mentioned by Pauſanias, was probably only a cenotaph.

The work of Mr. Ogle's to which I have before referred, preſents us likewiſe with a gem which in ſome meaſure illuſtrates the " votive glaſs" of Laïs, and which is more ſtrongly alluded to in ſome lines of Julianus Ægyptius on the ſame ſubject. It contains ſo elegant a compliment to the Goddeſs of "eternal beauty," that I muſt be allowed to preſent the tranſlation which is there given us :—

Λαΐς ἀμαλδυνθεῖσα.

Laïs, when time had ſpoiled her wonted grace,
Abhorr'd the look of age that plough'd her face ;
Her glaſs (ſad monitor of charms decay'd !)
Before the Queen of laſting bloom ſhe laid :
" The ſweet companion of my youthful years
Be thine ! (ſhe ſaid) no change *thy* beauty fears !"

The amatory compoſitions of the Greeks are, as I have before hinted, generally of the lighter and more ſenſual ſtamp. Accordingly their love is the companion of wine, the feaſt, and the dance, and is then moſt violent when the divine madneſs of the grape inſpires it :—

Ὡπλισμαι προς Ἐρωτα.

The darts of Cupid I deride,
And dare him, ſingly, to the field ;—
If Bacchus fights on Cupid's ſide,
'Tis ſurely no diſgrace to yield.

Anacreon felt very ſtrongly the force of theſe united powers, as his moſt beautiful odes abundantly teſtify. Of one of them, which is a good ſpecimen of the reſt, we have an old tranſlation, which appears to me exquiſitely beautiful :—

Quaff with me the purple wine,
And in youthful pleaſures join ;
With me love the blooming fair,
Crown with me thy flowing hair.
When ſweet madneſs fires my ſoul,
Thou ſhalt rave without controul.
When I'm ſober, ſink with me
Into dull ſobriety.

What an exquiſite ſubject for a picture; how worthy of the beſt days of the Venetian ſchool, is preſented in a fragment preſerved by Athenæus from the tragic poet Chæremon ! It is the account given by Œneus, king of Calydon, of his ſurpriſing the wood-nymphs in their ſports :—" One lay apart from the reſt, expoſing her beautiful boſom to the white light of the Moon, with her zone unclaſped and open. Another, engaged in the dance, had laid bare her left ſide, and preſented

ſented a living picture to gazing deities. The clear and brilliant white of her eye encircled a pupil of the moſt piercing black. Another diſplayed her beautiful elbows, and the elegant bend of her fair arm. Another had faſtened her robe around her neck, and concealed her boſom, but tucked up the folds ſo as to leave her leg at liberty for the dance. At length, wearied with the exerciſe, they threw themſelves along on banks covered with thoſe flowers that were born of Helen's tears, and with the dark leaves of the thickly-ſprinkled violet, and crocus flaming like the Sun; crocus, which lends its fair colour to the veils of the beautiful dames of Greece; the child of Perſia alſo, the joyful amaracus, rich in flowers, was ſcattered over that ſoft bank."

The Grecian poet was fond of aſcribing the charms of celeſtials to the mortal form of his miſtreſs; the cuſtom has been followed by the writers of modern days; but we no longer annex any definite ideas to the metaphors we employ.

Ὄμματ' ἔχεις Ἥρης. RUFINUS.

The Queen of Heaven's bright eyes illume thy face;
Great Pallas lent thine arms their poliſh'd grace;
The Paphian Goddeſs taught thy breaſt to heave;
Thetis thy ancle's ſlender firmneſs gave.
Bleſt is the man who gazes on thy charms;
Thrice happy he who hears thy melting voice;
Half-deity, whoſe love has fix'd thy choice;
A god who folds thee in a huſband's arms!

Two other ſmall pieces of merit occur to me, which being alſo deſcriptive of the paſſion excited by female charms and accompliſhments, will very naturally follow here in the regular courſe of my preſent obſervations. Of all the acquired graces which were calculated to win a Grecian lover, ſkill in muſic appears to have been the firſt and moſt excellent. The natural genius of the ancient Greeks for that delightful art, and the progreſs they had made in it towards perfection, is well known to every one. It is ſaid, that, of all the Greeks, the Argians were the moſt paſſionately fond of muſic; and modern travellers relate, that the ſame taſte prevails among them even to this day. "As ſoon as their day's work is over (ſays a Frenchman of the laſt century) all the inhabitants are ſeen ſitting at the doors of their houſes, or on the ſea-ſhore, chanting ſome melancholy airs, which they accompany with a lyre ſimilar to that of the ancients."

Ψαλμὸς ἡ λαλιὰ. PHILODEMUS.

The ſtrains that flow from young Aminta's lyre,
Her tongue's ſoft voice, and melting eloquence,
Her ſparkling eyes, that glow with new deſire.
Her warbling voice, that chains th' admiring ſenſe,
Subdue my ſoul, I know not how nor whence—
Too ſoon it will be known when all my ſoul's on fire.

Ἥδυ μελος ἡ Πανα τον Ἀρκαδα. MELEAGER.

By great Arcadia's God, the fire
That breathes in tuneful Leſbia's lyre,
Is heav'nly as it ſweeps along;
But not ſo ſweet as Leſbia's ſong.
How ſhall I fly? On every ſide
Great Love has ſpread his banners wide;
He gives no time, no pow'r to breathe,
But round me winds his ſubtle wreathe.
Whether thy form has rais'd deſire,
Or thy ſweet voice, or heav'nly lyre,
Or artleſs grace, my ſoul's on fire!

Sometimes, however, even the Greeks deviated into the ſtyle of romance, and adopted all that mixture of tenderneſs and fancy which accompanies the tales of chivalry, or thoſe (ſo very ſimilar to them) which have been imported from the Eaſt. I will here break into the tediouſneſs of critical remark, by relating (out of Athenæus) a ſtory which combines in it all the wildneſs of imagination, and the eccentricity of fable, that captivates us ſo much in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and other productions of Oriental fancy. The operation of Genii alone is wanting to make it a perfect reſemblance; but even without that aid I think it will recal to moſt readers who are acquainted with the tales I have mentioned, the romantic Hiſtory of Camaralzaman and the Princeſs Badrura.

"In the reign of Hyſpaſpes king of Media, Zariadres his brother held the abſolute dominion of thoſe provinces which lie between the Caſpian Gates and the river Tanais. His perſon, the moſt perfect ſpecimen of manly beauty ever known, attracted the univerſal admiration of thoſe who ſaw him, and was indeed celebrated all over Aſia. The faireſt and moſt noble princeſſes in the world would with rapture have acknowledged him for their lord; but hitherto his heart had been inſenſible to the force of female attractions. He cultivated the qualities of a good prince and a valiant ſoldier, but love was a ſtranger to his boſom.

"On a ſudden, without any apparent cauſe, he grew melancholy and abſtracted; he fled from the company of his counſellors

counſellors and aſſociates, neglected the affairs of ſtate, relinquiſhed even his favourite pleaſures of the chace and of the table. He no longer accuſtomed himſelf daily to the uſe of arms; he left the officers of his army to inſpect his troops; and gave himſelf up to the love of ſolitude and retirement.

"After he had gone on for ſome time in this unuſual mode of life, he grew as reſtleſs and impatient as he had been before indolent and inactive. He was continually breaking up his camp, and moving to all parts of his dominions, exerciſing himſelf and his men in long and toilſome marches, inſenſible to labour and fatigue, to the noon-tide heats, or to the damps of midnight.

"It was love that had taken poſſeſſion of the ſoul of Zariadres, and had made him ſo altered a man. It was hopeleſs love; for it was fixed on nothing that had reality, on the phantom of his imagination, on a viſion of the night.

"This viſion, the appearance of the loveliеſt form in which female excellence ever dwelt on earth, had firſt paſſed before his eyes in his tent, when he had laid himſelf down to repoſe after the fatigues of a long and perilous chace. From that moment a fatal paſſion ſeized upon his ſenſes, and mixed with the vital current of his veins. The viſionary fair-one renewed her viſit the next night, and the next; and from that time he never ſlept but his ſlumbers were bleſt with the appearance of that celeſtial form which had captivated his ſoul

"At length, whether admoniſhed by a dream, or actuated by ſome divine or ſpiritual impulſe, he removed his camp to the banks of the Tanaïs; and he had not remained there long before (following the ſame celeſtial admonition) he ſent ambaſſadors to the Court of the King Omartis to demand his daughter in marriage.—Omartis reigned over all thoſe countries which extend themſelves along the further borders of the Tanaïs. His only misfortune was, that he had no male offspring to ſucceed him in his great poſſeſſions; happy in every other reſpect, in a proſperous and peaceful empire, in dutiful and affectionate ſubjects, and in a daughter the faireſt and moſt amiable of her ſex.

"Odatis was as excellent a model of female lovelineſs as Zariadres of manly beauty. Her charms and her high birth and inheritance had made her long the object of emulation among all the princes of the Eaſt. Zariadres only had not yet ſought her; and yet it was ſhe whoſe image unconſciouſly poſſeſſed his ſoul, who was the conſtant object of his daily thoughts and of his nightly viſions; for ſo it was ordered by the celeſtial powers who make man their care.

"Omartis, having no male heir, had long determined to reject the ſuits of all the princes who claimed the hand of Odatis, and, for the good of his ſubjects and his own happineſs, to beſtow her at a fit time on ſome one of his own nobles whoſe rank and virtue ſhe might approve. Odatis knew, and did not oppoſe, his intention; for not one of the noble youths whom ſhe was accuſtomed to behold had made any impreſſion on her heart. But at the time that Zariadres ſent his embaſſy to the Court of Omartis, the ſame powers who watched over the happineſs of the Median Prince, placed his form in a viſion of the night before the eyes of the royal virgin, and inſpired her boſom with a mutual flame; and thus, by ſupernatural interference, were two lovers attached to each other by the ſtrongeſt paſſion that was ever felt, without either of them knowing for whom they experienced a ſenſation ſo new and powerful.

"But the ſame ſympathy which had cauſed Zariadres to ſend his meſſengers to her father's Court, informed Odatis that the prince who demanded her was the real object of her paſſion; and, for the firſt time in her life, ſhe felt a ſecret pang when the offers of her ſuitor were rejected, and the ambaſſadors ſent back with a poſitive refuſal. However, virgin-modeſty, and the ſhame that muſt have attended the confeſſion of ſo ſtrange and wonderful an attachment, prevented her from ſaying a word againſt the ſentence of her father.—From that moment a deep melancholy took poſſeſſion of her, and ſhe pined away inſenſibly.

"In the mean while the time arrived which Omartis had fixed in his own mind for the nuptials of the princeſs. It was a very general cuſtom throughout the Eaſt, that, when a prince or powerful nobleman was bent upon the marriage of his daughter, he gave a ſumptuous feaſt, and invited to it all thoſe who were her ſuitors, or ſuch of the great men of his Court as he thought worthy of her, and that, when all the gueſts were all aſſembled, the virgin beſtowed a goblet of wine on him of all the company whom ſhe preferred, and who was immediately declared her huſband.—When Odatis was informed of her father's determination, though ſhe had long expect-

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ed it, her heart sank within her, and despair took possession of her mind. In vain did she allege all the motives that her own imagination could suggest to dissuade the King from his purpose; her disinclination to marriage, her contentedness in her present state, her youth, her affection for her father, all were alleged in vain. Omartis attributed her apparent diffidence to virgin coyness or modesty, and he proceeded to appoint the day of her nuptials. At this critical time the good Genius that had hitherto presided over their mutual love, still befriended Odatis and Zariadres, and suggested to her to send to the Prince of Media's camp, which still remained on the borders of the neighbouring river, information of the ensuing marriage. From that time her anxiety increased; but hours and days rolled on, and nothing was seen or heard of her lover. What could she imagine but that he had desisted from all further pursuit of an object in which he had once experienced a repulse?

"The day at last arrived on which Omartis had determined that his daughter should declare her choice of a husband.—All the nobles were therefore assembled at the royal court, and a magnificent banquet set forth, at which the King declared his purpose to the whole company. The bowl had now gone freely round, and all hearts beat with transport or with solicitude at the prospect of the approaching decision, according as vanity or confidence more or less prevailed in their minds.

"At length the Princess was summoned into the hall, where she received, with modest submission, her father's commands. 'Take this goblet of wine, my daughter (said Omartis), cast your eyes around in this noble company, and present the draught to him whom you select for your husband.' The trembling Odatis took the cup. She anxiously cast her eyes around her, but Zariadres was not in the hall. She could not disobey the royal and paternal injunction, but delayed the fatal choice as long as modesty and duty would permit.

"At length, pale and sorrowful, she was just about to bestow the goblet upon the worthiest of the princes, when suddenly there entered a stranger in haste, whose noble and beautiful aspect struck all the beholders with admiration and wonder.—Odatis uttered a shriek of joy, and the presented goblet was seized with transport by the unknown youth; and while the King and his train remained motionless with astonishment, the Princess was borne away in triumph by her successful lover, mounted on the fleetest of his horses, and in a few hours found herself in the arms and on the throne of Zariadres.

"For ages after the barbarians of Asia commemorated with enthusiasm the fortunate loves of Zariadres and Odatis; they painted them in their palaces and temples; they sung them at their feasts and games; and the name of Odatis was universally given to the daughters of their princes and satraps."

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM extremely sorry I cannot accommodate your Correspondent J. J. T. H. in your Magazine for June last with a copy of Poggio's celebrated Dialogue. Were I so fortunate as to possess that work, I should have much pleasure in sending it to him; but I only know it from the account given of it by Mr. Shepherd. The work is, I believe, extremely scarce: it might, however, I presume, be found either in some public library, or in the library either of Mr. Roscoe or Mr. Shepherd.—But I hope a copy will have reached your Correspondent ere he sees this letter.—Perhaps some of the other works mentioned in my letter may not be of such rare occurrence. A translation of any of them could not fail of being acceptable to the public. In a former Number of your Magazine he may find several other productions recommended to the notice of translators.

I could wish that your Correspondent would favour the public with a translation of the "Eccerini" of Mussato, a drama which is, I believe, only known to the English reader by a slight analysis in an "Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy," lately published by Longman and Rees. Some of the other dramas mentioned in the same work are highly deserving of translation, or, at least, of imitation. I think the English stage might be considerably enriched from the treasures of the Italian stage, both in the comic and the tragic departments.—From the Spanish stage, too, much might be drawn. This appears from *Tratado Historico sobre el Origen y Progreso de la Comedia y del Histrionismo en España*, a valuable work, of which I believe no English translation has yet appeared.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. III.

[*Continued from p. 326 of Number* 135.]

Bishoprick, Diocese.

BOTH these words describe the extent of an episcopal jurisdiction; the first with relation to the overseer, the second with relation to the charge. This is implied in their derivation; the one being compounded of *bishop* and of *rick*, which in Anglo-Saxon signifies empire, jurisdiction; and the other being compounded of *dia*, through, and *oikesis*, management.

The jurisdiction of a synod of Presbyters may aptly be described as a diocese, but not as a bishoprick. The titular jurisdictions attributed to Catholic prelates in countries where their religion is not recognized, are bishopricks, but not dioceses.

The bishoprick of Rome may be said to pervade the dioceses of all the Catholic bishops: but the diocese of Rome is limited to that district which has no other bishop than the pope.

The archbishop of Canterbury has more than a hundred peculiars, or churches, in the several dioceses of London, Winchester, Lincoln, Rochester, Norwich, Oxford, and Chichester, where he exercises episcopal jurisdiction: his bishoprick comprehends a part of those dioceses, but his diocese does not comprehend any part of those bishopricks.

Diocesan properly means 'belonging to the diocese.' In English this word is applied odly to the diocesiarch, or chief of the diocese. In French it is applied only to the dependent clergy. "Un evêque ne peut donner la tonsure ni les ordres qu'à son diocésain." There is always a difficulty in preserving distinct usages of the same word in two nations whose literature intercirculates; the arbitrary application will in both countries probably expire, and diocesan will become applicable both by the clergy to their bishop, and by the bishop to his clergy.

Among the ancients bishop and diocese both described civil institutions. Cicero was *episcopus oræ Campaniæ*. Strabo says the Romans had divided Asia into dioceses, in each of which sat a judicial court.

The office of *episcopus* among the Latins passes for military, and is supposed to correspond with commissary of provisions, or victualler. If it comprehended the superintendance of distributions of corn among the people, the transfer of the term to an ecclesiastical almoner would be more explicable. Middleton throws no light on this topic, in the relative note which occurs (vol. ii., p. 69) in the Life of Cicero.

Arms, Weapons.

Originally arms meant instruments of offence; and weapons, instruments of defence. A sword, a spear, is as it were an artificial *arm*; a hauberk, a shield, is as it were a *coat*: *wepa*, in Icelandish, means a coat; and *wapen*, in German, means a shield, and a coat of arms.

'*Furor arma ministrat.*' 'O let not women's weapons, water-drops, stain my man's cheeks.' 'Men should learn the use of arms.' 'In Marshal Saxe's opinion the breast-plate is a weapon unwisely disused.'

Our poets have deserted this application of the terms, and employ 'weapons' for instruments of offence, whenever they want a dissyllabic word. So Spenser:

His weapon huge that heaved was on high.

And Shakspeare:

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many spoils
Using no other weapon but his name.

They also employ 'arms' for instruments of defence, whenever they want a monosyllabic word. So Dryden:

His surcoat o'er his arms was cloth of Thrace.

And Shakspeare, without any motive of prosody:

---------- Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

These words, therefore, are become identical in meaning: yet caprice has consecrated some peculiarities in their employment. We say *fire-arms*, never *fire-weapons*. We call those instruments arms which are made on purpose to fight with; but we call those instruments *weapons* which are accidentally employed to fight with.

Nigh, Near, Next.

The Anglo-Saxon verb knigan, collateral with the German *neigen*, signifies to lean, to incline: from its participle derives the adjective 'nigh,' which means leaning against, and thence contiguous.—The collateral German adjective is *nach* and *nah*: the English adjective occurs with other vowels in 'neighbour.' 'Near' (Teutonic *næcher*), and 'next' (Teutonic *næchst*) are the comparative and superlative degrees of this same adjective. 'Nigh' is that which leans against; 'near' that which leans more against; and 'next' that which

which leans moſt againſt. My next neighbour, my near neighbour, my nigh neighbour, deſcribe the ſuperlative, the ſecondary, and the leſs, definite degree of contiguity.

'Near' is corruptly become poſitive, and is itſelf compared in the forms 'nearer' and 'neareſt.' 'Nigh' is alſo compared in the forms 'nigher' and 'nigheſt;' and 'next' remains a ſuperlative, a mere variation of 'nigheſt.'

The inſtinctive impatience of redundance in language is attempting to introduce diſtinctions between terms, which are in fact different forms or dialects of the ſame word; we ſeldom uſe 'nigh' metaphorically, but we ſay 'near relations,' and 'next of kin.'

'Next' is cacophonous and anomalous; it ought ſurely to be diſmiſſed. The phraſe "near relation" may with probability be derived from *neer*,* an old word for the kidneys. We ſtill ſay of thoſe who are alike in diſpoſition, that they are 'of one kidney:" our anceſtors may have ſaid 'of one neer.' 'Neer-kinſmen' will then have meant relatives who bear the mark of relationſhip. The phraſe was natural while the kidneys were ſuppoſed conducive to generation.

The puriſt will prefer *nigh*, *nigher*, *nigheſt*, as the moſt defenſible of the uſual forms of employing this adjective; and will be ſomewhat diſpoſed to ſpell 'nighbour,' inſtead of 'neighbour,'' in order to preſerve in the allied words a family-reſemblance.

Tongue, Language, Speech, Dialect.

The Gothic *tong*, like the Latin *lingua*, is the name of that organ with which ſpeaking is principally performed: tongue and language therefore were originally identical in meaning, and differed only in that the one had a northern and the other a ſouthern derivation. But as the word 'tongue' is alſo in uſe among us for the name of the organ of ſpeech, whereas the word *lingua* is not, we are continually reminded that 'tongue' muſt mean ſpoken language, whereas we are never reminded that 'language' ſhould. The conſequence is, that the idea of ſpokenneſs has been progreſſively detached from the word 'language,' and is now omitted altogether: ſo that we ſay, 'The philoſophic language of Biſhop Wilkins:' whereas in the word 'tongue' the idea of ſpokenneſs is retained: 'The vulgar tongue,' 'A mother-tongue;' 'A dead language.'

'The written language of the Chineſe is underſtood by the people of Japan in their own tongue: like the arithmetical figures of Europe.'

Adelung has very ingeniouſly ſhewn that the word *to ſpeak* is etymologically connected with 'to ſplit' and 'to break;' and that ſpeech contemplates language as broken or cut into words. Hence the Accidence rightly ſays, 'Speech has eight parts:' where tongue or language would be improper. Every thing is ſpeech which is articulate; 'the ſpeech of your parrot is very diſtinct:' but only that which is intelligible is a tongue.

Where the ſame language is ſpoken or written with variations, ſuch variations are called dialects. In Great Britain the Humber is the limitary line of dialect: north of it every thing tends to the Scottiſh pronunciation and idiom; ſouth of it every thing tends to the Engliſh pronunciation and idiom. Edinburgh and London have diſtinct dialects. A dialect is a ſubdiviſion of a language.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not preſumed that the few following remarks, made during a ſhort reſidence in the iſlands of Malta and Sicily, are calculated to impart to the readers of the Monthly Magazine any information of great importance; but ſhould they be deemed capable of affording them the ſmalleſt amuſement, they are much at your ſervice, and the purpoſe of the writer will be fully anſwered.

I was fortunate enough to leave Egypt, ſhortly after the evacuation of it by the French troops, and, after a paſſage of three weeks, entered the principal harbour in the iſland of Malta, on the 16th of November, 1801. This harbour is ſituated eaſtward of the city of Valetta, and is perhaps better ſecured from the violence of the elements, or the moleſtations of an enemy, than any other in the world. Its entrance, on each ſide of which are fortifications of uncommon ſtrength, is extremely narrow; but the baſon, in which are ſeveral ſeparate harbours, is capable of containing a vaſt number of veſſels, and is ſurrounded by lofty and well-fortified ground. The extreme narrowneſs of the entrance, however, though it adds greatly to the ſecurity of the ſhipping, has alſo its inconveniences, by cauſing frequent

* The kidney and ſurrounding fat of the calf is ſtill ſold at market under the denomination 'neer of veal.'

quent delays and difficulties to veſſels getting in or out. I myſelf knew a man-of-war that was beating off the iſland twenty-three days, and was at laſt obliged to give up the attempt to enter the harbour, and ſteer for Meſſina in Sicily. To do away this obſtacle, it has been propoſed to make a cut from the bottom of the harbour to the oppoſite ſide of the iſland; and this project has been thought to be extremely practicable. There is another excellent harbour weſtward of the city, which is however but little uſed. I was detained in quarantine till the evening of the 19th, when I diſembarked, and took poſſeſſion of lodgings which had been previouſly procured for me in the city of La Valetta. This city ſtands upon a peninſula, between the two ports, and is the capital of the iſland. It is a large well-built town, and contains many handſome churches, and other edifices, both public and private. Amongſt the former St. John's church is the moſt conſpicuous: it is externally a fine piece of architecture, and its interior is moſt richly decorated, containing many ſpecimens of fine tapeſtry, and a number of excellent paintings: the floor is alſo extremely curious, being beautifully inlaid with various ſpecies of the fineſt marble; but this, in common with every other place of worſhip, was ſtript of its maſſive candleſticks, and other gold and ſilver ornaments, by the French. The palace is a very large handſome building; as is alſo another extenſive ſtructure, at preſent uſed as a common coffee-room, but which was built and fitted up by the knights for the reception of the public-library, to which purpoſe, however, it has not yet been appropriated: this library, which is open to all deſcriptions of perſons, is a very extenſive one; but I did not underſtand it to contain any manuſcripts or other books of peculiar ſcarcity or value.

The ſtreets of Valetta are well paved, but rather too narrow. The houſes are built of white ſtone, and are in general lofty and handſome: the fronts of moſt of them had formerly been ornamented with coats of arms; but theſe, with very few exceptions, had been either totally deſtroyed or greatly defaced by the democratic but puerile enthuſiaſm of the French.

There are ſeveral good inns in this city, which have been eſtabliſhed ſince the Engliſh became maſters of the iſland. There are alſo numerous rooms where moſt delicious iced creams may daily be had: theſe are made (if it is not an Iriſhiſm to ſay ſo) of ſnow, brought from Mount Ætna. Proviſions of all kinds are good and plentiful, but were at this time rather expenſive, owing to the extraordinary numbers of ſailors and ſoldiers upon the iſland, and to the markets being in a great meaſure dependent upon Sicily for ſupplies. From Sicily is alſo imported a great variety of fruits; although the iſland itſelf produces oranges, lemons, &c., &c., in great quantities, and of the fineſt flavour.

Within ſeven miles of Valetta is a ſmall town called Civita Vecchia, ſituated upon a conſiderable eminence, and commanding a fine view of the whole iſland. St. Paul's church is its principal ornament: it bears ſome reſemblance to that of St. John in Valetta, but is a more modern building, and, from being leſs gaudy, I thought it more elegant. Here are alſo ſome very large catacombs; but having ſeen ſo many in Egypt, I had no curioſity to viſit theſe: they are excavations in the earth, formed into ſeveral apartments, in which the ancients, particularly the Egyptians, preſerved the bodies of the dead.—Two miles beyond this place is a village called Bochetra, where there are ſome extenſive and beautiful orange-groves.—Here alſo is a very large and handſome building, which was formerly a monaſtery, but it is now converted into a barrack.—On this ſide of the iſland is an aqueduct, extending upwards of nine miles, by which, during the rainy ſeaſons, great ſupplies of water are conveyed to the capital. The grand-maſter's country-ſeat, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Cameron, the civil-commiſſioner, is alſo in this neighbourhood, and cloſe to the village of St. Antonio: the houſe is handſome, and the gardens are the moſt extenſive, the beſt laid out, and the moſt productive of any on the iſland.

On the ſame day in which I viſited the above mentioned places I returned to Valetta, and in the evening went to the opera, where Italian comedies are repreſented: the houſe is bad, and the performance worſe; but indeed better cannot fairly be expected from either, when we conſider that eightpence is the price of admiſſion to the boxes, and that the houſe in general is but thinly attended. The only other public amuſement is a ſubſcription-ball, held at the large coffee-room beforementioned, once a fortnight, which a lover of oddity will find a great treat in attending; the Malteſe, men and women (particularly the latter), vying with each other in their endeavours to caricature the human form; for in all the extravagant buffoonery of Sadler's-Wells, Aſtley's, &c.,

&c., I have never seen figures more ridiculously dressed. Should supper or refreshments be introduced, the scene of greedy confusion is beyond description: they not only eat almost to bursting, but in the most open and barefaced manner pocket every eatable thing they can lay their hands upon. Notwithstanding this apparent want of civilization, the Maltese are neither a rude nor an unpolished people; on the contrary, their manners are in general conciliating, unassuming, and obliging. They are, however, said to be revengeful; and the common people are dangerous when in liquor; but they are fortunately not much addicted to drinking. The Maltese are also a more industrious set than the natives of most of the neighbouring countries; though it must at the same time be confessed that they are rather Jewish in their dealings.

The chief productions of the island are barley and cotton, of both of which, as well as of their fruits, they have two harvests in the year. They grow cotton in very considerable quantities, and manufacture it into stockings, stuffs, &c.: the lace and jewellery trades are also carried on to a considerable extent.

The Maltese are actively made, about the middle stature, and of a swarthy complexion. The language spoken by the higher classes is Italian, by the lower orders a mixture of Italian and Arabic.

It is not within the limits of this little narrative to enter into a minute, military account of this island. Its capital, La Valetta, by nature strong, is also indebted to the talents of the most celebrated engineers, for centuries past, for every species of fortification, ancient as well as modern, that art could invent, to render it impregnable. Its works are constantly extended, in consequence of a law which requires the grand-master to expend two-thirds of his salary on the island; and every article of consumption is so cheaply obtained, that a considerable residue is annually applied to some public purpose. Each grand-master seems to have perpetuated his name by adding to the strength of the island, the different works bearing the name of the person who caused them to be erected; and so great has been the increase, that the whole of the inhabitants not residents of the capital can in case of necessity retire within the outer works, and defend themselves, without interfering with the city itself. The more distant parts of the island are no less indebted to nature and art than the capital. The lesser harbours, into which only boats can enter, are defended by numerous redoubts with pieces of artillery and immense mortars cut in the rock: one of these mortars, which was once fired off whilst I was in the island, by way of experiment, was of the following enormous dimensions: — Chamber 14 inches deep, 22 inches in diameter; diameter of the mortar 6 feet; weight of stones for each charge 9 tons.

The island is itself a continuation of shelving rocks from the centre to the shore, with a flat surface between the ridges, of from twenty to eighty yards in width. On this surface earth brought from Sicily for the purposes of agriculture is laid, and, to retain it, walls of loose stone, from four to five feet high, are built, which form a succession of breast-works against musketry, should the inhabitants be driven from the shore. It may, in fact, be asserted of Malta, that, without the aid of treachery or famine, it could never be taken; and it is generally understood that the knights were bribed to deliver it into the hands of the French; and it is certain that the French were reduced by famine to the necessity of surrendering it to the English.

Having obtained permission to return to my native country, I determined to avail myself of the opportunity to visit Sicily, Italy, and France; and accordingly, about midnight on the 26th of December, accompanied by three other officers, set sail for the former country in an open boat, called a sparinaro, and arrived at Syracuse by eight o'clock on the following morning. In this voyage we were chased by an Algerine corvette for nearly four hours, but the wind blowing strong upon the shore, we were fortunate enough to escape; but never shall I forget the consternation depicted on the countenances of our poor Sicilian mariners, till we were totally free from danger.

Syracuse lies on the south-west part of the island, and was once its capital, but is at present greatly reduced. The harbour is well defended by strong batteries, and is extremely secure and capacious. The inn to which we were conducted by our pilot, and which I believe to be the only one in the town, had a most discouraging external appearance, but the accommodations were not to be complained of: the landlord is a priest; but from the extravagance of his bills I should much doubt his being a conscientious one: we gave him, however, what we understood to be reasonable, with which, though he affected to murmur, I dare say he was in reality well satisfied.

The principal objects shewn as curiosities here are the church of St. Lucia, the well of Arethusa, and the cave of Dionysius: six large pillars, the relicts of a temple formerly dedicated to Minerva, form part of the present church of St. Lucia, the front of which pleased me as a beautiful piece of architecture more than any thing I had ever seen. In the church are some antiques, which I did not think very curious, though they are preserved with great care, and shewn with equal ostentation, by the priests. The well of Arethusa was formerly supposed to possess the power of inspiring courage, and the inhabitants are said constantly to have drank of it prior to their going to war; at present it has the appearance of a common horse-pond, and I should hardly think it retains any of its heroic particles, at least if it does, I suppose the application must be external, for when I saw it there were standing in it about thirty old women, washing a sufficient quantity of dirty linen to cause what Falstaff calls "a villainous compound of horrid smells." The cave of Dionysius is said to have been a prison excavated in the rock by order of that tyrant whose name it bears, and so constructed as to enable him to hear, from an apartment over the door, the lowest whisper; and as these whispers were generally murmurings at his oppression, they were followed by the severest punishments that ingenuity could devise or barbarity inflict.

We introduced ourselves to the inhabitants of Syracuse in a manner which, unexplained, would stamp us as the most unblushing mortals that England, or even her sister kingdom (more remarkable for that species of modest assurance), ever produced. After getting our dinner at the inn, we inquired of our host if there were any public amusements, and, as well as we could interpret his language, understood that they were all suspended on account of the funeral of a nobleman, which was to take place that evening. We accordingly sallied forth with the intention of seeing the procession and ceremony, and soon finding a house at the door of which were a number of carriages, flambeaux, &c., we boldly entered, nothing doubting but that the body was there lying in state; but upon being shewn into a room, we were thunderstruck to find a large party as merry as heart could wish, and doing ample justice to a sumptuous supper. We were instantly and most politely welcomed by the owner of the house, whom we learnt to be the Marquis de Castalentini; the Marquis de Gargallo, governor of the town, also introduced himself to us, and requested we would dine with him on the following day: they further desired to conduct us, after supper, to the house of another nobleman, where there would be a *conversazione*, or rout. To this we accordingly went, and were again most politely received. There were assembled more than an hundred people of both sexes, who sung, played at cards, and danced, till a late hour. We now learned that our landlord had intended to explain to us that there was no opera or other public amusement, on account of the death of the hereditary princess of Naples, for whom this was the last day of public mourning. Here we met with a captain of the British navy, whose vessel was then lying in the harbour, who gave a public breakfast on board the following morning, at which were present most of the principal inhabitants, and amongst them several very pretty women. At the Governor's dinner, which followed close upon the heels of the breakfast, were upwards of forty persons: the table was furnished with a number of made-dishes, and a very large assortment of painted boards: it was in fact so little to my taste, that I secretly congratulated myself upon having secured a hearty breakfast. The Governor, however, is a man of very polished manners, and is the same person who, a few years since, so gallantly defended the capital of the island of Elba against the French. A French General and his Aid-de-Camp were also at table: the former had lost a leg in Egypt: they were pleasant men. The dinner (I mean the eating) lasted full three hours, when the company rose and separated.—In the evening we again went to the *conversazione*, and were again most politely received and agreeably entertained.—Here we remained till twelve o'clock, at which hour we had appointed our boat to be in readiness to convey us to Catania, for which place we accordingly sailed "with favouring gale," and by day-light in the following morning were in sight of the town. It lies at the foot of Mount Ætna, of which stupendous mountain we had an excellent prospect the whole day. About six in the evening we landed, and were conducted to a very tolerable tavern, called the Elephant: this name it derives from a very large stone figure of that animal which stands in the centre of a square of which the inn forms a part. Upon the back of the figure is a castle, and round its pedestal a fountain, by which the inhabitants are supplied with fresh-water.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUPPOSED WELCH INDIANS *in the* WESTERN PARTS *of* NORTH-AMERICA.*

NO circumstance relating to the history of the Western Country probably has excited, at different times, more general attention and anxious curiosity, than the opinion, that a nation of white men, speaking the Welch language, reside high up on the Missouri. By some the idea is treated as nothing but the suggestion of bold imposture and easy credulity; whilst others regard it as a fact fully authenticated by Indian testimony, and the report of various travellers worthy of credit.

The fact is accounted for, they say, by recurring to a passage in the history of Great Britain, which relates, that several years before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a certain Welch prince embarked from his native country with a large party of emigrants; that after some time a vessel or two came back with the account that they had discovered a country far to the westward, and that they set sail again with a fresh reinforcement, and never returned again any more.

The country which these adventurers discovered, it has been supposed, was the continent of North-America; and it has been conjectured that they landed on the continent, somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico, and from thence proceeded northward, till they got out of the reach of the hostile natives, and seated themselves in the upper country of Missouri.

Many accounts accordingly have been published, within the last thirty years, of persons who, either by accident, or the ardour of curiosity, have made themselves acquainted with a nation of men on the Missouri, possessing the complexion of Europeans, and the language of Welchmen.

Could the fact be well-established, it would afford perhaps the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty occasioned by a view of the various ancient fortifications with which the Ohio country abounds, of any that has ever been offered. Those fortifications were evidently never made by the Indians. The Indian art of war presents nothing of the kind. The probability too is, that the persons who constructed them were, at that time, acquainted with the use of iron: the situation of these fortifications, which are uniformly in the most fertile land of the country, indicates that those who made them were an agricultural people; and the remarkable care and skill with which they were executed, affords traits of the genius of a people who relied more on their military skill than on their numbers. The growth of the trees upon them is very compatible with the idea that it is not more than three hundred years ago that they were abandoned.

These hints however are thrown out rather to excite inquiry, than by way of advancing any decided opinion on the subject. Having never met with any of the persons who had seen these white Americans, nor even received their testimony near the source, I have always entertained considerable doubts about the fact. Last evening, however, Mr. John Childs, of Jessamine county, a gentleman with whom I have been long acquainted, and who is well known to be a man of veracity, communicated a relation to me, which at all events appears to merit serious attention.

After he had related it in conversation, I requested him to repeat it, and committed it to writing. It has certainly some internal marks of authenticity. The country which is described was altogether unknown in Virginia when the relation was given, and probably very little known to the Shawnees Indians; yet the account of it agrees very remarkably with later discoveries. On the other hand, the story of the large animal, though by no means incredible, has something of the air of fable; and it does not satisfactorily appear how the long period which the party were absent was spent; the Indians are, however, so much accustomed to loiter away their time, that many weeks, and even months, may probably have been spent in indolent repose.

Without detaining you any more with preliminary remarks, I will proceed to the narration, as I received it from Mr. Childs.

Maurice Griffith, a native of Wales, which country he left when he was about sixteen years of age, was taken a prisoner by a party of Shawnees Indians, about forty years ago, near Vosles Fort, on the head of Roanoke river in Virginia, and carried to the Shawnees nation. Having staid there about two years and a half, he found

* This article is extracted entire from a new Medical and Physical Journal which was commenced at Philadelphia in the beginning of the present year. Mr. Toulmin's Letter had also been handed to us by his father, Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham, for separate publication, but we have thought it better to present our readers at the same time with the Reply of the American Editor.

found that five young men of the tribe had a deſire of attempting to explore the ſources of the Miſſouri. He prevailed upon them to admit him as one of the party. They ſet out with ſix good rifles and with ſix pounds of powder a-piece, of which they were of courſe very careful.

On reaching the mouth of the Miſſouri, they were ſtruck with the extraordinary appearance occaſioned by the intermixture of the muddy waters of the Miſſouri and the clear tranſparent element of the Miſſiſſippi. They ſtaid two or three days amuſing themſelves with the view of this novel ſight: they then determined on the courſe which they ſhould purſue, which happened to be ſo nearly in the courſe of the river, that they frequently came within ſight of it as they proceeded on their journey.

After travelling about thirty days through pretty farming wood-land, they came into fine open prairies, on which nothing grew but long luxuriant graſs.—There was a ſucceſſion of theſe, varying in ſize, ſome being eight or ten miles acroſs, but one of them ſo long, that it occupied three days to travel through it. In paſſing through this large prairie, they were much diſtreſſed for water and proviſions, for they ſaw neither beaſt nor bird; and, though there was an abundance of ſalt ſprings, freſh water was very ſcarce. In one of theſe prairies the ſalt-ſprings ran into ſmall ponds, in which, as the weather was hot, the water had ſunk, and left the edges of the ponds ſo covered with ſalt, that they fully ſupplied themſelves with that article, and might eaſily have collected buſhels of it. As they were travelling through the prairies they had likewiſe the good fortune to kill an animal which was nine or ten feet high, and of a bulk proportioned to its height. They had ſeen two of the ſame ſpecies before, and they ſaw four of them afterwards. They were ſwift-footed, and they had neither tuſks nor horns. After having paſſed through the long prairie, they made it a rule never to enter on one which they could not ſee acroſs, till they had ſupplied themſelves with a ſufficiency of jerked veniſon to laſt ſeveral days.

After having travelled a conſiderable time through the prairies, they came to very extenſive lead mines, where they melted the ore, and furniſhed themſelves with what lead they wanted. They afterwards came to two copper-mines, one of which was three miles through; and in ſeveral places they met with rocks of copper-ore as large as houſes.

When about fifteen days journey from the ſecond copper-mine, they came in ſight of white mountains, which, though it was in the heat of ſummer, appeared to them to be covered with ſnow. The ſight naturally excited conſiderable aſtoniſhment; but on their approaching the mountains they diſcovered, that, inſtead of ſnow, they were covered with immenſe bodies of white ſand.

They had in the mean time paſſed through about ten nations of Indians, from whom they received very friendly treatment. It was the practice of the party to exerciſe the office of ſpokeſman in rotation; and when the language of any nation through which they paſſed was unknown to them, it was the duty of the ſpokeſman, a duty in which the others never interfered, to convey their meaning by appropriate ſigns.

The labour of travelling through the deep ſands of the mountains was exceſſive; but at length they relieved themſelves of this difficulty, by following the courſe of a ſhallow river, the bottom of which being level, they made their way to the top of the mountains with tolerable convenience.

After paſſing the mountains, they entered a fine fertile tract of land, which having travelled through for ſeveral days, they accidentally met with three white men in the Indian dreſs. Griffith immediately underſtood their language, as it was pure Welch, though they occaſionally made uſe of a few words with which he was not acquainted. However, as it happened to be the turn of one of his Shawnees companions to act as ſpokeſman or interpreter, he preſerved a profound ſilence, and never gave them any intimation that he underſtood the language of their new companions.

After proceeding with them four or five days journey, they came to the village of theſe white men, where they found that the whole nation was of the ſame colour, having all the European complexion. The three men took them through their villages for about the ſpace of fifteen miles, when they came to the council-houſe, at which an aſſembly of the king and chief men of the nation was immediately held. The council laſted three days, and, as the ſtrangers were not ſuppoſed to be acquainted with their language, they were ſuffered to be preſent at their deliberations.

The great queſtion before the council was, what conduct ſhould be obſerved towards the ſtrangers. From their fire-arms, their knives, and their tomahawks, it was concluded

concluded that they were a warlike people. It was conceived that they were ſent to look out for a country for their nation; that, if they were ſuffered to return, they might expect a body of powerful invaders; but that if theſe ſix men were put to death, nothing would be known of their country, and they would ſtill enjoy their poſſeſſions in ſecurity. It was finally determined that they ſhould be put to death.

Griffith then thought it was time for him to ſpeak. He addreſſed the council in the Welch language. He informed them that they had not been ſent by any nation; that they were actuated merely by private curioſity, they had no hoſtile intentions; that it was their wiſh to trace the Miſſouri to its ſource; and that they ſhould return to their country ſatisfied with the diſcoveries they had made, without any wiſh to diſturb the repoſe of their new acquaintances.

An inſtant aſtoniſhment glowed in the countenances not only of the council but of his Shawnees companions, who clearly ſaw that he was underſtood by the people of the country. Full confidence was at once given to his declarations: the king advanced and gave him his hand. They abandoned the deſign of putting him and his companions to death, and from that moment treated him with the utmoſt friendſhip. Griffith and the Shawnees continued eight months in the nation; but were deterred from proſecuting their reſearches up the Miſſouri by the advice of the people of the country, who informed them that they had gone a twelve-month's journey up the river, but found it as large there as it was in their own country.

As to the hiſtory of this people he could learn nothing ſatisfactory. The only account they could give was, that their forefathers had come up the river from a very diſtant country. They had no books, no records, no writings. They intermixed with no other people by marriage; there was not a dark-ſkinned man in the nation. Their numbers were very conſiderable. There was a continued range of ſettlements on the river for fifty miles, and there were within this ſpace three large watercourſes which fell into the Miſſouri, on the banks of each of which they were likewiſe ſettled. He ſuppoſed that there muſt be fifty thouſand men in the nation capable of bearing arms. Their cloathing was ſkins well dreſſed. Their houſes were made of upright poſts and the bark of trees. The only implement they had to cut them with were ſtone tomahawks; they had no iron. Their arms were bows and arrows. They had ſome ſilver, which had been hammered with ſtones into coarſe ornaments, but it did not appear to be pure. They had neither horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, nor any domeſtic nor tame animals. They lived by hunting. He ſaid nothing about their religion.

Griffith and his companions had ſome large iron tomahawks with them. With theſe they cut down a tree, and prepared a canoe to return home in: but their tomahawks were ſo great a curioſity, and the people of the country were ſo eager to handle them, that their canoe was completed with very little labour. When this work was accompliſhed, they propoſed to leave their new friends: Griffith, however, having promiſed to viſit them again.

They deſcended the river with conſiderable ſpeed, but amidſt frequent dangers, from the rapidity of the current, particularly when paſſing through the white mountains. When they reached the Shawnees nation, they had been abſent about two years and a half. Griffith ſuppoſed that when they travelled they went at the rate of about fifteen miles per day.

He ſtaid but a few months with the Indians after his return, as a favourable opportunity offered itſelf to him to reach his friends in Virginia. He came with a hunting-party of Indians to the head-waters of Coal-river, which runs into New-river not far above the falls. There he left the Shawnees, and eaſily reached the ſettlements on Roanoke.

Mr. Childs knew him before he was taken priſoner, and ſaw him a few days after his return, when he narrated to him the preceding circumſtances. Griffith was univerſally regarded as a ſteady honeſt man, and a man of ſtrict veracity. Mr. Childs has always placed the utmoſt confidence in his account of himſelf and his travels, and has no more doubt of the truth of his relation than if he had ſeen the whole himſelf. Whether Griffith be ſtill alive or not he does not know.

Whether his ideas be correct or not, we ſhall probably have a better opportunity of judging on the return of Captains Lewis and Clark; who, though they may not penetrate as far as Griffith alleged that he had done, will probably learn enough of the country to enable us to determine whether the account given by Griffith be fiction or truth. HARRY TOULMIN.

Frankford, Dec. 12, 1804.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS *on the preceding, by the* EDITOR *of the* PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL *and* PHYSICAL JOURNAL.

THE story of a Welch colonization of America has excited much curiosity both in Europe and the United States: by many it is believed, while by others it is thought unworthy of any attention. By reason of the present rapid progress of settlement in America, the time cannot be remote when the truth or falsity of this story will be completely established. In the mean while I do not hesitate to conjecture, *that no traces of the descendants of the Welch prince will ever be discovered in the Western parts of North-America.*

It may not be improper to notice the tale upon which so many persons, in Europe at least, rest their hopes of proving, in the most satisfactory manner, that the Welch have contributed to the peopling of America.

David Powel, a Welch historian, informs us, that on the decease of Owen Guyneth, king of North-Wales, a dispute arose among his sons concerning the succession to the crown; and that Madoc or Madog, one of the sons, "weary of this contention, betook himself to sea, in quest of a more quiet settlement."* We are informed, that "he steered due west, leaving Ireland to the north, and arrived in an unknown country, which appeared to him so desirable, that he returned to Wales, and carried hither several of his adherents and companions. After this neither Madog nor his companions were ever heard of more. The voyage of Madog is said to have been performed about the year 1170."

I have not seen Powel's work, but I learn that this historian, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and consequently at a great distance of time from the event which he records, adduces no better authority in support of the voyage than a quotation from a Welch poet, "which proves no more than that he (Madog) had distinguished himself by sea and land."† Some few Welsh words, such as *gwrando*, to hearken or listen, &c., are very feebly or unfortunately adduced by Powel as circumstances favourable to the truth of the Welch emigration.

When we consider, "that the Welch were never a naval people; that the age in which Madog lived was peculiarly ignorant in navigation;" that the compass was then unknown; the story of the voyages of the Welch prince must I think be considered as extremely improbable. I am of opinion, with Mr. Pennant, that "the most which they could have attempted must have been a mere coasting-voyage."

But it may be said, we must appeal to facts; and that, independently of the verses of the Welch poet, and the arguments of the Welch historian, it seems highly probable that a colony of white people, who speak the Welch language, does actually exist in the western parts of North-America.

I cannot, I must confess, adopt this opinion. I readily allow, that the relations published by Mr. Toulmin and many other persons both in Europe and in America are extremely curious; but these relations are very inconsistent with one another, particularly in what relates to the actual state of improvement of the supposed Welchmen. By some we are told they are very far advanced in improvement; by others, that their improvement is not at all greater than that of the Red-men, or Indians of America. At one time they are said to be in possession of manuscripts (and even printed books); at another time nothing of this kind is found among them.—It must be confessed that Maurice Griffith's relation is, in several respects, more plausible than that of any preceding traveller; but it is not unincumbered with inconsistencies, which I do not deem it necessary to notice in this place. His assertion, "that the white men of the Missouri speak pure Welch," even though this assertion be qualified by the observation that "they occasionally make use of a few words with which he was not acquainted," is to me one of the most improbable things that have ever been related of these people.—His silence about their religion is altogether inexcusable. One would suppose that a person of Griffith's inquisitive turn of mind would hardly have omitted to make some inquiries respecting the religious institutions of a people whom he considered as his countrymen. If these people be the descendants of Madog, *some* traces of the Christian religion may be expected to be discerned among them; for I think it requires many centuries to entirely efface from the memory of a people all vestiges of their religion, especially from a people so tenacious of their language, and so little disposed to intermix with their neighbours, as the Welch Indians are represented to be.

But

* Dr. Robertson.

† Pennant's Arctic Zoology, Introduction, p. cclxiii., &c.

But Griffith's relation is, I think, worthy of some attention. I even think it not altogether improbable that future researches will establish the fact, that there does exist in the western parts of North-America a race or nation of men whose complexion is much fairer than that of the surrounding tribes of Indians, and who speak a language abounding in Welch or Celtic words. But the *complete* establishment of these two points would not prove the establishment of the truth of the assertion, that Prince Madog had ever made a voyage to America, or that a colony of Celts had at any period *prior to the discovery of America by Columbus*, passed into this hemisphere *from Britain*.

It may be thought, from the statement published by Dr. Williams and some other writers on the subject, that the belief of the existence of a race of Welch Indians in America is generally admitted by the Welch, Indians, and others. But this is far from being the case. The late Mr. M'Gillivray, a man of no inconsiderable powers of mind, and whose curiosity was by no means confined to his own relatives, the Muscohge, or Creek-Indians, informed me, in the year 1790, that he knew nothing of the existence of any white-people in the tract of country beyond the Mississippi.

The following is an extract of a letter (dated Downing, June 14, 1792) from my learned and excellent friend the late Mr. Thomas Pennant, of Wales:

"My countrymen are wild among the Padoucas, or Welch Indians, descendants of Madog, now seated about the upper parts of the Missouri. I am rather in disgrace, not having the warmest hopes of their discovery. Pray what is your opinion, and that of your philosophers?"

In answer to the above I wrote a letter, of which the following is a part:

"I have heard a great deal about the Welch Indians. I very early imbibed your opinion, as delivered in your Arctic Zoology,* and mentioned you on the subject in a little work† which I published in England at the age of * * * *. I do not know whether you have seen that work.—I do *not* mean to hint that it is worthy of your attention. I certainly think there is some foundation for the story; but I have no doubt but the whole affair will turn out very different from a discovery of Madog's descendants in America.

"I have said, that I think there is some ground for the story. I shall explain myself. You know that many of the first visitors of the New-World were struck with the resemblance which subsists between some of the American nations and the Jews. Some Hebrew words were found in this continent, as they have been every where else. The Americans were now said to be the descendants of the Jews; and Adair laboured very hard to prove the matter in a ponderous quarto, which few people read, because it is big with system and extravagance, though indeed it contains some curious and accurate matter. In like manner, in the languages of some of the American tribes there are found some words which are a good deal analogous to words in the languages of the ancient Celts. Wafer, who was a very respectable observer, if we consider his occupation in life, mentions the coincidence he found between the language of the Indians of Darien and that of the Highland Scots; and I could produce instances of their coincidence. Some Greek words are also found in certain of the American languages. I would not strain a point so much as some writers have, who mention the coincidence which subsists between the Greek *Theos* and the Mexican *Teotl*.—The word *Potowmack*, which is the name of one of our great rivers, is a good deal like the Greek *Potamos*.* These words (perhaps they are accidental resemblances) have given rise to some of the numerous theories which we have had concerning the peopling of this great continent: and I doubt not that some * * * * or person who understood the Welch language, finding Celtic words (a language spoken by the Welch) among the Americans, in the fullness of his zeal would bring his countrymen among the Padoucas, Apaches, &c.

"Such, I believe, has been the origin of this wonderful story. I presume, that, were an ignorant Highlander to visit the

* See the Introduction to the work, pages 263, 264.

† Observations on some Parts of Natural History; to which is prefixed an Account of several remarkable Vestiges of an ancient Date which have been discovered in different Parts of North-America. Part I., London, 1797.

* The Abbé Molina (in his "Compendio de la Historia Civil del Reyno de Chile, &c., Parte Segunda," pages 334, 335) has pointed out some very striking instances of resemblance between the Greek and Chilese languages. He has also pointed out some resemblance between the Latin and the Chilese.—February 19, 1805.

Darien Indians, or ſome other American tribes, he would fancy himſelf among his countrymen, whom painting, expoſure to the ſun, &c., he might ſuppoſe had exalted or degraded to their preſent tinge. I lately converſed with an old Highlander, who ſaid, that the Indians ſpeak the Highland language. Some Highland words were mentioned by him; **** one word **** I recollect, the word *teine*, which in the Highland language, he ſaid, ſignifies fire: now our Delaware Indians call fire *teriday*; the reſemblance in ſound is certainly not ſmall. The Celts have undoubtedly been very widely ſpread over the globe: I believe they exiſted in this country, and that their deſcendants are ſome of the preſent tribes.* That Celtic words ſhould be found among the Americans, when Celtic words are to be found almoſt every where elſe, is not I think to be wondered at."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you permit me to offer a few remarks on the objections which are urged, in your Magazine for September laſt, againſt a very common application of the word *reſign?* It is there contended that this term ought not to be employed to denote ſubmiſſion to Providence in adverſity.

This is ſaid to be "a cant and technical uſe of the term, which ſmells of the conventicle, or rather of the maſs-houſe." Now, what is the original and proper import of this word? To ſign again, to yield up, to transfer. Let common ſenſe, therefore, decide whether it is more objectionable to ſay, "I reſign myſelf to the will of God," than to ſay, "I reſign my ſeat to you," or to employ the term in any other uſual way. This reſignation of mind muſt include and imply contentment with whatever lot Providence may aſſign us, and patient acquieſcence if that lot be adverſe. Is there any reaſon, then, for rejecting the uſe of the term in that ſenſe? On the contrary, is there not ſomething peculiarly appoſite in the religious application of it? The good man regards life, reaſon, and all his endowments as the gifts of his Creator: yet he does not wiſh to keep the property which he has received to be employed merely at his own pleaſure, but is "deſirous to *reſign* and render back" himſelf and all that has been given him, to be diſpoſed of according to the will of the donor: and it is evident that this reſigned diſpoſition of mind muſt be particularly called into exerciſe in a ſtate of adverſity. This pious uſe of the word in queſtion, therefore, has a cloſe affinity with the original meaning of it, and is equally appropriate and expreſſive.

Your Correſpondent alſo ſeems to conſider this ſignification of the word as a novel and unauthorized mode of employing it, which muſt ſoon fall into diſuſe.—"There are already (ſays he) traces of it in French books of devotion;" and he concludes his remarks by pronouncing it to be "not likely to endure." But ſurely the fact is, that the word under conſideration has been very long and generally uſed in the ſenſe which he condemns. In ſupport of this aſſertion I appeal not merely to works of devotion, either French or Engliſh, but to books of every deſcription, and to oral uſage. And this acceptation of the word is ſo thoroughly eſtabliſhed, that one may venture to affirm that it will laſt as long as the language itſelf.

The account which your Correſpondent gives reſpecting the origin of the religious application of the term, is very conjectural and improbable. This form of employing it appears to be perfectly obvious and natural; and when a plain, rational, and ſatisfactory, account of the matter lies ſo near us, why wander ſo far to fetch an ambiguous explanation? TREBOR.

Worceſter, November, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING in the cuſtom of viſiting Aberdeen, in one of my laſt tours I inquired if there were any antiquarian or literary ſociety or ſubſcription library there, and was much ſurpriſed at not finding either the one or the other; there is, I am told, an Athenæum, in which a good number of newſpapers, and ſome of the moſt reſpectable periodical publications, are taken in; and in a room above that a circulating-library. This laſt I know to be, and I preſume the Athenæum is alſo, the property of two very reſpectable booksellers there; but the two united by no means reach the utility of either a literary ſociety or a ſubſcription-library, in which the books, &c., are the property of the members, and whoſe concerns, ſuch

as

* Very conſiderable fragments of the Celtic dialects are ſtill preſerved in America, particularly, if I do not miſtake, among the Ranticokes, and the Katalba or Katawbas.—February 19, 1805.

as the ordering of books, &c., are conducted by a committee of the society.

Few of those who know that there is no such institution there, when they consider the respectability of the place, either in a commercial or literary view, but must feel greatly astonished; and more particularly will the want appear, when it is also known, that in Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Perth, places much smaller than Aberdeen, and not possessing any college-establishment, there are subscription-libraries on the above plan; nay, that Perth has also an antiquarian society!

Subjoined is a list of some other places in North Britain enjoying the advantages of such establishments as I would recommend to Aberdeen, many of whom, it is obvious, have not near the prospect of success that that place could command:—Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Linlithgow, Haddington, and, on the borders of Northumberland, Dunse, and Kelso.

The annual subscription to none of the above is more, in some cases not so much, as the Athenæum at Aberdeen; and they possess a very excellent and increasing selection of books.

I am sorry to be informed, that neither Inverness, Banff, or Peterhead, possess such institutions, particularly the first, which presents such an abundant number of objects to the antiquarian, and is surrounded by, and contains, so many gentlemen of such distinguished liberality and ingenuity. At this place the "Northern Meeting" was established, for the avowed purpose of promoting intercourse among distant families; but how much more might be effected of general amelioration and comfort, by the establishment of a literary and antiquarian society, in which subjects connected with general improvement might be discussed, and books on chemistry, agriculture, and other more immediately useful parts of knowledge, collected.

I am, Sir, &c. A TRAVELLER.

York-Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* TOURNAY. *Translated from* CAMUS.

THREE considerable manufactories, two of China and one of carpets, are to be noticed at Tournay. One of the China-manufactories is of long date.—There is made at it a great quantity of what is called blue-and-white, with which all Flanders is supplied. They have at this manufactory a particular process in forming cups and other like vessels. They do not turn them on the lathe, or compress the clay in a mould; but they dilute it in water, and when the liquid has acquired a proper consistency, they pour it into moulds, two or three hundred of which are ranged together. When they have filled them all, they return to the first in the row: the liquid part is drawn off by a gentle inclination: the surplus adheres to the side of the vessel; it forms the piece which it is intended to make. It is detached by means of a slight stroke from the mould: it is left to dry, and then baked.

Citizens Piat and Febvre are the proprietors of the carpet-manufactory. It is interesting on account of the number of persons whom it employs; seven hundred in the town, and three thousand in the suburbs, and in this number very young children. The wool is used as it is taken from the back of the animal, and, except a great part which is sent into the country to be spun, undergoes all the necessary preparations of combing, spinning, dying, and weaving, in the house.

This manufactory is important also on account of the goods which they fabricate in it. These are mock-velvets or plushes, with the nap cut, as finished velvets, or with the nap not cut, as shorn velvets, and carpets in imitation of those of Savona. The conductors of the manufactory allow that the carpets of this kind have not the merit of those of Savona, either with respect to the distinct and fixed nature of the colours, or the beauty of the patterns. They assert that their weaving is of the best quality, and their carpets not so liable to rent as those of Savona.—They also execute their work with quicker dispatch at Tournay than at Savona.—Mock-velvet carpets are fabricated at Lisle and many towns. Those of Citizens Piat and Le Febvre surpass the others in the thickness of the nap, the richness of the colours, the harmony of the design, and the good taste displayed in the collection of the parts of which it is composed. A carpet of mock-velvet is not to be compared, in point of duration, with the carpets of Savona. These will adorn a room for two or three ages of man: a carpet of mock velvet will not last above a few years. The price is also in proportion. A carpet of mock-velvet sells for twenty or thirty sols a square foot; a square foot of a carpet of Savona costs from eight to ten francs. The manufactory of Citizens Piat and Le Febvre is in the height of prosperity, and carried on

with the greateſt activity. The orders for it exceed the number of carpets their ſhops can ſupply.

Tournay has preſerved its college and its public library. The library was that of the chapter of the cathedral. The entrance to it is through the church, which has been ſadly laid waſte. The library-room is a fine one; and though it has been ſtripped of its moſt valuable books, ſome excellent books and manuſcripts are preſerved in it. Beſides the books collected together in this library, there remains a conſiderable depoſit in the town-hall, where among many books of no value there is yet room to glean. I have ſeen there a fine Lactantius, printed at Venice 19th March, 1478.

Under the library, in a ſmall building, which riſes into a wing, there are many rooms, formerly deſigned for the retreat of old prieſts, named by the chapter, and to whoſe ſupport many foundations contributed. They are converted into a houſe for the reception of aged and infirm citizens, who have fallen into misfortunes.—The number is thirty. They furniſh their own apartments, and clothe themſelves. Each has a chamber and a ſitting-room to himſelf. They take their meals together.

In other quarters of the town there are houſes for the reception of the ſick, the aged, and orphans, without mentioning houſes ſupported by the produce of particular foundations.

The hoſpital for the ſick has forty-eight beds, ſuch as I have deſcribed as uſed at Mons, with ſome of a new form. It is under the direction of three old religious hoſpitallers. The daily expence of the ſick is eſtimated at twenty-five ſous, when bread is not very dear. It is proper to remark on the article of the bread which is eaten in all the hoſpitals of the United Departments, that no white-bread, ſuch as is given in the hoſpitals at Paris, is allowed, nor even what we call brown. It is almoſt black, often made of rye only, without ſeparating the bran from the flour, except that for the ſick they ſometimes buy white-bread. But we muſt obſerve alſo, that the ſame bread, though in a ſmall quantity, is eaten in the beſt houſes in the town. To ſtrangers they ſerve up white-bread, or bread of Paris; and they diſcover a Pariſian by the quantity of bread which he eats, an enormous deal compared with what they conſume in the country.

The hoſpital for the aged is an aſylum for the old of either ſex, to the number of an hundred. Since the adminiſtrative commiſſion eſtabliſhed by the law of Vendemiaire in the fifth year, none are admitted before the age of ſeventy-two. The commiſſion found that the hoſpital had been encumbered by the protegées of the former truſtees. They eat in a common-hall. Twice a-week meat is allowed.—The daily expence is eſtimated at from thirty to forty ſous. The labour is voluntary, and the profit is given to him who works. Some of the men go into the town to labour.

The hoſpital for orphans, where I have ſeen two hundred and forty-eight young girls, had been a long time ill managed, through a bad economy. A ſenſible woman, choſen by the adminiſtrative commiſſion, has eſtabliſhed order in it. There remains no trace of the old ſtate of things but in the want of linen: ſome beds are entirely without ſheets; others have one ſheet only under the coverlid, the mattraſs remaining bare. Two lie in a bed. Their ſhifts are worn a fortnight. Their diet conſiſts of a little meat twice in a week; on other days, of bread and water, and in the evening bread and butter. They reckon the daily expence of the children at eight ſous. There is an economic furnace in the hoſpital, and they ſometimes diſtribute from it into the town Rumford's ſoup. The building, which was an old ſeminary, is large and well diſpoſed.

The adminiſtrative commiſſion eſtabliſhed, in the month Floreal, in the tenth year, an hoſpital for orphan-boys, on the ſame footing as that for girls. I have ſeen in it to the number of ſixty-one.—The biggeſt go to labour in the town.—Deſerted children are received into the ſame hoſpital. They have a liſt of nurſes in the country, who offer themſelves for the children at the breaſt, to whom they are ſent as ſoon as they are brought to the hoſpital, and they remain in the country till they can be received into it. The number of the children nurſed in the country amount to three hundred.

An hoſpital for health is deſtined for the reception of ſick and wounded females.—It was a convent for girls, to which the infirmary was attached. Even to this day there are more religious than ſick in it.

I ſaw in a houſe for lunatics nine men and five women in two ſeparate ſides of it. Moſt of them were old and infirm. The yards are very ſmall; and, except the time allowed for walking, the lunatics are ſhut up, ſome on the ground-floor, and others on the firſt ſtory; but this is a mere garret. The cells are frightful; thoſe on

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the ground-floor because the thick fastenings give them the appearance of a dungeon; and the garrets, because the wooden bars give them a resemblance to coops for poultry. They have, besides, neither free air or light.

Twenty girls, born of creditable parents, who have lost their fortune, are received into a house called the *Monelles*.—They are admitted at seven, and dismissed at eighteen years of age. They are neatly kept, and lie single. Their principal work is lace, which they make very fine, like that of Valenciennes. They are well fed and clothed, and care is taken to employ them in the internal business of the house.

In the town of Soignes there is also an hospital, and a house for orphan girls, which the president assured me is very well directed. I can give no account of its state, because, being in haste to reach Brussels, I did not visit this establishment.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* CHARACTER *and* PRIVATE LIFE *of* MR. NECKER, *written by his* DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

[*Concluded from p.* 338 *of No.* 135.]

M. DE MIRABEAU and his adherents, the very evening of the day on which my father returned to the Hotel de Ville, laboured to destroy his popularity; they overwhelmed him with venom in the journals, in libellous pamphlets; in fine, they laid siege to his reputation: and who does not know that since the discovery of printing, there is a terrible engine in the hands of powerful men, which like all the other engines of society, demands order and liberty, not to confound, or not to stifle every thing.

In spite of the enemies who surrounded him, Mr. Necker did still some partial good: the remains of his popularity were still the means of his preserving some threatened lives: he infused into the royal authority a language which still sustained appearances: but a double virtue, doubly diminished his power; the court perceiving his popularity decline adhered so much the less to his counsels, and the popular party, knowing that his credit declined at court, no longer dreaded his influence. His strength with the court consisted in his popularity, and he lost this popularity in defending the court. His credit with the court would have given him an influence over the popular party, and he did not obtain this credit because he had at first supported the popular party against the court. This circumstance however should prove no discouragement in morals. My father, it has been seen in his works, admitted no doubt of the fidelity of this guide, although it did not enable him to triumph over his enemies. If success were the end of man's existence, there would be no virtue, calculation would take its place. It is therefore to be believed that great sacrifices are imposed on delicate consciences, for an unknown and distant end. Cato, when he perished at Utica, did not rescue the liberty of Rome; but he has consecrated in all ages a noble idea by a great sacrifice. Who knows whether Mr. Necker in becoming the martyr of an union of morals with politics, have not given more force to this opinion by his genius, than he has deprived it of by his reverses of fortune.

In 1790, of all years the most painful to my father, he saw his hopes, his projects, the remembrance of the past, the recompense he derived from the world's opinion, all that formed his destiny, sink before him; and nevertheless he never deviated a moment from his road of generosity. A member of the Committee of Finance published a book called "The Red Book—(*Le Livre Rouge*)," which ought not to have been made public, as it contained the secret expences of the King. Mr. Necker undertook the defence of this book, in which there was not a single article which related to his administration, and almost all of them to that of his opponent Mr. de Calonne. Among other things were some gifts to the French Princes, then banished from France, and who had shewn themselves abroad very inimical to Mr. Necker. He only evinced more solicitude in justifying these gifts, and made use of all those delicate expressions which so nobly convey a respect for misfortune. My father's soul had no tincture of resentment: too gentle to hate, too proud to think itself insulted!

A decree was agitated to suppress titles. Mr. Necker warmly insisted that the King should refuse it his sanction, and he published a Tract on the subject of this de-

cree at the moment when the enthuſiaſm for equality was moſt prevalent. It was not titles in general, but the utility of titles in a monarchy, which was analyzed in this tract. It ill ſuits me to expatiate here on the philoſophic motives which often induced my father to embrace opinions that might be conſidered as anti-philoſophic: neither does it belong to my ſubject at preſent to point out that admirable union of contraſted qualities, or rather that enlarged mind, which rendered him the true friend of liberal inſtitutions, and the moſt able advocate of the fixed barriers which ſhould limit theſe Inſtitutions; but when I come to publiſh the Works of my father, I ſhall annex a collection of all the Memoirs he furniſhed the King and the National Aſſembly during the laſt fifteen months of his adminiſtration; and I can confidently promiſe that theſe Memoirs prove that there exiſts no injuſtice towards the oppreſſed, no fault in political inſtitutions, which he did not firſt point out, and which has not ſince been acknowledged.

But could the harmonious voice of an eloquence as full of argument as of ſenſibility be heard at the moment when every political paſſion was rouſed, when hope and fear had doubled the activity of every man's character, and when this great kingdom of France was become for true enthuſiaſts the moſt extenſive field for the exerciſe of the imagination, and for ambitious projectors the richeſt domain which an avidity of wealth or power ever ſhared?

My father's houſe was threatened: my mother trembled for his life: and as he had no further means of being uſeful, he retired in 1790, producing at the ſame time a Memoir on Aſſignats, in which he ſtated every thing which has happened ſince. But even in predicting with certainty the ruin of the creditors of the ſtate, he left his two millions as a depoſit in the royal treaſury. He poſſeſſed, however, a ſecurity (*bon*) from the King, authorizing him to withdraw them whenever he choſe, and as Miniſter of Finance he had more facility than any other man to pay himſelf what was due to him. Some perſons have deemed this laſt act of generoſity ſomewhat blameable; and ſo it might be eſteemed, if it were not conſidered that my father wiſhed to leave a pledge of his adminiſtration, and not detach his fate altogether from that of France; and beſides, although he had every reaſon to believe that the intereſt would be paid in paper-money, he could not think it poſſible that the principal of a debt ſo ſacred could be ſequeſtered even in the midſt of the moſt violent political agitations.

In returning to Switzerland through Baſle, my father was arreſted at Arcy-ſur-Aube, and his life was threatened at Veſont, owing to the popular ſuſpicions which the libels againſt him had excited. He was accuſed of having betrayed the intereſts of the people, of having joined the emigrant party, who aſſuredly had not ſhewn themſelves his friends. It was thus he retraced the very route which fifteen months before he had paſſed ſo triumphantly. Cruel viciſſitude, that might have ſoured the firmeſt ſoul, but which an unſullied conſcience could ſupport with reſignation!

At length he arrived at his ſeat at Coppet. It is now fourteen years ago, and I followed him ſoon after. I found him ſad, thoughtful, but without one ſentiment of gall. One day he was converſing with me about the deputies of the city of Tours, who had lodged with him ſome months during the federation, and he ſaid to me, "A year ago this city bore me much good-will: perhaps it is not yet deſtroyed: perhaps in this part of France they love me ſtill!" It is neceſſary to have been acquainted with him, it is neceſſary to have known how noble and elevated were his looks, how gentle and congenial with his words was the tone of his voice, to form an idea of the effect of them on a heart that ſo paſſionately loved him. The moments were rare when he unfolded his moſt inmoſt heart. His habitual manner was dignified and reſtrained, and particularly in what related to himſelf: he had that reſerve which is the chief characteriſtic of profound impreſſions. It was this period of his arrival at Coppet which commenced that admirable life of ſolitude and reſignation by which he acquired the eſteem even of his enemies. It was there that he compoſed thoſe Works on the various political ſituations of France which have ſucceſſively obtained the approbation of all thoſe whoſe opinions were overpowered, and the blame of all thoſe whoſe opinions were victorious. It was in this retreat that he diſplayed a celeſtial mind, a character every day more pure, more noble, more refined. It was there that he impreſſed on the hearts of all who ſaw him a ſentiment which they muſt all preſerve to the end of their lives.

In writing the political life of my father, I ſhall endeavour to examine the character and object of his writings; and as ſome of them relate to the circumſtances of the moment, perhaps I may one day abſtract

ſtract the general ideas, in order to form a body of political doctrine, which may perpetuate his name. I am ſure that even among the admirers of Mr. Necker there are ſome who will be ſtruck with freſh inſtances of his genius, thus detached from their connection with the events of the day, for he was forced to employ much of his reſources to ſtruggle with paſſing events; and it will be curious to extract from his Works maxims that may ſerve for ages.

The only Work of Mr. Necker's, printed during his retreat, which has no relation to political ſubjects, is his Courſe of Religious Morality. Some have been diſpleaſed with this book, divided into diſcourſes, or rather ſermons. Still I think this form peculiarly adapted to the end propoſed by my father. It conveys a full idea of the effect that may be produced in our religion by the eloquence of the pulpit, and of the ſpirit of which it is ſuſceptible. The recurrence of beautiful thoughts, of the moſt original and poetical expreſſions of the holy ſcriptures, imparts an intereſt to theſe diſcourſes which ſingle diſcourſes never could produce. What beauties of ſtyle, of thought, of ſentiment, does not this work exhibit! What profound knowledge of human nature in its ſtrength and in its weakneſs, of that ſtormy and paſſionate nature which characterizes all thoſe whoſe affections, misfortunes, or talents, ſnatch them from the ſlumber of the ſoul, and from the vulgar courſe of a mere phyſical exiſtence! What ſublime indulgence from the moſt auſtere purity! What conſolations for every grief, ſave one, for which I ſeek in vain for ſolace, even from his admirable genius. There is no ſocial affection, no ſituation of human life, youth, age, adverſity, glory, public and private duties, no one ſituation of which he has not treated intimately and truly.—But to underſtand him, it is neceſſary to have been a ſufferer.

What is moſt ſtriking in the Works of Mr. Necker is, the incredible variety of talent they diſplay. Voltaire ſtands alone in the literary world for the diverſity of his genius: Mr. Necker, I think, ſtands alone for the univerſality of his faculties. The blending and harmony of contraſts is what conſtitutes in the univerſe, as in man, the moſt perfect beauty. Delicacy and comprehenſiveneſs, gaiety of wit and tenderneſs of heart, energy and refinement, preciſion and fancy, elevation of thought and originality of expreſſion,—all theſe qualities, without the defects that uſually accompany them, are to be found in the writings of Mr. Necker. There is every where ſtrength under due controul, a ſpirit of analyſis which never decompoſes ſentiment, and ſeparates cauſes without damping a ſingle generous impulſe, or enfeebling a ſingle emotion of the heart. In ranging the world of fancy, he is never found in oppoſition to experience or to reaſon; he elevates, but he never bewilders. The miniſter and the poet unite in him by ſublime but natural ties; by that comprehenſion of intellect which embraces all things; by that well-ordered habit of mind which always ſuſtains his greatneſs.

That Work of my father which I now publiſh, conſiſts of detached thoughts and ſeparate pieces on various ſubjects. Some of them have been written at different periods, but the greater part of them were compoſed this winter. I have ſuppreſſed a very few of them, which perhaps related too cloſely to political ſubjects. None of his Works, I think, can give a better idea of himſelf. There is an aſtoniſhing ſagacity in his reflections on the human heart, and a remarkable comic ſtrength in his obſervations on ſociety. The ſame Work compriſes a Tract on metaphyſics, on the commerce of grain, and on the happineſs of fools. To treat on theſe three ſubjects, a head ſhould contain, if I may ſo expreſs it, a clue of uncommon extent; and to theſe ſubjects, of themſelves ſo oppoſite, muſt be added all thoſe which are treated with a profound ſenſibility, and every where with a beauty of expreſſion, which paints with an equal charm both freedom and reſerve, conſtraint and independence. He intended to increaſe the number of theſe detached thoughts: he had made notes on ſeveral ſubjects which he had deſigned to inveſtigate: the political career he had paſſed through had led him to confine himſelf only to matters of adminiſtration and of high public importance: he therefore found a new pleaſure in exerciſing himſelf freely on all ſubjects, and thus ſummoned in review before him the obſervations of his life. It is a great misfortune, that, by adapting himſelf only to public contemplation, his unexpected death prevented his continuing to open the rich ſtores of his mind. It ſtill contained treaſures which are for ever loſt; perceptions ſo refined and ſo juſt, ſo much honeſty even in his wit, a manner of judging ſyſtematically free and exempt from prejudice, a faculty of thought which was neither bigotted to philoſophic method nor fettered by received opinions, and which directed itſelf by its own elaſticity and ſtrength; in fine, ſomething of vaſtneſs in its glance,

glance, which perhaps will never be found again; for all men of diſtinction are governed by that ſuperior quality which diſtinguiſhes them.

My father, in his moſt ſimple letters, had, not a ſtyle; for he was too natural to beſtow on letters that ſort of attention which is neceſſary to form what is properly a ſtyle, that is to ſay, a manner implying ſomething of care and ſtatelineſs,—but he had always that propriety of expreſſion, which is not, to my thinking, a ſimple intellectual merit; that ſort of propriety which ſuppoſes a kind of celeſtial temper of mind dictating every word. When he wiſhed, what was rarely the caſe, to make a wrong felt, coming either from a nation or an individual, from his child or from his enemy, he expreſſed himſelf with ſo much moderation, with ſo much delicacy, that, if I may judge from myſelf, the heart was overwhelmed. What he forbore to ſay, appeared with ſo much more force; and, far from retrenching his words, his omiſſions are naturally added, as well as his favours, which he never recalled, and his glory, which he ſeemed to forget, only to challenge our affection and juſtice.*

Mr. Necker has been cenſured for too much pomp, and conſequently uniformity, in his writings. This fault, if it exiſt, will certainly not appear in the thoughts which I now publiſh, and which he compoſed at his leiſure without any immediate intention of making them known. But in the works my father has printed, he ſtill conſidered his character as a public man, and he maintained in them conſtantly, by habit and by expediency, the dignity of this character. Still it appears to me, that, through all this neceſſary dignity in the writings of Mr. Necker, thoſe various kinds of ability which are more diſtinctly ſeen in his detached thoughts, is perceptible. There is no talent, even to that of ſeizing with promptitude whatever is ridiculous in men and things, which may not eaſily be diſcerned in his moſt grave political writings. He indulges in this variety of ſtyle as much as may be without impairing his conſequence as a ſtateſman; and it did not become Mr. Necker to ſacrifice this conſideration to the higheſt literary merit.

One of the moſt remarkable qualities in Mr. Necker's ſtyle is a perfect harmony. He could not endure harſh and abrupt phraſes; and he compoſed no piece of eloquence without reading it aloud in his chamber. Harmony is certainly one of the great charms of ſtyle. Such is the analogy between phyſical and moral nature, that all the affections of the ſoul have a ſuitable inflection of voice, a melody of words according with the ſenſe of the words themſelves. The general complexion of my father's impreſſions was a noble dignity; and in obſerving the harmony of his ſtyle, the character of this expreſſion will be felt. Still I believe that if he could have brought himſelf to break his phraſes oftener, to aſſume ſometimes a familiar tone, to deſcend with his readers occaſionally, that they might the more ſtrongly feel his movements of elevation, he would perhaps have inſpired leſs reſpect, his ſtyle would not have been ſo claſſical, but the ordinary reader would have felt more ſenſibly the multiplicity of his ideas. Some attention is requiſite to appreciate with diſcrimination all the inſtances of neatneſs, ingenuity, and originality, in the uniform ſtatelineſs of his ſtyle. If Boſſuet had not been unequal, perhaps his fine paſſages would create leſs aſtoniſhment. The continuity of excellence of every kind ſcarcely ever obtains continuity of admiration.

This harmony replete with magnificence, which appears in almoſt all the known works of Mr. Necker, aſſumes a character entirely different in the novel he wrote, and which concludes this collection. He gave a looſe in this production to his tender and ſuſceptible feelings, to a ſimplicity which was natural to him, and to an eloquence as glowing as it is graceful. In the peruſal of this novel, particularly, the reader will perceive the interior of his boſom, and the deſpair occaſioned by his loſs. It is now preciſely eighteen months ago, when, talking with him of romances and their difficulty, I took the liberty of deſiring him to write one.

* I will here cite a paſſage from one of his letters, which will convey ſome idea of this temperance and delicacy in his manner.—Some inſurgent peaſants of the Pays de Vaud burnt, two years ago, ſome titles of ſeignorial property, and the government, after this inſurrection, required of the proprietors of theſe burnt titles to write officially the complaints they had to make againſt the rebels:—"I have nothing particular to ſay againſt them (my father expreſſed himſelf): they behaved with decency, their claſs conſidered (*le genre admis*)" What reflections occur on this ſimple phraſe! The goodneſs and the pride which forbears in its own cauſe to accuſe even the guilty; and in that phraſe, *le genre admis*, all the cenſure of a juſt man expreſſed with grace and reſerve, which ſerves as a leſſon for the weakneſs of governors, as well as for the violence of the governed.

one. He told me he thought it poſſible to intereſt more powerfully in depicting conjugal affection than any other kind of love; we talked of an event that had happened at Paris, and revived in a journal, and I propoſed to him this ſubject as the moſt difficult to treat of. He accepted it, and ſome weeks after he ſubmitted to me the novel I now publiſh. At this moment, when every word irritates my wounds, even at this moment its impreſſion is not ſtronger than it was then. It evinces a degree of talent to which nothing can be added; and when it is conſidered that this affecting language of love, of paſſion, of ſenſibility, of delicacy, is the work of a man of ſeventy years of age, of a man hackneyed in political events the moſt likely to wither the heart, of a man who had been conſtantly occupied in calculations and buſineſs; when it is conſidered that the ſame name is found at the bottom of the Adminiſtration of Finance and of "The Fatal Conſequences of a Single Fault," that the ſame man, at an advanced age, ſuddenly diſplays, in addition to his acknowledged talents, the grace of youth, the paſſion of mature age, and an inexpreſſible delicacy of ſentiment, which blends at once the freſhneſs of firſt impreſſions, and the conſciouſneſs of a long and honourable retroſpect,—it appears as if age, at leaſt my father's age, no longer ſeemed the decline of life, but the commencement of immortality. I proteſt that in the laſt years of his exiſtence he ſeemed to have aſſumed ſomething celeſtial in his look and in his language. It was this renewal of ſtrength and of ſenſibility on which my hopes were founded. I ſaw in it a new pledge of the duration of his life, and heaven ſeemed to deſcend into his heart by anticipation.

It was during the illneſs of my mother, and particularly ſince her death, which took place about ten years ago, that my father's private character has been moſt known. It is impoſſible to convey an idea of his care and aſſiduity during her long illneſs. She had frequently ſleepleſs nights; and in the day-time ſhe would ſometimes ſleep with her head reclined upon her huſband's arm. I have ſeen him remain motionleſs for hours together, upright, in the ſame poſition, for fear of awaking her by the ſmalleſt motion; and the cares he laviſhed on her were not thoſe which virtue only inſpires; they were full of tenderneſs and affection, animated by that ſpark of love which pure hearts preſerve through the ſufferings of years.

My mother was fond of hearing muſic during her illneſs, and ſhe had muſicians to come to her every evening, that the impreſſion made by their ſounds might ſuſtain her ſoul in that elevated thought which alone gives to death an air of melancholy and peace. In the laſt hour of her life wind-inſtruments continued to play in the chamber adjoining hers; and I cannot expreſs the effect of the contraſt between the different expreſſions of the airs and the uniform ſentiment of ſadneſs that filled the heart at the idea of death. Once in the courſe of her ſickneſs the muſicians diſappointed her, and my father deſired me to play on the piano-forte. After having executed ſome pieces, I began to ſing the air from Œdipus at Colonos, by Sacchini, the words of which recall the cares of Antigone:

Elle m'a prodigué tendreſſe et ſes ſoins,
Son zele dans mes maux m'a fait trouver des charmes, &c.

On hearing it, my father ſhed a torrent of tears. I was obliged to ſtop. And I ſaw him for many hours at the feet of his dying wife, abandon himſelf to that deep that unconſtrained emotion, which evinced nothing of the great man of the man involved in great thoughts and important intereſts, except a heart of ſenſibility, a heart melting with tenderneſs and affection.

My mother died. It was not in the wildneſs of deſpair that a grief which was to end only with life diſplayed itſelf. From the firſt moment my father employed himſelf in executing the laſt wiſhes of my mother relative to her interment, with a preſence of mind evincing ſurely a more profound ſenſibility than that which would manifeſt itſelf only by vehement diſtreſs; a ſenſibility which concentrated all its force to accompliſh all its duties. I entered his chamber ſome hours after the death of my mother. His window towards Lauſanne looked on one of the moſt magnificent proſpects of the Alps, and they were illuminated by the beautiful rays of the morning. "Her ſpirit, perhaps, is hovering there," ſaid he to me, in pointing to a light cloud which was flying over our heads; and he was ſilent. Ah! why was he not doomed to utter the ſame words of me; near him, I ſhould have felt no terrors of death, ſo well did he repreſent to me the effect of religion! I beheld him as long as he remained on the earth, and now I muſt accompliſh alone the laſt tedious half of my exiſtence.

Much has been ſaid of the anxiety my mother carried with her to the tomb. She had

had ſeen frightful examples of precipitate burials when engaged with the hoſpitals, and her imagination had been ſtruck with them. She was always ſtrongly bent on having her aſhes united with my father's, and her paſſion for him made her ardently cling to this intent. In my opinion, nothing of this kind ſhould aſtoniſh a mind ſufficiently thoughtful to enter into the idea of death in the midſt of life. Men are perhaps in the right in general to ſeek in the diſtraction of buſineſs an oblivion of the human deſtiny; for its contemplation is revolting to thoſe who know not how to live occupied with vulgar intereſts and common ideas; but when religion, love, or misfortune, fix us in ſolitude, and two beings who love each other advance together towards the tomb, nothing, I own, is more natural than that imagination and ſenſibility which endeavours to ſmooth the idea of death, and ſeems in ſome meaſure to deceive itſelf as to the ſeparation it impoſes.

It is Madame Necker's teſtamentary wiſhes that I explain here. One only ſentiment could guide her huſband, which was to fulfil them in all things. He did nothing in this reſpect either for himſelf or her which ſhe did not dictate. Guardian of her tomb for ten years, the intereſts of the moment never diſtracted him from her memory. I poſſeſs two compoſitions of my father, written for himſelf only, at the time of my mother's death. In one of them he retraces all the motives he has to regret her; and in the other he interrogates himſelf on the proofs of affection he had given her while ſhe lived, in order to combat the inconceivable apprehenſion he harboured of not having been ſufficiently mindful of her happineſs. He brought to his mind every poſſible circumſtance in which he might have afflicted her or made her happy, and ſcothes or torments himſelf according as he is ſatisfied or not with his inward intentions. He is ſcrupulous towards his imagination, as well as his recollections. His words, his actions, the whole tenor of his life, does not ſatisfy him; he retires into the ſanctuary of his heart to judge of the attention he has experienced. I know no where, in hiſtory or in romance, a perfection of tenderneſs to be compared with this. Theſe compoſitions reveal new faculties of the heart; a love pure as that which is divine; agitated as that which is earthly; full of delicacy and paſſion; full of remorſe where no faults have been committed.

Undoubtedly my father preſerved a conſtant veneration, a profound attachment, towards my mother to her laſt hour; but I have enjoyed ſome years during which I and my children have almoſt engroſſed among us this exalted man, as perfect in his domeſtic affections as in his moſt elevated conceptions. He wrote to me laſt winter, "That he felt himſelf better adapted for a private than a public man, he felt ſo much pleaſure in his family attachments!" All that ſurrounded him felt the influence of his perfect goodneſs; beneficence, generoſity, willing attentions to ſociety; all had their place in his breaſt, and none were neglected.

When the French entered Switzerland, my father, by one of the laws of the reign of terror, was found, although a foreigner (Geneva not being then united with France), on the liſt of emigrants.—He had been inſcribed there in 1793, at the time he defended the King, and wilfully expoſed himſelf by this action to the loſs of the whole of his fortune in France. Many perſons were uneaſy at Mr. Necker's ſituation at Coppet, the firſt frontier-town that the French army were to occupy. He would not retire, and we remained in our reſidence, truſting to the inſtructions that the Directory might have given, and to the perſonal ſentiments of the French officers. We were not deceived in either of theſe hopes. The French generals ſhewed my father the moſt flattering and grateful regard, and the Directory unanimouſly eraſed his name from the liſt.—Still there was ſome cauſe of inquietude, at a moment when, by the letter of the law, every man inſcribed on the liſt of emigrants, and found in the territory occupied by the French armies, was ſentenced to ſuffer death. But my father, who exaggerated every danger that concerned my mother or myſelf, would not ſuffer me to make the ſhadow of an objection to his reſolution of remaining at Coppet. Curioſity having attracted our tenants to the road, we were entirely alone at the critical moment of the arrival of the French in Switzerland.

For ſome days previous to this my father's firſt concern had been to look out among his papers and burn all thoſe which might commit any perſons, even by the eulogies of which he himſelf was the object. I will relate one fact among a thouſand of his punctilious delicacy in all that regarded others. A poor fellow of Veſoul had written to him ſome years before, when he paſſed through that town, diſclaiming the wrongs of his fellow-citizens towards him: he expreſſes himſelf

with an eloquent warmth againſt thoſe who could be wanting in reſpect to the name of Necker. My father ſet a great value on this letter, which ſoothed his painful recollection of Veſoul; but fearing that this man might be expoſed if he were known, he effaced his ſignature with ſo much care, that, on finding this letter among my father's papers after his death, I was unable to diſcover the name of the writer.

How many good and generous things of every deſcription has he not concealed from me and others, not from intending to ſuppreſs them, but from forgetting to tell them. Only a few days ſince I learnt a new inſtance of his delicacy, of a nature altogether ſingular, if attentively conſidered. He had let a houſe at a reaſonable rate near Coppet to a family not very rich; when this family left it, a woman poſſeſſed of ſome fortune wiſhed to hire this houſe at a lower rate, and for that purpoſe ſo perſecuted him that he conſented. But he perſuaded himſelf that he ought to reſtore to the poor family all that exceeded this latter price which they had been paying him for many years; and he wrote to them to accept of this reſtitution of a nature entirely novel. To have offered the ſame ſum in pure generoſity would have been an action very ſimple; but to have done ſo from conſcientious ſcruples, is a circumſtance in its nature unexampled.

Mr. Necker had loſt by the revolution in Switzerland and the ſequeſtration of his depoſit in France three-fourths of his fortune; and even to his death the world was much deceived as to what he poſſeſſed, becauſe they judged by his gifts. In the diſtribution of his donations he was impelled by no perſonal motives; and even among his enemies he ſought unfortunate objects to relieve. No oſtentation ever attached to this generoſity: no oſtentation, but at the ſame time no affectation of myſtery. The ſimplicity of his character and conduct inſtructed no one in his virtues who did not feel them of themſelves; and his moral perfection, like ſomething which is at once great and well-proportioned, diſcloſed itſelf only in the courſe of time. He had ſo much ſincerity in the whole of his being, that, to ſtudy the indications of what is truly noble and admirable, a writer could not do better than devote himſelf to examine the actions, manners, and words, of Mr. Necker, the ſtrong or gentle expreſſion he made uſe of, the fitneſs and weight of what he uttered, his emphaſis, the language of his phyſiognomy, in fine, all that harmony of truth, which is better felt than deſcribed, which the meditating mind may analyze on ſeeing it, but which can never be imitated without the aid of a ſimilar nature.

My father ſubjected himſelf to principles rigidly auſtere in the ſmalleſt actions of his life no leſs than the greateſt; but he had an indulgence for others, which reſulted not only from his goodneſs, but from his perfect knowledge of the human heart. To his predelictiion for talent, for wit, for imagination, he united a perfect good-will for thoſe men not merely occupied with their habitual ideas, but from whom he could collect any poſitive information of whatever kind. Sometimes he indulged in pleaſantries on thoſe about him; but he had ſo much grace and ſagacity in his humour, that the happieſt moments of my life were thoſe when he made me the object of this talent. I never ſaw him out of humour, except with incapacity. When a man was able in any way, in buſineſs, in art, or ſcience, or even trade, who had perfected himſelf in any one faculty, ranged through a circle of ideas, whatever was the centre, he was ſure of his conſideration. Even the mediocrity which diſpleaſed him he tolerated with gentleneſs, for fear of giving pain, a fear with him all-powerful, for he experienced in a ſupreme degree the ſympathy of pity. Amiable ſentiment! without which we muſt all fear each other, but moſt admirable in the boſom of a ſuperior being, when it falls like a dew on the arid ſurface of life.

My father was at once a man the moſt commanding and the leaſt to be dreaded, a man before whom I ſhould moſt fear to bluſh, but before whom I could with moſt confidence ſhed tears of repentance; before whom I would have juſtified myſelf, not by demonſtration and evidence, but in confiding my wrongs to him as to the Divinity, in imparting to him my inmoſt thoughts, in pouring my ſoul into his boſom, that he might reſtore it to me improved. None I believe every inſpired confidence and reſpect in the ſame degree. No one knew better how to encourage the moſt pleaſing familiarity, without the ſmalleſt ſacrifice of that ſimple dignity which checked it with a word, if that word became neceſſary. I have ſeen him ſurrounded by my children, inviting to his table companions of their age, and ſo venerable in the midſt of his goodneſs, that he imparted a ſentiment of admiration and tenderneſs by his condeſcenſion and even his gaiety.

It was painful to him to be old. His form, which had become clumsy, and which rendered his motions difficult, created in him a timidity that diverted him from mixing in the world. He got into his carriage the moment he was observed: he only walked when he could not be seen. In fine, his imagination loved the grace of youth; and sometimes he said to me, "I don t know why I am humiliated with the infirmities of age, but I feel I am."—And it was to this sentiment he was indebted for being loved as a young man.—I believe he was the only person in the world who could inspire a mixture of respect and interest towards age, which formed a feeling entirely new.

The feebleness of age, combining with strength of mind, justness of wit, a true appreciation of every thing at the moment of separation from all the treasures acquired by a long train of thought, that sensibility always combining with melancholy ideas, formed around my father something of the glory of futurity, a kind of empyreal veil, which often made the most mournful impression on me, an impression nevertheless of love, an impression that a young man might excite, if he were seized with a threatening consumption, if a gloom hung over his existence, and the feelings he created oppressed the heart that fought in vain to dismiss them.

It might be clearly seen that my father partook of all the troubles of life, that he opposed no natural impression of received maxims or of official councils, that he penetrated into your bosom to console you, and placed himself exactly in your position to judge of your case. Nobody experienced more than I that ingenuous bounty, which made him conceive the sentiments of another age, of another situation than his own, I will not only say with justice, but with a partiality against himself. He resided in a country which was not my country, where the sciences are infinitely more cultivated than literature; he was sensibly alive to the misfortune which made me experience the contention of my tastes, between my friends who called me back to France, and the pain of leaving him even for a few months. He took my part against others, sometimes against myself, and with earnestness, when I now and then reproached myself, in not knowing, like him, how to support the want of that emulation of thought and of distinction which doubles life and its resources; he encouraged me in my bias towards France, he cherished the recollections he had left there, and endeavoured, to the utmost of his power, to preserve that country to my family.

I saw him, Oh Heaven! for the last time, on that adieu the most tender, the most fraught with the prospect of a speedy re-union, that our blind hopes had ever experienced. Mr. Mathieu de Montmorenci, whom the highest virtues never divert from the delicate attentions of friendship,—Mr. de Montmorenci, already so respectable, and always generous, was then at Coppet with me. He saw my father employ himself in the smallest particulars that related to my happiness. He saw him bless me: Ah! that blessing, which Heaven has not confirmed! In that absence I was to lose my father, brother, friend; he whom I would have chosen as the sole object of my affection, had not Heaven created me in another generation.

No one like him has ever imparted the idea of a guardianship almost supernatural. The characteristic of his mind was the art of finding resources in almost all difficulties, and his character was that rare combination of prudence and activity which provides for every thing without compromising any thing. During the troubles in France, even when I was separated from him, I believed myself preserved by him. I never imagined any great misfortune could reach me. He lived; I was sure he would come to my assistance, and that his eloquent language and venerable ascendancy would have snatched me from the recesses of a prison, had I been thrown there. In writing to him I almost always called him my tutelar angel. It was thus that I felt his influence; and it seemed to me that the responsibility of my fate concerned him more than myself. I depended on him to repair my faults: nothing appeared to me without remedy during his life. It is only since his death that I have really known terror, and that I have lost that sanguine temper of youth, which leans on its own strength to obtain all it wishes.—My strength was his; my confidence was derived from his support. Does this protecting genius still exist around me?—Will he tell me what to hope or fear?—Will he guide my steps? Will he extend his wings over my children, whom he has blest with his dying voice? And can I discern him sufficiently in my heart to consult him and listen to him still?

My father allowed me in his retirement to converse with him many hours every day. I never feared to interrupt him, and on all subjects I asked his opinion.—

He

He compoſed all his works at certain fixed hours in the day, without ever having neglected either his buſineſs or his friends; and when I happened to go into his ſtudy, even during theſe hours, I was ſure of obtaining a look which told me it gave him pleaſure. Oh! that look, that paternal welcome, I ſhall never receive it again! I am there, in that very ſtudy, ſurrounded by objects that belonged to him, my whole thought, my whole heart, calls on him, but in vain! Oh! what then is that barrier which ſeparates the living from thoſe who are no more! It muſt needs be terrible; for a being ſo good, a being who ſo much loved me, a witneſs of my deſpair, ſurely if it were in his power would come to my aſſiſtance.

One of the great charms of my intercourſe with my father was his lively reliſh of all the events of life. He was not fond of theſe converſations which turn merely on abſtract queſtions. He had ſuch a ſtore of ideas, that it was impoſſible to furniſh him with any new ones; but as he was particularly to be admired for his acquaintance with the human heart, all that tended to develope the characters and paſſions of men ſenſibly intereſted him.—Nothing wearied him ſo much as general ideas when they were common. "Yes (ſaid he to me once), I had rather a man came and told me the ſimpleſt fact, deſcribed to me what colour the carriage was he had juſt met in the ſtreet, than to come, like a ſpark of the day, with 'I don't know, Sir, whether you are of my way of thinking, but it is my opinion that ſelf-love is the great *mobile* of all our actions,' or any other maxim equally hackneyed." The taſte which I knew belonged to my father for facts and for characters, had induced me never to diſtract my attention from theſe objects, and I learnt nothing, I remarked nothing, that I did not connect with the idea of relating or writing it to him. When I was at a diſtance from my father I ſtill lived with him by the pleaſure of collecting all that could give animation to our converſations on his return, or by acquainting him in advance with all I knew. He has often told me that he deſired nothing in the world but my recitals, and that it was ſufficient to ſend me abroad for them, to enjoy all their amuſement without fatigue. He liſtened with ſo much intereſt, there was ſo much pleaſure in telling them to him, that I ceaſe to recognize myſelf, now that my life is arreſted, and I can no longer give him an account of it. The greateſt events have paſſed before me like ſhadows; his reflections, his thoughts, his ſentiments, could no longer give them a being in my eyes.

When I was abſent from him he was conſtantly preſent to me, not only from his intereſt in all the events of life, but from his ſtill more intimate concern for my fate and that of my children. In my laſt and fatal journey what precautions did he not deviſe to protect me and my daughter againſt what he called the dangers of the road! His adorable letters all contain long details on this ſubject, and ſometimes he even almoſt apologized for it, in owning that his continual uneaſineſs aroſe from paternal weakneſs. I was ſo well acquainted with that angelic weakneſs, I enjoyed it with ſo much voluptuouſneſs, that one day near Naumberg in Germany, in our way to Berlin, my daughter and I fell into the ſnow, and when we were extricated, I took ſo great a pleaſure in relating our adventure at Coppet, to ſee him tremble for us in all that had paſſed, vexing himſelf with me and thoſe about me. Ah! we are thus beloved only by a father, by a father in years, who no longer believes in the certainty of life; our cotemporaries are ſo ſanguine both with reſpect to themſelves and us! Delicious protection! that of a generation which precedes us. Diſintereſted love! love that makes us feel every moment that we are young, that we are beloved, that the earth is ſtill our own! Ah! when this generation paſſes away, we feel ourſelves in our turn unſheltered from death, and left the foremoſt to encounter him.

In the ſpring of this terrible year I was happy in Germany. I had recovered a ſpirit of emulation by the reſidence I had made in a country ſincere, enlightened, enthuſiaſtic, and which had deigned to receive the daughter of Mr. Necker, as if Germany had been the ſpot where he had conſecrated his fortune, his virtues, and his genius. In the letters of recommendation my father had given me, he called me "his only and cheriſhed daughter," and noble minds thought well of her whom ſuch a man had honoured with ſuch a name. I know not whether Providence deſigned that the thunder ſhould reach me in the midſt of happineſs; but my mind, chilled by bitter ingratitude, had been reſtored in receiving a generous welcome.—I had formed plans of works to make known the German literature in France; I had collected a world of notes to converſe with my father, to aſk his advice on ſubjects of all deſcriptions; I had amuſed myſelf in calculating minutely on the Almanack

manack the precise day of my departure; and my father, jesting on my mania for dates, wrote to me, that on the same day, at the same hour, he should quit Geneva to return and wait for me at Coppet. In fine, and it is this circumstance that should alarm the human destiny: My father, in the last of his letters which preceded his illness, wrote to me, "My child, enjoy without inquietude all the pleasure you meet with in the society of Berlin, for I have not felt for a long time past so good a state of health." These words had lulled me into a security altogether foreign to my habitual character. My life had never passed so lightly; never was I more completely distracted from all those thoughts which forerun affliction. On the morning of the 18th of April one of my friends placed upon my table at Berlin two letters which announced the illness of my father. The courier who brought them, the terrible intelligence he was charged with, was all concealed from me. That very moment I set out; but even till I came to Weimar the idea that I had been deceived, the idea that he was no more, had not glanced on my mind. When I could no longer doubt it, I believe my most cruel enemies would have pitied what I suffered; but it is not to obtain pity that I say it: in France, particularly, this sentiment seems to have been long exhausted. I speak of myself only to assist a true estimation of him, by the impression he made on one susceptible of distractions, on one who but for him never would have plunged so deeply into the abysses of life.

To say that death would have been preferable to the grief I then experienced, is to say nothing. Who has not felt this emotion for a much less calamity? But I would convey an idea of all that was unique in the character of my father, and in his influence on the happiness of others. If I were told, 'You shall be reduced to the most complete poverty, but you shall have your father in his youth as the companion of your life,—the most delightful futurity would present itself to my imagination; I should see his intelligence recommencing our fortune, his dignity supporting my consideration, the variety of his mind preserving me from the monotony of life, and his ingenuous devotion to all he loved, leading me to discover a thousand enjoyments combined by hope and moderation. If I were told, 'You are going to lose your sight, all that nature which surrounds you is going to vanish from your eyes, you shall no more see your children, but your father will be your cotemporary; he will give you his arm, you will hear his voice; your father, who is never weary of misfortune, whose pity was inexhaustible, who possessed the most admirable talent of consoling, the most ingenuous solicitude to soothe the soul; your father, to whom you opened your whole soul, will accompany all your steps in life;"—I should cherish such a lot more than independence without support.

My father, in the spring of that year, lived at Geneva, surrounded by his friends, and particularly by his elder brother, whom he had always esteemed and cherished from the bottom of his heart; his niece, my dearest friend, the daughter of the celebrated physician of Saussure, was also near him. It was she who, like a sister, replaced me in my absence. Madame Necker of Saussure has had the art of comprizing in the most regular circle of domestic life a superior mind, and her disposition, practised in every affection, was a surety to me that she would have hastened to recal me if my father's health had given her any inquietude. A violent and rapid disorder seized him almost at the moment when the physicians thought him quite restored from some infirmities of the winter, at the moment when he was most enjoying life, when in all the vigour of his intellect and feeling, he might for many years have continued to make himself illustrious by his writings, and directed the fate of my children. I have found in the notes which he had written for his own use words full of serenity, of happiness, and tenderness. "Seventy (says he) is an agreeable age for writing. You have not yet lost your powers; envy begins to forsake you; and you hear in advance the soft voice of posterity."

"You are old (says he, somewhere else), but full of life in your love for your children: must all this be deposited in the bosom of the grave?"

Ah! he regretted us, and we could not retain him; and when he wrote, in one of his thoughts, "In losing a friend we think only of our own regret; ought we not also to think of the regret of that friend in parting from those he loves!"—it seems to me that he was still fond of life. Affections so gentle and recollections so pure no doubt in all situations impart a value to existence: it is in the season of the passions that the heart is torn with bitterness.

Many times, in our conversations, my father mildly lamented seeing his years hasten away. Once he said to me, "Why am I not your brother? I should protect you

you throughout your life." My God! to a truly feeling heart such reflections should bring instant death.

It was sometimes a cruel reflection to love so ardently a man so much older than yourself, to have no power over that invincible necessity which is one day to separate you, to break the heart against that barrier, to feel that he would wish to live for you, live to love you, and to be incapable of snatching from your own bosom that life which agitated you, that life which devours you, at least to share it with him.

One of the most surprising wonders in the moral world is that forgetfulness of death in which we all exist, that frivolity of sensations which makes us float so lightly on the waves. I am not astonished that susceptible minds suddenly seized with this idea should have retired to the solitude of cloisters, and surrounded themselves with the most gloomy objects, to establish the more harmony between their early and their later days. Alas! we know not in youth, we know not till the arrival of some great misfortune, what it is to trust to our fate no more. Not a day do I separate myself from the objects that are left to me; but every noise seems to come from that messenger at Berlin who changed my destiny for ever; poetry, music, those inexhaustible sources of tender melancholy, painfully affect my heart with bitter soothings; I cannot persuade myself that he is not present, that my tears will not recal him to life; those deep emotions, once so delicious, those emotions to which I am indebted for talent and enthusiasm, only tend to restore in my breast the grief which has been lulled by the common occupations of the journey.

There is a window of my father's cabinet at Coppet which looks on the wood where he had built the tomb of my mother and his own; from this window an avenue also appears, where every time I quitted him he came to bid me adieu, and to salute me with his white handkerchief, which I continued to perceive at a distance. One of the evenings which I passed with him last summer in this same cabinet, after conversing familiarly for some time, I put the question to himself, to him who seemed destined to preserve me from all that could befal me, even from his own loss, what would become of me if ever it must fall to my lot to endure it? "My child (said he to me with a faultering voice, with an emotion that was celestial), 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.' Ah! the storm has not spared me; and it was at the moment when I was deprived of my own country, that another country, my paternal seat, became to me a tomb.

I shall no doubt be blamed for printing among the thoughts my father left behind him those which contain some eulogies on myself; but I do not fear to avow that nothing on earth affords me so much pride as the eulogies bestowed on me by my father. Far from suppressing them, I could have wished to have been able to reprint in this collection both the note relative to me which is annexed to the Miscellaneous Pieces of my mother, and the letters concerning my fate which he addressed last year to one of the first functionaries of the state. I should have had no enemies. I should only have met with that which was my due, because it was what I experienced, good-will, in shielding myself with this magnificent testimony; but it is at present my ægis, and it shall be my safeguard to the tomb, where we shall one day all three be united.

Let who will then indulge this observation, a mighty pleasant one at the brink of the grave, "that we are a family who praise each other." Yes, we have loved each other, we have felt it necessary to express it, and ever disdaining to repel the attacks of our enemies, to make use of our talents against them, we have opposed them in common with one proud and elevated sentiment, of which I alone am left the sad but faithful repository.

My father writes in one of his notes, "What a singular family is ours!" Singular it is, but may it be permitted to remain so. The crowd will not press in the road it has chosen; and posterity only will pronounce whether my father did right to sacrifice so many immediate advantages to the suffrages of ages.

He particularly admired the expression of St. Augustine in speaking of the Divinity, "*Patiens quia eternus*"—patient because eternal. Man, feeble at he is,—man, when he has pretensions to glory, to terrestrial immortality, ought to be patient, if he would wish to be eternal.

My father, as it will be seen in his reflections, often occupied his mind with death. He had endeavoured to render it familiar to his imagination; and perhaps he would have talked of it oftener with me, if the difference of our ages had not made the subject too painful to me. But fortunately this word, the difference of our ages, has only a transient sense. I shall also experience those agonies of that death which he has felt, and when they are advancing

vancing on me, he will appear to my imagination; into his arms I shall prepare to throw myself. He says in one of his notes, "Suppose you have seen the crowd which will attend your funeral, and all is said." Did he figure to himself the profound grief his loss has occasioned? and did his penetrating thought follow the minutiæ of the most terrible images?—Passing afterwards to those mournful ideas, to that delicacy of sentiment which no private man, much less public man, ever possessed like him, he remarks on some childish word he had heard from my daughter, a word the sensibility of which had affected him, he adds, in speaking of her, "I wish some one would come and bring me news of her." It is I, my father, who will be the first to bring you those tidings. Ah! Providence, who wishes to retain us sometime on the earth, has done well to cover with a veil the hope of the life to come. If our sight could distinguish clearly the opposite bank, who would remain on this desolate coast!

My father's disorder soon threw him into a delirium. It was then that his soul, without any relation to exterior objects, displayed itself in all its elevation and sensibility. He always spoke of religion with affection and respect: he supplicated with ardour the indulgence and mercy of God. What are we if such a man thought he required forgiveness? He blest his three children; he blest his daughter: placing his hand on his heart, he repeated several times, with all the beautiful expression of his countenance, with all the energy of his soul, "She has loved me dearly." Yes, assuredly she has loved you dearly! He was very uneasy about my future lot. Several times in the course of his fever he shewed signs of alarm lest his last work might have injured me, he pitied me in losing him.—The most tender thoughts engrossed him; his public career, his celebrity, were forgotten; his affections and his virtues predominated in those moments of abasement when ordinary men evince nothing but personalities and weaknesses.

His will begins in these words:—"I thank the Supreme Being for the lot he has given me on earth, and I commit with confidence my future destiny to his goodness and mercy." Thus, in spite of all he had suffered, he was content with his destiny, without pride, and without humility; he must have been sensible it had been illustrious, and that time would consecrate its glory.

The last words he uttered were between God and himself. "Great God (he exclaimed), receive thy servant, who is advancing with rapid steps towards death." His prayer has doubtless been heard: Heaven has favoured him, but not his unhappy daughter; she heard not the last accents of his voice; she did not support him at this terrible crisis; she was passing her life in joy and peace at the moment he was perishing.

In his Discourse on Charity he has said, "How improving, how magnificent, is that last moment, when the good man, looking back on all his past life, can borrow the language of Job, and say with truth, 'I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Admirable prediction of his own end!—In the same Discourse he shews, with a sagacity at once shrewd and affecting, every species of benefit that may be conferred on the afflicted, all the consolations that can be offered to the sufferings of the soul.—It is there that may be seen all the inexhaustible resources of a superior mind inspired by goodness. Alas! does it not seem that in the same day, by the same loss, pity decayed and pride was abased; for generous souls were delighted to think that at the foot of the Alps a great and good man applauded their exercises, took part in their troubles, and by his writings still encouraged the love of moral beauty, and that elevation of soul, a chosen and religious joy, which compensates every other. There is now an end of this refuge, there is now an end of the pleasure of being recompensed by the approbation of a virtuous man, by those words so cordial and so soothing which in his noble age he addressed to the young, who were still captivated with proud thoughts. His universal consideration was a powerful authority for the good of all countries; and I am not the only one to feel that death which leaves desert so vast a space in the world, where talent and virtue still find an abode.

The world may certainly have seen careers more fortunate, names more dazzling, fortune more lasting, and success more uniform; but a similar devotion to the French nation, a genius so virtuous, a character so good, a heart so noble and so tender, will be seen no more; neither mankind nor I shall ever see it again.

Coppet, Oct. 25, 1804.

Extract

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

NAVAL CHAPLAINS.

THE important addition of a chaplain to the eſtabliſhment of our ſhips of war ſeems, from the following letter of George Duke of Buckingham, to have been firſt adopted in the year 1626:

The Duke of Buckingham to the Univerſity of Cambridge.

"After my hearty commendations. His Majeſty having given order for preachers to goe in every of his ſhips to ſea, choyce hath been made of one Mr. Daniel Ambroſe, Maſter of Arts, and Fellow of your college, to be one. Accordingly upon ſignification to me come hither, I thought good to intimate unto you, that his Majeſty is ſo careful of ſuch ſcholars as are willing to put themſelves forward into ſo good actions, as that he will exſpect, and I doubt not but you will accordingly take order, that the ſaid Mr. Ambroſe ſhall ſuffer noe detriment in his place with you, by this his employment, but that you will rather take care that he ſhall have all immunities and emoluments with advantage, which have been formerly, or may be, granted to any upon the like ſervice. Wherein not doubting of your affectionate care, I reſt

"Your very loveing friend,
"G. BUCKINGHAM."

"*York Houſe,*
"*July* 29, 1626."

It was accordingly ordered that Mr. Ambroſe ſhould have the benefit of his fellowſhip during the whole period of his ſervice at ſea.

DR. RICHARD LOVE.

Dr. Love was a Fellow of Clare Hall, and in 1632, on the particular recommendation of Charles I. was made Maſter of Corpus Chriſti college. He was one of the four heads of houſes, who, at the general turning out of the loyal clergy, preferred their places to their loyalty. After the reſtoration, in 1660, he was made Dean of Ely.

EDWARD LEEDS, M.A. PREBENDARY OF ELY.

Mr. Leeds was a ſtudent of Chriſt's College, and took his degree of Maſter of Arts in 1547. He was chaplain to Archbiſhop Parker, and one of the moſt eminent civilians of his day. When Maſter of Clare Hall he procured, in 1562, a grant of St. John's hoſpital, in the Iſle of Ely, to the Maſter and Fellows of Clare Hall. He alſo gave an eſtate of ſixteen pounds per annum to Emanuel College, and 1000 marks towards rebuilding the college.

ARCHDEACON OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Abbey of Ely was converted into the biſhopric of the ſame name in the year 1109. Cambridgeſhire was, on this occaſion, ſeparated from the dioceſe of Lincoln, of which it before conſtituted part, and allotted to the new ſee of Ely. A diſtinct Archdeacon was alſo created, with the title of Archdeacon of Cambridge, the Sacriſt of the church of Ely ſtill being in poſſeſſion of archdiaconal juriſdiction throughout the Iſle of Ely. This diſtinction was obſerved during the time of Nicholas the firſt Archdeacon of Cambridge, but was broken through by his ſucceſſor William de Laventon; who, ſoon after his admiſſion by the title of Archdeacon of Cambridge, with the conſent, or at leaſt by the connivance, of his uncle Dr. Hervey, aſſumed both the title and power of Archdeacon of Ely. This produced a long and ſpirited controverſy between ſeveral Biſhops of Ely and the Archdeacons.

SIDNEY COLLEGE.

Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the executors of the foundreſs to alter the ſtatute, which decreed that no Doctor of Divinity ſhould hold his fellowſhip after being of ſeven years ſtanding. By the charter, authority was given to declare the fellowſhips ſhould be for life.

JESUS GREEN.

In the year 1579 a diſpute aroſe between the Univerſity and the Mayor of Cambridge, reſpecting the incloſure of a common called Jeſus Green, which had been done by the Mayor about a year before, on pretence that it was done for the benefit of the poor. On this occaſion the Council interfered, and commanded the Mayor to open the incloſure, unleſs, upon a conference with the Vice-Chancellor, the latter ſhould concur in the propriety of incloſing it.

PERMISSION TO ACT PLAYS IN THE UNIVERSITY REFUSED.

Lord Holles, when Chancellor of Cambridge, wrote to Dr. Henry Butts, the Vice Chancellor, requeſting that the Queen of Bohemia's ſervants might exerciſe the faculty of playing in the Univerſity, it being then Lent; but Dr. Butts anſwered him, that it was againſt the ſta-

tutes, and would bring ſcandal on the Univerſity. He therefore refuſed the application.

PLAGUE AT CAMBRIDGE.

In 1630 the King granted letters patent to collect money for the relief of thoſe who were afflicted with the plague and peſtilence then lately prevailing. Near 4000 perſons in Cambridge were infected with it, and it coſt the Univerſity 200l. a week to relieve them. After the poor had been provided for, a ſurplus remained in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, upon which they preſented a petition to the King, ſtating their hope that this ſurplus, together with what might be collected for future relief, and the re-eſtabliſhment of their ſtock, which before the viſitation of the plague had been exhauſted by the erection of a work-houſe, at an expence of 500l. and a houſe of correction, to ſet them again to work, and they therefore prayed for leave to incloſe Jeſus Green and other waſte lands, and that the overplus of the collection might be expended in ſetting the poor to work and the erection of a houſe of correction, which was ordered accordingly.

JOHANNES SCOTUS ERIGENA.

He was a native of Ireland, and a pupil of Bede, under whom he ſtudied at Cambridge. He was diſtinguiſhed as a linguiſt, a divine, and a traveller. At a late period of life he became a ſchool-maſter at Malmſbury, where it is ſaid that his ſcholars diſpatched him with their penknives, on account of the moroſeneſs of his temper; but the condemnation of his book *De Euchariſta*, and his public reprobation of the doctrine of the real preſence, made it ſuſpected that the penknives were not guided by ſchool-boys.

DISPUTE *between the* UNIVERSITY *and the* DOMINICAN *and* FRANCISCAN FRIARS.

In the year 1303 a diſpute aroſe between the Univerſity men and the Dominican and Franciſcan Friars, and the affair growing ſerious, Stephen the Chancellor thundered his excommunication againſt the friars, expelling two of the moſt active from the Univerſity. On this the friars appealed to the Pope, and each party appointed Proctors to manage the cauſe; but, at laſt, conſidering the expence likely to be incurred, and the length and difficulty of the journey, then proceeded no farther than Bourdeaux, where they laid the matter before Cardinal St. Sabine, who decreed, that the Chancellor ſhould retract his excommunication; that no act of the Regent Houſe ſhould derogate from the rights of the friars; that the friars might preach at the ſame time in their own convents that the public preaching was held in the Univerſity, and that the excommunicated ſhould reſume their places in the Univerſity.

DR. SAMUEL WARD.

This learned divine left to Sidney College, of which he was maſter, the valuable gold medal which was preſented to him by the States of the Low Countries when he came from the Synod of Dort, fifty pounds in caſh, eighty old ſilver coins of the Roman Emperors, one gold medal of the Emperor Conſtans, ſecond ſon of Conſtantine the Great, and the whole of his valuable MSS.

JURISDICTION OF THE BISHOPS OF ELY.

All the Chancellors of the Univerſity of Cambridge were confirmed by the Biſhops of Ely before they entered upon their office, until the year 1400, when the Pope exempted the Univerſity from this part of the Biſhop's juriſdiction.

EARLY EXCELLENCE.

To the number of remarkable children lately enumerated, may be added Chriſtian Henry Heineken, of Lubeck. His biography has been publiſhed by his teacher, C. Von Schoenich, under the title "*Leben, Thaten, Reiſen und Tod eines ſehr artigen und ſehr klugen vierjährigen Kindes,*" *C. H. Heineken aus Lubeck*, 1779. Life, Deeds, Travels, and Death of a very pretty and very clever child of four years old. C. H. Heineker, of Lubeck. The account went through two editions, and was publiſhed at Göttingen as well as Lubeck.

ÆGYPTIAN BREWERIES.

Michaelis tranſlates the tenth verſe of the nineteenth chapter of Iſaiah in this manner: "The weavers' ſtools ſhall be overturned; and the brewers of beer ſhall break." He defends, in a learned note, this departure from the points, and obſerves, that the brewing of beer, or *zythos*, was in very early times a ſeparate trade in Ægypt, and that the different ſorts of beer were called after the cities in which they were brewed; as we have our Burton ale and our London porter. It is not unlikely that Oſiris ſet up the firſt public brewery, and therefore paſſed for the inventor of the art.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GLENDALLOCH.

JULY 1802.

TH' enchantment of the place has bound
All nature in a ſleep profound ;
And ſilence of the ev'ning hour
Hangs o'er Glendalloch's hallow'd tow'r :
A mighty grave-ſtone, ſet by Time,
That, 'midſt theſe ruins, ſtands ſublime,
To point the elſe-forgotten heap,
Where princes and where prelates ſleep ;
Where Juathal reſts th' unnoted head,
And Reivin finds a ſofter bed :
'Sods of the ſoil,' that verdant ſprings
Within the ſepulchre of kings.

Here—in the circling mountain's ſhade,
In this vaſt vault, by Nature made,
Whoſe tow'ring roof excludes the ſkies
With ſavage Ryle's ſtupendous ſize ;
While Lugduff heaves his moory height,
And giant Broccagh bars the light ;
Here—when the Britiſh ſpirit broke,
Had fled from Neto's iron yoke,
And ſought this dreary dark abode,
To ſave their altars and their God,
From cavern black with myſtic gloom,
(Cradle of Science, and its tomb)
Where Magic had its early birth,
Which drew the Sun and Moon to earth,
From hollow'd rock, and devious cell,
Where Myſtery was fond to dwell,
And, in the dark and deep profound,
To keep th' eternal ſecret bound,
(Recorded by no written art
The deep memorial of the heart)
In flowing robe, of ſpotleſs white,
Th' arch-druid iſſued forth to light ;
Brow-bound with leaf of holy oak,
That never felt the woodman's ſtroke.
Behind his head a creſcent ſhone,
Like to the new-diſcover'd Moon ;
While, flaming, from his ſnowy veſt,
The plate of judgment claſp'd his breaſt.
Around him preſs'd the illumin'd throng,
Above him roſe the light of ſong ;
And from the rocks and woods around
Return'd the fleet-wing'd ſons of ſound.

"Maker of Time! we mortals wait
To hail thee at thy eaſtern gate ;
Where, theſe huge mountains thrown aſide,
Expands for thee a portal wide.
Deſcend upon this altar, plac'd
Amidſt Glendalloch's awful waſte ;
So ſhall the Pæan of thy praiſe
Ariſe, to meet thy riſing rays,
From Elephanta's ſculptur'd cave,
To Eiren, of the weſtern wave,
And ſhe rejoicing earth prolong
The orbit of ſucceſſive ſong :
For we by thy reflexion ſhine !
Who knows our God becomes divine.

"But ah! what dim and diſmal ſhade
Caſts this ſtrange horror o'er the glade ?
Cauſes e'en hearts of brutes to quake,
And ſhudders o'er the ſtagnant lake ?
What demon, enemy of good,
Rolls back on earth this night of blood ?
What dragon, of enormous ſize,
Devours thee in thy native ſkies ?
Oh, ſave thy children from his breath,
From chaos, and eternal death."

The Druid mark'd the deſtin'd hour—
He mounted ſlow yon ſacred tow'r ;
Then ſtood upon its cap ſublime
A hoary chronicler of time ;
His head, amidſt the deathful gloom,
Seem'd Hope new-riſen from the tomb ;
And, while he rais'd to Heav'n his hand,
That miniſter of high command
The terrors of the crowd repreſs'd,
And ſmooth'd their troubled wave to reſt—
Then ſpoke—and round the pillow'd ſtone
Deep ſilence drank his ſilver tone.

"He who from elemental ſtrife
Spoke all theſe worlds to light and life,
Who guides them through th' abyſs above
In circles of celeſtial love,
Has this vaſt panorama deſign'd
A mirror of th' eternal mind.
To view of ſuperficial eyes,
In broken points this mirror lies :
And knowledge, to theſe points apply'd,
Are lucid ſpecks of human pride.
From beams of truth diſtorted, croſs'd,
The image of our God is loſt.
Thoſe, only thoſe become divine
Who can the fractur'd parts combine :
Nature to them, and them alone,
Reflects from ev'ry part but ONE ;
Their eagle-eye, around them caſt,
Deſcries the future from the paſt.
Juſtice will not annihilate
What goodneſs did at firſt create.
The mirror fully'd with the breath
Suffers ſlight change—it is not death
That ſhadows yon bright orb of day :
See ! while I ſpeak, the orient ray
Breaks, ſudden, through the darkſome ſcene,
And Heav'n regains its blue ſerene.
And ſoon the mild propitious pow'r,
Which conſecrates the ev'ning hour,
Shall bend again her ſilver bow,
Again her ſofter day ſhall throw,
Smooth the dark brow of ſavage Ryle,
And grim Glendalloch teach to ſmile.
Now, Druids, hail the joyous light ;
Fear God—be bold—and do the right."

He ceas'd—their chorus, ſweet and ſtrong,
Roll'd its full ſtream of ſainted ſong.

"Oh, fountain of our ſacred fire,
To whom our kindred ſouls aſpire,
(Struck from the vaſt chaotic dark,
As from theſe flints we ſtrike the ſpark)

Thou Lord of Life and Light and Joy,
Great to preserve but not destroy,
On us thy favour'd offspring shine!
Who know their God must grow divine.
And when thy radiant course is done,
Thou, shadow of another Sun,
Shalt fade into his brighter sky,
And time become eternity."

But past, long past, the Druid reign;
The Cross o'ertopt the Pagan fane.
To this remote asylum flew
A priesthood of another hue,
More like the raven than the dove,
Though murm'ring much of faith and love.

A lazy sullen virtue slept
O'er the dull lake: around it crept
The self-tormenting anchorite,
And shunn'd th' approach of cheerful light;
Yet darkly long'd to hoard a name,
And in the cavern grop'd for fame.
Where Nature reign'd, in solemn state,
There Superstition chose her seat;
Her votaries knew, with subtle art,
Thro' wond'ring eyes to chain the heart;
By terrors of the scene to draw
And tame the savage to their law,
Then seat themselves on Nature's throne,
And make her mighty spell their own.
The charming sorc'ry of the place
Gave Miracle a local grace;
And, from the mountain-top sublime,
The Genius of our changeful clime
A sort of pleasing panic threw,
Which felt each passing phantom true.

E'en at a more enlighten'd hour
We feel this visionary pow'r;
And when the meanest of his trade,
The ragged minstrel of the glade,
With air uncouth, and visage pale,
Pours forth the legendary tale,
The Genius, from his rock-built pile,
Aweful, looks down, and checks our smile.
We listen—then a pleasing thrill
Creeps thro' our frame, and charms our will,
Till, fill'd with forms, fantastic, wild,
We feign—and then become the child.

We see the horded fathers take
Their silent circuit round the lake:
Silent—except a wailful song,
Extorted by the leathern thong;
Cronan, Cornloch, Lochaun, Doquain,
Superiors of the servile train,
Envelop'd in their cowls, they move,
And shun the God of Light and Love.
Who leads the black procession on?
St. Reivin's living skeleton,
That travels thro' this vale of tears,
Beneath the yoke of six-score years;
Sustains his step a crosier wand,
Extended stiff one wither'd hand;
To which the blackbird flew distress'd,
And found a kind protecting nest:
There drop't her eggs, while outstretch'd stood
The hand—till she had hatch'd her brood.

Hark!—What a peal, sonorous, clear,
Strikes, from yon tow'r, the tingling ear;
(No more of fire the worship'd tow'r,
The holy water quench'd its pow'r)
And now, from every floor, a bell
Tolls Father Martin's fun'ral knell,
Who slipt his foot on holy ground,
And plung'd into the lake profound;
Or, by the load of life oppress'd,
Sought refuge in its peaceful breast.
What!—Did not peace-delighted dwell
The hermit of the mountain-cell?
No—'twas a cage of iron rule,
Of pride and selfishness the school,
Of dark desires, and doubts profane,
And harsh repentings, late but vain:
To fast—to watch—to scourge—to praise
The golden legend of their days;
To idolize a stick or bone,
And turn the bread of life to stone;
'Till, mock'd and marr'd by miracles,
Great Nature from her laws rebels,
And man becomes—by monkish art—
A prodigy—without a heart,
No friend sincere, no smiling wife,
The blessing and the balm of life;
And knowledge, by a forg'd decree,
Still stands an interdicted tree.
Majestic tree! that proudly waves
Thy branching words, thy letter leaves,
Whether with strength, that time commands,
An oak of ages Homer stands;
Or Milton, high-topt mountain pine,
Aspiring to the light divine;
Or laurel of perennial green,
The Shakespeare of the living scene,
Whate'er thy form, in prose sublime,
Or train'd by art and prun'd by rhyme,
All hail—thou priest-forbidden tree!
For God *had blest'd*, and made thee free:
God did the goodful blessing give,
That man might eat of it, and live:
But they who have usurp'd his throne,
To keep his paradise their own,
Have spread around a demon's breath,
And nam'd thee Upas, Tree of Death.
Thy root is Truth, thy stem is Pow'r,
And Virtue thy consummate flow'r.
Receive thy circling nations' vows,
And the world's garland deck thy boughs.

From the bleak Scandinavian shore
The Dane his raven standard bore:
It rose amidst the whit'ning foam,
When the fierce robber hated home;
And, as he plough'd the wat'ry way,
The raven seem'd to scent its prey;
Outstretch'd the gloomy om'nous wing,
For feast of carnage war must bring.
'Twas here the Christian savage stood,
To seal his faith in flame and blood.
The sword of midnight murder fell
On the calm sleeper of the cell,
Flash'd thro' the trees with horrid glare
The flames—and poison'd all the air.
Her song the lark began to raise,
As she had seen the solar blaze;

But,

But, ſmote with terrifying ſound,
Forſook the death-polluted ground ;
And never ſince, theſe limits near,
Was heard to hymn her vigil clear.

This periodic ravage fell,
How oft our bloody annals tell !
But, ah ! how much of woe untold.
How many groans of young and old
Has Hiſt'ry, in this early age,
Sunk in the margin of her page,
Which, at the beſt, but ſtamps a name
On vice, and miſery, and ſhame.

Thus flow'd in flames, in blood, and tears,
A lava of two hundred years ;
And tho' ſome ſeeds of ſcience ſeen
Shot forth, in heart-enliv'ning green,
To cloath the gaps of civil ſtrife,
And ſmooth a ſavage-temper'd life,
Yet ſoon new torrents black'ning came,
Wrapt the young growth in rolling flame,
And, as it blaſted, left behind
Dark deſolation of the mind.

But now no more the rugged North
Pours half its population forth ;
No more that iron-girded coaſt
(The ſheath of many a ſworded hoſt)
That ruſh'd abroad for bloody ſpoil,
Still won on hapleſs Erin's ſoil,
Where Diſcord wav'd her flaming brand,
Sure guide to a devoted land ;
A land, by fav'ring Nature nurs'd,
By human fraud and folly curs'd,
Which never foreign friend ſhall know,
While to herſelf the direſt foe.

Is that a friend, who, ſword in hand,
Leaps, pond'rous, on the ſinking ſtrand
Full-plum'd, with Anglo-Norman pride,
The baſe adult'rer by his ſide,
Pointing to Leinſter's fertile plain,
Where (wretch !) he thinks once more to reign ?

Yes, thou ſhalt reign, and live to know
Thy own, amid thy country's woe.
That country's curſe upon thy head,
Torments thee living, haunts thee dead ;
And, howling through the vaults of Time,
E'en now proclaims and damns thy crime ;
Six cent'ries paſt, her curſe ſtill lives,
Nor yet forgets, nor yet forgives,
Dermod, who bade the Normans come
To ſack and ſpoil his native home.

Sown by this traitor's bloody hand,
Diſſenſion rooted in the land ;
Mix'd with the ſeed of ſpringing years,
Their hopeful bloſſoms ſteep'd in tears ;
And late poſterity can tell
The fruitage rotted as it fell.

Then Deſtiny was heard to wail,
While on black ſtone of Ipiſtail
She mark'd this nation's dreadful doom,
And character'd the woes to come.
Battle, and plague, and famine, plac'd
The epochs of th' hiſtoric waſte ;
And, crowning every ill of life,
Self-conquer'd by domeſtic ſtrife.

Was this the ſcheme of mercy plann'd
In Adrian's heart, thro' Henry's hand,
To draw the ſavage from his den,
And train Hibernia's ſons to men ;
To fertilize the human clay,
And turn the ſtubborn ſoil to day ?
No—'twas two Engliſhmen who play'd
The maſt'ry of their ſep'rate trade :
Conqueſt was then, and ever ſince,
The real deſign of prieſt and prince ;
And while his flag the king unfurl'd,
The father of the Chriſtian world
Bleſs'd it, and hail'd the hallow'd deed,
For none but ſavages would bleed ;
Yet when theſe ſavages began
To turn upon their hunter, man,
Ruſh'd from their foreſts to aſſail
Th' encroaching circuit of the pale,
The cauſe of quarrel ſtill was good ;
The enemy muſt be ſubdued.

Subdued ! The nation ſtill was gor'd
By law more penal than the ſword ;
Till Vengeance, with a tiger-ſtart,
Sprang from the covert of the heart.
Reſiſtance took a blacker name,
The ſcaffold's penalty and ſhame ;
There was the wretched rebel led,
Uplifted there the traitor's head.

Still there was hope th' avenging hand
Of Heav'n would ſpare a hapleſs land ;
That days of ruin, havoc, ſpoil,
Would ceaſe to deſolate the ſoil ;
Juſtice, though late, begin her courſe,
Subdued the lion-law of force ;
There was a hope that civil hate,
No more a policy of ſtate ;
Religion not the tool of pow'r,
Nor only office—to adore ;
That Education here might ſtand,
The harp of Orpheus in her hand,
Of pow'r t' infuſe the ſocial charm,
With love of peace and order warm,
The ruder paſſions all repreſs'd,
And tam'd the tigers of the breaſt,
By love of country and of kind,
And magic of a maſter mind.

As from yon dull and ſtagnant lake
The ſtreams begin to live and take
Their courſe thro' Clara's wooded vale,
Kiſs'd by the health-inſpiring gale,
Heedleſs of wealth their banks may hold
They glide, neglectful of the gold,
Yet ſeem to hope a Shakeſpeare's name
To give *our* Avon deathleſs fame,
So, from the ſavage barren heart,
The ſtreams of ſcience and of art
May ſpread their ſoft refreſhing green,
To vivify the moral ſcene.

Oh, vaniſh'd hope ! Oh, tranſient boaſt !
Oh, Country gain'd but to be loſt !
Gain'd by a nation, rais'd, inſpir'd,
By eloquence and virtue fir'd,
By tranſatlantic glory ſtung,
By Grattan's energetic tongue,
By parliament that felt its truſt,
By Britain terrify'd and juſt.

Loſt—

Loſt—by thy choſen children ſold:
And conquer'd—not by ſteel, but gold:
Loſt—.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
Loſt—by a low and ſervile great,
Who ſmile upon their country's fate,
Crouching to gain the public choice,
And ſell it by their venal voice.
Loſt—to the world and future fame,
Remember'd only in a name,
Once in the courts of Europe known
To claim a ſelf-dependent throne.
Thy ancient records torn, and toſt
Upon the waves that beat thy coaſt;
The mock'ry of a mongrel race,
Sordid, illiterate, and baſe.
To ſcience loſt, and letter'd truth,
The genius of thy native youth;
To Cam or Iſis glad to roam,
Nor keep a heart or hope for home:
Thy ſpark of independence dead;
Thy life of life, thy freedom, fled.

Where ſhall her ſad remains be laid?
Where invocate her ſolemn ſhade?

Here be the mauſoleum plac'd,
In this vaſt vault, this ſilent waſte;—
Yon mould'ring pillar, 'midſt the gloom,
Finger of Time! ſhall point her tomb;
While ſilence of the ev'ning hour
Hangs o'er Glendalloch's ruin'd tow'r.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

HENRY CAVENDISH, Eſq. a member of this learned body, has ſubmitted to the ſociety an "Abſtract of obſervations on a diurnal variation of the barometer between the Tropics," by J. HORSBURGH, Eſq. This gentleman in his voyage to the Eaſt Indies employed two marine barometers and a thermometer, which were expoſed to a free current of air in a cabin, where the baſons of the barometers were thirteen feet above the level of the ſea. The hours for obſervation, were at noon, four and twelve, in the afternoon, and at four and ſeven in the morning, becauſe the mercury in the barometer had at theſe times been perceived to be regularly ſtationary between the tropics. It was found that in ſettled weather in the Indian ſeas from eight *a. m.* to noon, the mercury was not only ſtationary but at the point of greateſt elevation. After noon it began to fall, and continued falling till four o'clock, when it was at the loweſt point of depreſſion. From four to five the mercury roſe, and continued riſing till about nine or ten *p. m.*, at which time it had gained its higheſt elevation, and continued ſtationary till midnight; it then fell till about four o'clock when it was as low as it had been in the preceding afternoon: from this time it roſe till ſeven or eight and continued ſtationary till noon.

Thus was the mercury ſubject to a regular elevation and depreſſion twice in 24 hours in ſettled weather, and the loweſt ſtation was about four o'clock in the morning and evening; from theſe times till eight in the morning and nine in the evening, it had a regular tendency to riſe, when it was ſtationary till noon and midnight.

In unſettled blowing weather, eſpecially at Bombay during the rains, theſe regular ebbings and flowings of the mercury could not be perceived. The atmoſphere ſeems to produce a different effect on the barometer at *ſea* from what it does on *ſhore*, as the following abſtract will ſhew. From leaving the Land's End, the mercury was fluctuating and irregular till they came to lat. 26° N. lon. 20 W., it then uniformly performed two elevations and two depreſſions every 24 hours. From lat. 26° N. to 10° N. the difference of the high and low ſtations of the mercury in the barometers was not ſo great as it was from lat. 10° N. to 25° S. Within theſe laſt mentioned limits, the difference of high and low ſtations of the mercury in the barometers was from 5 to 900 parts of an inch, both in the daily and nightly motions.

In lat. 28° S. the mercury was again fluctuating and continued ſo till 27° S., when it became ſubject to the equatropical motions, and continued ſo till the ſhip reached Bombay, Aug. 6th, 1802. On ſhore for the firſt ſix days, the mercury had a ſmall tendency towards performing theſe motions, but from the 12th to the 22d of Auguſt they could not be perceived. On leaving the harbour they were again very perceptible, and continued ſo with great uniformity till the arrival of the ſhip in Canton river, October 4th. It then became

came nearly ſtationary, and on ſhore at Canton the barometer had little tendency to the equatropical motions through the months of October and November. Obſervations ſimilar to the foregoing were made from this time till the arrival of the ſhip in the Margate roads, which went to the confirmation and eſtabliſhment of the ſame facts.

Another curious paper laid before the Royal Society relates to the "Differences in the Magnetic Needle on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Inveſtigator, ariſing from an alteration in the direction of the Ship's Head." In this Captain FLINDERS infers,—1. That there was a difference in the direction of the magnetic needle when the ſhip's head pointed to the eaſt, and when it was directed weſtward.—2. That this difference was eaſterly when the ſhip's head was weſt, and weſterly when it was eaſt.—3. That when the ſhip's head was north or ſouth, the needle took the ſame direction or nearly ſo that it would on ſhore, and ſhewed a variation from the true meridian.—4. That the error in variation was nearly proportionate to the number of points which the ſhip's head was from north or ſouth. Hence the Captain ſuppoſes, 1. An attractive power of the different bodies in a ſhip, which are capable of affecting the compaſs, to be collecting into ſomething like a focal point or center of gravity, and this point is nearly in the center of the ſhip where the iron ſhot are depoſited. 2. He ſuppoſes this point to be endued with the ſame kind of attraction as the pole of the hemiſphere where the ſhip is: conſequently, in New Holland the ſouth end of the needle would be attracted by it, and the north end repelled. 3. That the attractive power of this point is ſufficiently ſtrong in a ſhip of war to interfere with the action of the magnetic poles upon a compaſs placed upon or in the binnacle.

Captain Flinders in the courſe of this paper has given ſeveral tables, the inference from which is, that the variation is more weſterly when taken upon the binnacle of a ſhip whoſe head is weſtward in north lat., than when obſerved in the center of the ſhip. He thinks it will be found, that the variation of the compaſs is greater when going down the Engliſh Channel, than when when coming up it, and then it will follow that from a high ſouth latitude where the differences are great on one ſide, they are moſt likely to decreaſe gradually to the equator, and to increaſe in the ſame way to a high north latitude, where they are great on the other ſide.

In Mr. CARLISLE's paper on "The Phyſiology of the *Stapes*, one of the bones of the organ of hearing: deduced from a comparative view of its ſtructure and uſes in different animals;" it is aſſumed that the whole organ of hearing is an apparatus to collect occurring ſounds, and to convey them to the ſeat of that peculiar ſenſation, regulating their intenſity, of facilitating their progreſs, according to the degree of impetus; and that in theſe reſpects the ear reſembles the eye.

The officula auditûs in man, and in the mammalia, form a ſeries of conductors, through which ſounds are tranſmitted from the membrana tympani into the ſenſitive parts of the organ. The number, forms, and relative junctions of theſe officles are various but, in all caſes, their office ſeems limited to the conveyance of ſounds received through the medium of the air; becauſe fiſhes have no parts correſponding with them. In two claſſes of animals, the aves, and amphibia of LINNÆUS, one bone in the ſituation of the *ſtapes* is the only officle of the tympanum: in all other animals, it is placed next to the ſeat of ſenſible impreſſion, and moſt remote from that part of the organ on which ſounds firſt impinge. Next follow deſcriptions of the parts of the ear in the human and various other ſubjects: and as a natural conſequence Mr. C. ſays, "It ſeems that all the muſcles of the officula auditûs are of the involuntary kind, and the ſtimulus to their action is ſound. The chorda tympani, which ſupplies them, is a gangliated nerve: if this ſuppoſition be true, then the muſcles ſhould be conſidered as all acting together, and it is well known that perſons who hear imperfectly are more ſenſible to ſounds in a *noiſy place*, as it the muſcles were by that means awakened to action.

"The office which the baſis of the ſtapes holds, and which the ſtapedeus muſcle is eſpecially deſtined to perform, ſeems to throw conſiderable light on the uſe of the cochlea. It cannot be allowed that the preſſure of the watery fluid in the labyrinth is a requiſite condition to produce the ſenſation of hearing, ſince all birds hear without any mechaniſm for that purpoſe, but as ſuch preſſure muſt ultimately give increaſed tenſion to the feneſtra cochleæ, it follows that we enquire at this part for the principal uſe of the ſtapes.

"As the membrane of the fenestra cochleæ is exposed to the air contained within the cavity of the tympanum, it appears adapted to receive such sounds as pass through the membrana tympani, without exciting consonant motions in the series of officula auditûs.

"Experiment. My head being laid on a table, with the *meatus auditorius externus* perpendicular to the horizon, my friend Mr. Wm. Nicholson pulled the tragus towards the cheek, and dropped from a small vial, water, at the temperature of my body into the meatus. The first drop produced a sensation like the report of a distant cannon, and the same effect succeeded each following drop, until the cavity was filled. In this experiment, the vibrations of the membrani tympani must have been impaired, if not wholly destroyed, by the contact and pressure of the water; yet the motions of the whole membrane, from the blow of each drop of water, affected the air contained in the tympanum sufficiently to produce a sensible impression."

"That something like this occurs in many kinds of sounds is more than probable; and as the cochlea consists of two hollow half cones, winding spirally and uniting at their apices, it follows that the sounds affecting either cone terminating in the vestibulum, or that which forms the fenestra cochleæ, must each pass from the wide to the narrow end; and the tension of the parts, in either case, will necessarily aid the impression."

The President has communicated from Mr. PEARS, the "Case of a full grown woman in whom the Ovaria were deficient;" from which there appears good ground for concluding that the growth of the uterus depends entirely upon that of the ovaria: since the history of the case, in connection with the dissection, shows that an imperfect state of the ovaria is not only attended with an absence of all the characters belonging to the female after puberty, but that the uterus itself, though perfectly formed, is checked in its growth for want of due structure of those parts.

Mr. H. C. STANDERT has laid before the Society "A description of Malformation in the Heart of an Infant," which lived ten days, though there was but one auricle into which the pulmonary veins and venæ cavæ entered in their ordinary directions. The pulmonary artery was wholly deficient: the body of the heart possessed but one ventricle, separated from the auricle by tendinous valves, and opening into the aorta. The auricle was also single, having a narrow muscular band which crossed the ostium venosum in the place of the septum. The aorta sent off an artery, from the situation of the ductus arteriosus, which divided itself into two branches, supplying each mass of the lungs. The pulmonary veins were four in number; but neither the area of these veins, nor that of the vessel which acted as the pulmonary artery, exceeded half the common dimensions. The present case is extraordinary, resembling in organization the amphibious animals, rather than the mammalia. It is therefore wonderful that an infant should have existed so long under such circumstances, and the fact must be deemed important in physiology, as the dependence of life on respiration, and the changes produced in the vascular system, are so imperfectly understood.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DANIEL DESORMEAUX, *and* MR. SAMUEL HUTCHINGS's, (BARKING, ESSEX) *for Improvements in the manufacturing of Wax, Spermaceti, and Tallow Candles.*

THIS invention was probably suggested by the principle of the Argand lamp; it consists principally in making the cotton wick hollow instead of close, as it is at present constructed. The patentees suggest two modes of performing this part of the operation, one of which is to draw the threads of cotton through the holes of a certain circular instrument, and keeping them tight in that position till they are smeared over with a resinous and inflammable substance, after which the candles are to be formed either by dipping, or in moulds, according to the usual modes. The second method is to form the wick into a straight substance, by weaving or otherwise; it is then to be cut into strips of the proper length and breadth; these strips are to be turned round a wire, where they are to be kept either by tying or some other method till they are covered with tallow, or wax, or spermaceti, or a composition of two or more

more of these or such like substances. In large candles the patentees suggest the propriety of permitting the cylindrical part to be perfectly open from top to bottom, so as to admit a free current of air, by which, no doubt, the flame will be more brilliant than it can possibly be in a close cotton wick containing the same quantity only of yarn.

Observations.—It has long since been demonstrated, that the straw of the several kinds of corn, the bones of animals, &c. are much stronger, from the circumstance of their being hollow than they would be if they were compact bodies, having the same quantity of matter only in the construction. So also in the case of cotton wicks, those that are hollow, having a larger surface than the close ones, have an opportunity of consuming a larger quantity of the oxygen of the atmosphere, upon which the brilliancy of the light depends.

This invention exhibits, undoubtedly, ingenuity in the application of a principle already known to the purposes of common life; but we suspect there are obstacles to the general reception of candles thus manufactured. The process of making, as described in the specification, must be tedious and slow, of course the expence will be much greater, and the cost to the consumer proportionally high. As we have not seen any candle actually manufactured on the plan, we cannot speak with certainty; but it appears that by snuffing, the wicks, though hollow, will in effect burn as if they were solid.

MR. JAMES MACKNAUTAN'S (QUEEN-STREET), *for a new Stove, Range, &c.*

As we cannot explain the nature of this invention, without the aid of figures, of which our plan does not admit, it will be sufficient to say, that the specification promises not only a larger quantity of heat, from the same quantity of fuel, than in common stoves, but that the invention is calculated to prevent, and even to cure smoaky chimnies. These advantages, which all will admit to be considerable, are to be effected by means of particular construction, and the aid of registers or regulators.

MR. BRAMAH'S (PIMLICO), *for Improvements in the Art of making Paper.*

Mr. Bramah performs the office of moulder of sheets by machinery, which may be conducted by persons not possessing the skill of those competent to perform the operation in the usual way; this is the first class of improvements. By this application of machinery, sheets of much larger dimensions can easily be made more equal in their weight and thickness, and with greater expedition than can possibly be done by hand in the usual way. To effect this, the dimensions of the vat, in which the stuff for moulding is usually put, are to be, in length and width, exactly the same as those of the sheet to be made, and in depth about twenty inches. In this vat, called the regulating reservoir, there is a frame or rim of wood made to slide up and down at pleasure. The paper mould is also accurately fitted to the inside of the reservoir on all sides, and is rested upon the sliding rim, in such a manner as to be lifted up or depressed in an horizontal position when the frame is lowered or raised for that purpose, so that the mould and frame may always move together. On the side or end of the said reservoir, towards the bottom, is cut an aperture by which the water may be discharged. The mouth or opening is closed by a lid or valve, which opens when the mould within the reservoir is raised, and shuts again as it descends by the action of the same machinery. This being thus equipped, there is another cistern placed on one side of the reservoir, having its bottom nearly on a level with the brim or upper surface of the former one, so that the one may empty into the other. In the upper cistern or feeder is fixed a small agitator, which is constantly moving to prevent the subsiding or unequal mixing of the pulp and water. Between the feeder and regulating reservoir there is a communicating spout, which is opened or shut alternately by a slider.

The whole being thus ready for work, the regulating reservoir is filled with water till it discharges at the mouth of the external pipe; and then the mould being at its lowest station, has the wire surface immersed below the level of the surface of the water, and the valve or lid which covers the aperture of the trunk being shut, prevents the escape of the water from the inner reservoir. While the machine is in this situation, the sluice which opens the communication between the feeder above the mould is then lifted up, and admits the stuff from the feeding cistern to flow upon the surface of the mould to any quantity required for the sheet. When this quantity has flowed, which is instantly done, the sluice is shut; and then, by

the motion of the apparatus, and by the opening the valve of the waſte trunk, at the inſtant the mould begins to riſe, all the water is diſcharged from above the mould, by paſſing through the wire into the lower part, and is carried off to the former level of the waſte, and is thus prepared for a ſecond depreſſion of the mould, or rather another mould, becauſe the loaded one, when raiſed up to its higheſt ſtation, is made to puſh away the ſlides to meet the coucher's hand, who furniſhes, at the ſame time, the alternate mould; and when the mould is again depreſſed, the valve on the waſte being ſhut, the machine is fitted for a ſecond charge, and thus the proceſs is continued with certainty and eaſe.

The ſecond improvement conſiſts in an invention of making paper in endleſs ſheets, of any length and width, by a circulating proceſs, performed by a wheel or frame compoſed of three or more rings of thin wood or metal, mounted on an horizontal axis, like a water-wheel, with a ſhield on each ſide of the upper extremity of its periphery, to fit the edges of the two extreme rings in a ſegment form, nearly water tight, to prevent the lateral diſcharge of fluid paſſing over the wheel. A feeding ciſtern, prepared with ſtuff, is ſtationed above the wheel, to be thrown upon it, or the circular mould at diſcretion; by this means a conſtant and endleſs proceſs may be kept up to any extent. There is a couching roller to take the paper from the mould, and two other rollers through which the ſheet is conducted from the couching roller.

A third improvement conſiſts in making a ſingle preſs competent to ſupply the offices of almoſt any number on the common plan. This preſs is of ſufficient power, capacity, and ſtrength, to receive the largeſt ſheets, and alſo competent to withſtand the greateſt exertion that the preparations of each claſs of paper may require from the preſs.

The laſt improvement conſiſts in having ſo contrived the drying-houſe of a paper mill, as to render the raiſing and taking down the heavy frames on which the paper is hung unneceſſary, and by this improvement women and children may do the duty of the drying-houſe inſtead of men; and facility will be given to the proceſs of hanging and re-hanging the ſheets intended to be expoſed to dry. For this purpoſe wooden frames are prepared, mounted with lines, rails, or wires, like clothes-horſes divided into rows, ſo as to leave room for the convenience of hanging and re-hanging the ſheets. They are ſtationed at proper diſtances with grooves fitted to the frames, that each may be ſlided vertically up and down by means of lines and pullies affixed to them, like ſaſh-windows that are double hung; thus while one of the frames is ſliding up to touch the ceiling, the alternate one may be depreſſed till its lower edge, or the paper which hangs upon it, may come nearly in contact with the floor. Thus ſtationed, and governed by lines and balance weights, each can be ſucceſſively depreſſed, for the convenience of putting the paper on and off within the reach, or nearly ſo, of a perſon's hand while ſtanding on the floor; and by this means even children can work as well as men; and beginning at one extremity of the room, may ſtrip or cover every frame with eaſe. And as each frame is charged by ſliding them alternately in contrary directions, or one up and the other down, the whole houſe may be filled to a much greater amount of paper in the ſame ſpace than can be done in the uſual manner.

SIR GEORGE WRIGHT'S (RAY LODGE, ESSEX), *for a Machine for cutting out of ſolid Stone, Wood, &c. Pillars or Tubes, either cylindrical or conical, with a Saving of Labour and Materials.*

The object of this invention is to form or cut ſtone, wood, &c. into various kinds of circular work, without the labour and expence of chipping or hollowing; and alſo by means thereof to form pipes, ciſterns, chimney tops, arches, and all kinds of circular work. This is performed by the application of a ſaw or ſaws, or other inſtruments, in a hole or holes previouſly drilled in the ſtone, &c. for that purpoſe, or of ſaws or inſtruments for ſawing, working, or cutting from a centre or centres, or in a tangent, of any given circle or oval.

The drawings in the margin of this ſpecification exhibit ſome of the modes by which the invention may be carried into effect.

REVIEW

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

A RECENT and ever-to-be-lamented death has given a new impulſe to the fine-arts: every circumſtance that was previouſly in contemplation as a proper ſubject to delineate, is for the preſent ſet aſide; and almoſt all our artiſts of any celebrity are now immediately or remotely engaged in ſome work to commemorate the brilliant naval triumph at Trafalgar, or the portrait of the Hero by whom it was achieved. That this ſubject ſhould abſorb every other, is highly honourable to the feelings of the country; and it follows as naturally as night to day, that the artiſts ſhould not only ſhare theſe feelings, but avail themſelves of ſuch an opportunity to immortalize their own names, by the commemoration of a victory that will emblazon thoſe pages of our hiſtory where it is recorded with a never-fading luſtre. What was ſaid upon another ſubject, will, with little alteration, apply to this:

"The pencil's turn the public voice muſt give,
For thoſe who live to pleaſe, muſt pleaſe to live."

May their exertions to conſecrate this memorable event, tend to dignify the character they thus endeavour to illuſtrate, and be to their own and their country's honour.

We have, in our preceding Retroſpect, noticed many great works on this ſubject that are to be publiſhed at a future day; to theſe the preſent month furniſhes a conſiderable addition; and we have alſo to notice ſome that are already publiſhed.—Among the beſt of theſe is,

A full-length Portrait of Lord-Viſcount Nelſon, Duke of Bronti, &c. J. Hoppner, R. A., pinxt. Meyer ſculpt. Publiſhed by Colnaghi and Co.

The original picture from which this is engraved, we well remember; and to ſay that it was one of the beſt Mr. Hoppner ever painted, is giving it very high praiſe. With reſpect to the print, if placed by the ſide of one of thoſe violent combinations of chalk and charcoal which we have ſometimes ſeen engraven (and which the artiſt who fabricated it has dignified with the appellation of a *very forcible print*), it will not bear the compariſon; but it is a moſt picturesque and agreeable portrait, and, as we are told by thoſe who knew Lord Nelſon, has a very pleaſing and ſtriking reſemblance to the univerſally-lamented original.

Mr. Ackermann has publiſhed a moſt elegant graphic tribute to his memory, in which are recorded all his moſt diſtinguiſhed achievements. In the centre of the print is an urn, with a beautiful weeping figure bending over it; on the baſe is a portrait, ſaid to be a peculiarly ſtrong likeneſs; and beneath, a lion, a ſphinx, the Gallic cock, a cannon, ſtandards, and other appropriate inſignia, with a view of the engagement, &c., in the diſtance; the whole ſurrounded by a glory, beautifully emanating from the centre. Deſigned by Uwins, and engraved by Cardon.

The following tribute to the Admiral's memory is inſcribed beneath the print:

"Though Britain mourn, — what elſe can Britain do,
While bleeding Nelſon riſes to her view;
Still is there cauſe for triumph, when ſhe ſhews
The ſinking colours of our vanquiſh'd foes;
And greater ſtill, when Fame is heard to ſay,
'All, all were Nelſons on that glorious day.'
Though Fate had ſnatch'd their Leader into reſt,
His ſpirit ſtaid and fir'd each ſeaman's breaſt;
His ſoul ſtill hover'd in celeſtial light,
Round every ſhip, and mingled in the fight;
Still for Old England Britons ruſh'd to fame,
Led on by Collingwood, and Nelſon's name."

C. J.

This print Mr. Ackermann publiſhed by a ſubſcription, in which he has the diſtinguiſhed honour of enrolling Their Majeſties, the Prince of Wales, and every branch of the Royal Family. The printed propoſals for the public announced that the ſubſcription at 10s. 6d. each would cloſe the latter end of December, and after that the price would be 1l. 1s. In the ſhort time the ſubſcription was open, Mr. Ackermann had upwards of one thouſand ſubſcribers.

Beſides this, we have, from the ſame publiſher, an allegorical print, drawn and engraved by Sanſom, dedicated by permiſſion to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, repreſenting Fame conducting Admiral Lord Nelſon to her temple.—The Hero is ſeated on a triumphal-car, and accompanied by Britannia, who crowns him with laurel; Neptune waves the Britiſh enſign, inſcribed '*Britannia rule the Main.*' Emblematical figures of

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, encircle the car and rejoice. Wisdom, from above, points out to them Hope and Fortitude, whose figures are supported by British seamen, another group of whom carry the French and Spanish flags captured in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar. Justice, above, weighs in her ballance the British colours against those of France and Spain. The temple is decorated with the brilliant victories of Nelson, Howe, St. Vincent, &c. &c. &c.

To the admirers of allegory this must be a very interesting print. It has a showy, and rather striking effect.

Another of Mr. Ackermann's publications represents Britannia consecrating the ashes of the immortal Nelson, who gloriously fell in the hour of victory, &c. In this Britannia is represented as leaning on an urn inscribed "Nelson," which is placed on a base, surrounded with appropriate figures, a view of the battle in the distance, &c.

He has also published several whimsical caricatures, comprising sailors, Frenchmen, &c., allusive to the same subject, designed by Woodward, and engraved by Rowlandson.

The Committee appointed by the Court of Common-Council of the City of London have advertised that they receive models of a monument to be erected in Guildhall to perpetuate the memory of Lord Nelson.

At the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, a resolution was passed for commemorating in the great room of the institution the character and achievements of Lord Nelson. Application has been made to Mr. Barry, who is to introduce among those groups of distinguished characters which dignify his canvas an appropriate representation of the Victor of Trafalgar. The leading intention of the paintings is to celebrate the men who have been principally eminent in arts and arms, and the artist introduces this without any additional expence to the society.

Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham, has solicited the permission of Government that he may be allowed to strike a medal, at his own expence, in commemoration of the brilliant victory off Cape Trafalgar, and means to present one to every sailor who served on that memorable day aboard the British fleet. Permission was immediately granted; and so laudable and public-spirited a design must excite universal approbation. The die is nearly completed, and in a few weeks the medals will be struck, and distributed throughout the fleet.

Messrs. Boydell and Co. have advertised that such artists as intend to be candidates for painting the picture of the Death of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, may produce their finished studies on the 13th February, 1806, out of which three will be selected by such of the Directors, &c., of the British Institution as allow themselves to be referred to, from which pictures are to be painted for the premium of five hundred guineas, to be paid to the successful candidate. When the engraving is finished, Messrs. Boydell have announced their intention of presenting the picture to the Board of Admiralty, or some other public body.

From Mr. Bowyer's last advertisements respecting his Historic Lottery, it appears that he is in possession of a miniature-picture of Lord Nelson, for which his Lordship sat to him at a very recent period, which the dearest friends of Lord Nelson have uniformly declared to be the most correct likeness of his Lordship ever painted. Of testimonials of this fact, should they be wanting, Mr. Bowyer has abundance to produce. He also announces that he possesses a miniature for which Lord Collingwood sat to him. To each of these portraits Mr. Smirke has added beautiful and appropriate ornaments; they have been engraved by first-rate artists, and will be presented to all those who have or may purchase tickets in Mr. Bowyer's lottery.

Being on the subject of lotteries, we cannot help noticing the extreme solicitude expressed in Mr. Bowyer's recent advertisements, and also in a letter signed "An Artist," in the Monthly Magazine for December, to do away a prejudice that exists with many persons, from the disappointment they experienced on the receipt of such poor prints as were given for the blanks in the late lottery granted to Messrs. Boydell. The proposals, if we recollect, announced that the guinea's worth of prints for the unsuccessful tickets should be selected out of their stock of plates, which amounted to 4432; and this, by all that we have ever heard, was most strictly adhered to. Now this being the case, as *disappointment* may be defined *defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectation*; and those who expected particular prints on particular subjects would be selected for them, expected what the proposals did not warrant. The inference is obvious. The majority of the prints were

were the five Landscapes after Claude Both, Berghem, &c., by Woollet, Vivares, Lowry, Middleman, &c., &c.; and the historic were after West, Angelica Kauffman, &c., engraved by Hall, Sharpe, Ravenet, &c., &c.

In our Retrospect for November last we noticed at some length the rules and orders of the British Institution for promoting the fine-arts. At a future day we shall have an opportunity of giving our opinion on the pictures there exhibited, as many of our capital artists are now preparing works for that purpose. The Committee of Directors have appointed Mr. Valentine Green, a well-known and respectable engraver, whose productions we have often noticed with approbation, housekeeper to the institution.

The Most Noble Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton. J. Hoppner, R. A., pinxt. C. Turner, sculpt. Published by Cribb, Holborn.

A very good print in mezzotinto, and extremely like the picture exhibited at the Royal Academy last year.

Arthur Murphy, Esq. From the original Picture in the Possession of Miss Thrales. Painted by N. Dance, R.A. Engraved by W. Ward. Published by Thomson, Newport-street.

A portrait of our well-known and respectable veteran of the drama Arthur Murphy, by a painter very long since so deservedly eminent as Mr. Dance, is a curiosity, and it is a very good portrait, and admirably well engraved in mezzotinto.

The Thatcher. G. Morland pinxt. W. Ward sculpt. Published by Morland, Dean-street, Soho.

This is one of Morland's delightful, unaffected, genuine pictures. It is simple nature, and engraved in mezzotinto, in a very superior style.

Gilray has produced four whimsical caricatures on a new idea, viz., *Political Skating.*

SCULPTURE.

On the Thanksgiving-day last month two new monuments were opened to the public in St. Paul's cathedral. One, in commemoration of Captain George Blagdon Westcott, who was killed at the battle of the Nile, in his Majesty's ship the Majestic, was executed by the late T. Banks, R.A. It represents Captain Westcott falling into the arms of Victory, and does high honour to the talents of the artist;—but there is something unpleasant in the first view. Both the figures appear to be falling; and as there are only two figures, it gives an idea of vacancy, and does not correspond with the adjoining monuments. On the pedestal, in the form of a sarcophagus, is a bas-relief of the Nile, borrowed from the well-known antique; and at the ends, in bas-relief, the blowing-up of the L'Orient, &c.

With respect to these allegorical representations of rivers, &c., Mr. Bacon has given us somewhat similar for the river Thames, in Lord Chatham's monument, and whoever objected to it in these or any other cases, would be told that the first modern artists have introduced numerous precedents that warrant their introduction: that Poussin, in his picture of the Discovery of the Infant Moses, has given us a similar figure to designate the Nile; and that Raphael, in his painting of the Passage through Jordan, has presented us with the river in the form of an old man dividing the waters, &c., &c.—Notwithstanding all this, and the idea of deep erudition which may be annexed to it, these are clumsy and threadbare expedients; and when the ancient painters resorted to allegory, they usually managed it better, and, though-treading on dangerous ground, exhibited a variety that displayed their attainments, and proved that they had the power of inventing imagery appropriate to their own delineations.

Nealcas, to shew that the scene of a naval battle which he painted was on the Nile, placed on the shore an ass drinking, and a crocodile lying in wait for him.

The other monument is in memory of Captains Riou and Moss, who lost their lives at Copenhagen. The sculptor of this is J. Rossi, R.A. The design is new and elegant. A male and female angel are represented seated on a pedestal, and each of them suspends a medallion, on which is a portrait of one of the Captains. The whole is surmounted by a sarcophagus. We are sorry to see, that out of five large monuments recently erected, four of them are at present without inscriptions.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The late president, Mr. West, in a very manly and well-written Letter, in which he states that he is the only survivor of the four artists who in the year 1768 presented to His Majesty the plan of the Royal Academy, of which he has been fourteen years president, has resigned.—Some of the circumstances which have occasioned this, we may perhaps notice when we have room. To enumerate them *all*, would perhaps not be possible. Suffice it to

to say that he is succeeded by James Wyatt, Esq., an *architect*. This election is for the ensuing year.

The COUNCIL are, Henry Thomson, John Hoppner, T. Lawrence, J. Stothard, R. Westall, J. F. Rigaud, R. Cosway, and E. Garvey, Esqrs.

VISITORS.—J. Northcote, J. Hoppner, H. Thomson, J. Opie, H. Tresham, J. F. Rigaud, P. J. De Loutherbourg, J. S. Copley, Esqrs., and Sir W. Beechey.

AUDITORS.—J. F. Rigaud, and J. Soane, Esqrs.

Mr. Bissett, of the Museum of Birmingham, with his accustomed activity has produced a Grand Medallion, commemorative of the Victory and Death of Lord Nelson. It has been presented and highly approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Silver ones are to be struck for their Majesties and the Royal Family, &c.

Mrs. Macklin has engaged Mr. Stothard to paint her a picture on the subject of the death of Lord Nelson; and Mr. Fittler, marine-engraver to his Majesty, to engrave a plate of the same size as that of the Death of General Wolfe and Lord Robert Manners. The price of the prints to be 2l. 2s., and of the proofs 4l. 4s.

Mr. A. P. MOORE proposes to publish by subscription an accurate and highly-finished perspective View of the celebrated Church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Taunton. This edifice is remarkable for its splendid and stately tower, which is esteemed the finest in the kingdom in that style of architecture denominated the *florid Gothic*. The plate is to be etched and aquatinted in a superior manner, from an elaborate drawing, laid down from actual admeasurements. The size will be 19 inches in breadth, and 24 inches in height.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE long-desired measure of restricting the Medical Profession to the hands of none but well-instructed practitioners in the country as well as in London, is at length about to be carried into effect. The provisions, as far as they concern regulars, are intended to be prospective, and consequently will not operate upon the present generation; but as these die away or retire, their situations will be occupied by persons of suitable and competent education. Plans of the same kind have lately been introduced into Divinity and the Law, and no good reason can be assigned for not extending a principle to Medicine which has already done so much good in the sister-professions.—The plan has already obtained the countenance and support of many of the most respectable physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, and we anticipate a speedy and zealous co-operation of the faculty in all parts of the kingdom, in support of a measure which is eminently calculated to increase the credit of the profession, and to make its followers infinitely more useful to the community.

In consequence of a fire which on the 12th of December consumed the extensive printing-offices of Mr. GILLET, in Salisbury-square, the publication of the First Part of Dr. GREGORY'S NEW CYCLOPEDIA is deferred till the *first of March*. Several printed sheets, together with the new types, were lost by this accident; but other types are in a course of preparation, and the work will in several respects be improved by the delay.

Mr. PARKES, chemist, has in the press a Chemical Catechism, drawn up purposely for the use of schools, and for those persons who are unacquainted with the science, accompanied with notes to elucidate and exemplify the doctrines taught in the Catechism, and for the purpose of showing the uses of the several substances of nature, in promoting the comfort of civilized life, and their application in the arts and manufactures of the country. He intends to annex a Vocabulary of Chemical Terms, a variety of useful Tables, and references to the most approved writers in each department of chemistry.

Mr. DUPPA has in the press, and will publish early in the spring, a Life of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, comprising his character as a poet, painter, sculptor, and architect.

Mrs. OPIE'S Simple Tales are in a state of forwardness.

Mr.

Mr. MAC CALLUM, author of Travels in Trinidad, will shortly publish an Answer to Lord Selkirk's Observations on the Emigration of the Highlanders to Scotland. Mr. M'Callum having lately visited the different settlements already formed by the Highlanders on the continent of America, reprobates the line of conduct pursued by his Lordship in holding out delusive prospects, to the manifest injury of the poor objects, and to the obvious loss of this country.

Dr. JOHN REID's Treatise on the Origin, Progress, Prevention, and Treatment, of Consumption will be ready for publication in a few days. In the construction of his work Dr. R. has attempted to adapt it not to professional readers merely, but likewise to general perusal. He has endeavoured, in a particular manner, to illustrate the importance of early and carefully discriminating between the characters of true pulmonary affection and those disorders which often assume a fictitious resemblance of genuine phthisis.

A revised edition, by Mr. CUMMING, of the Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political, by Owen Feltham, will make its appearance in the month of January.

The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER, of Sidmouth, has ready for publication a second edition of a work, in which he has been considerably assisted by the Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON and the Rev. JOHN EVANS. It is a FAMILY BIBLE, upon an entire new plan. The whole work is divided into Three Parts: the first contains the Narratives of the Old, and the second those of the New Testament. The third Part contains a great number of lessons selected from the whole of the Sacred Writings.

Sir David Lindsay's Works, edited by GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq., will speedily make their appearance.

A new work, from the pen of Mrs. WEST, will shortly be published, under the title of Letters to a Young Lady.

Professor VINCE has nearly completed the third volume of his Astronomy.

A Life of Romney the painter, from the pen of HAYLEY, will shortly appear, and will be accompanied with a variety of engravings.

Dialogues in Chemistry, by the author of Scientific Dialogues," are expected to appear in March. These may be regarded as a Sequel to the Scientific Dialogues, and with them will form a complete course of natural and experimental philosophy, and chemistry.

The sixth volume of the General Biographical Dictionary, by Dr. AIKIN, Mr. MORGAN, &c. which had met with a temporary delay, is gone to the press. It is conducted by the same writers with those of the preceding volumes; but the Spanish and Portuguese literary biography will be given more at large by a gentleman peculiarly acquainted with that department.

Dr. COX is preparing a new edition, with large additions, of his Practical Observations on Insanity. It would be of the last importance to the interests of society, could this malady be so defined or described as to leave no doubt on the mind respecting the persons who unfortunately labour under its influence.

Professor SCOTT, of Aberdeen, is preparing a work for the press, intitled Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, tending to ascertain the Principles of Rational Logic.

Mr. CHARNOCK, author of *Biographia Navalis*, is preparing Memoirs of the Life of the late Lord Nelson

Sir. J. THROCKMORTON has a pamphlet in the press under the tile of Considerations arising from the Debates in Parliament on the Petition of the Irish Catholics, which will be ready for publication in a few days.

Mr. G. S. FABER has nearly completed A Dissertation on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great Period of 1260 years; the Papal and Mahomedan Apostacies; the Reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power; and the Restoration of the Jews.

The long-expected Tour of Colonel THORNTON through various parts of France, a splendid work, which has been nearly three years in hand, is now nearly ready for publication. It will be comprised in two volumes imperial quarto, illustrated by about eighty beautiful engravings in colours, by Mr. Scott and other artists, from original drawings, descriptive of the country, customs, and manners of the people, taken by the ingenious Mr. Bryant, who accompanied the Colonel expressly for that purpose. This tour was performed during the cessation of hostilities, toward the conclusion of the year 1802, and the route being entirely different from that usually taken by English travellers, no small degree of information and interest is expected to result from the perusal of the work. To the

ſportſman in particular it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying, as we have no account whatever of the ſtate of ſporting in that country. Another edition of the work will appear at the ſame time in royal quarto, with the plates uncoloured.

A new edition of WHITE's Life of Lord Nelſon will be ready for delivery in the firſt days of January. It will contain many material improvements, being illuſtrated by a great number of new articles, conſiſting eſpecially of anecdotes of contemporary naval officers who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſervice of their country in the company of the immortal Nelſon.

Mr. TURNBULL will ſpeedily publiſh a complete and highly uſeful profeſſional work, under the title of *The Navy Surgeon*, in which the duties of that office in every ſituation and climate will be fully explained.

Miſs EDGEWORTH will publiſh early in the preſent month a new work, in two volumes, entitled Leonora.

Rev. ISRAEL WORSLEY, who has lately eſcaped from France, is about to publiſh in one volume, ſmall octavo, an Account of the State of France and its Government during the laſt Three Years, particularly as it has Relation to the Belgic Provinces and the Treatment of the Engliſh.

Mr. EDMUND TURNER's Hiſtory of Grantham will appear in the courſe of the preſent month.

Dr. REID's Spring Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine will commence on the 25th of January. Particulars may be learned by applying at Dr. Reid's houſe, Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare; or, at the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell.

On Monday, January 13, the Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, will be recommenced by Mr. JOHN PEARSON, Senior Surgeon of the Lock-Hoſpital, and Aſylum, and of the Public Diſpenſary.

Mr. MACARTNEY is about to deliver a Courſe of Lectures at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, on Comparative Anatomy and the Laws of Organic Exiſtence.

The Spring Courſe of Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Surgery, will be commenced on Monday, the 20th January, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. BROOKES, at his Theatre in Blenheim-ſtreet.

Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, will in future be read only at the houſe of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare. A Courſe will begin on Thurſday, January 23, and the lectures will be continued every day for the convenience of ſtudents attending the hoſpitals.

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Surgeon to the City and Finſbury Diſpenſaries, &c., will commence his Spring Courſe of Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Surgery, on the 18th of January, at his Theatre in Grenville-ſtreet.

The Croonian Lecture for the preſent ſeaſon has been read at two of the meetings of the Royal Society by Mr. CARLISLE. The ſubject was, "The Power and particular Structure of the Muſcles of Fiſhes." After ſeveral minute phyſiological explanations of the nature and peculiar ſtructure of the muſcles of fiſhes, and their invariable inſertion in fleſhy inſtead of tendinous matter, he proceeded to detail his experiments on their power and particular uſe, in enabling the animal to move with rapidity through a fluid ſo denſe as water. He aſcertained that the muſcles of the ſides are ſolely thoſe by means of which the fiſh advances: that the pectoral and abdominal fins ſerve only to raiſe or lower, and balance it in the water.

Dr. WOLLASTON, ſecretary of the Royal Society, has read the Bakerian Lecture, "On the Force of Percuſſion."

On the 22d of October, at three o'clock in the morning, Mr. HUTH, of Frankfort on the Oder, diſcovered a comet in the hindmoſt foot of the Great-Bear, weſtly betwixt the ſtars ν and ξ. It was ſcarcely viſible to the naked eye, but might be ſeen with a common teleſcope. In ſize and brightneſs it reſembles the great nebulous ſpot in Andromeda, except that it was almoſt circular. At four o'clock its right-aſcenſion was about 166° 30′, its declination about 30° 40′; and about five o'clock the former 166° 32′, and the latter 33° 32′: conſequently its courſe is ſouthern, and ſomewhat weſterly; and it ſeems to proceed towards the region of Denebola. When magnified 350 times, it did not ſhew any nucleus.—The ſame comet was diſcovered by Profeſſor Bode at the Berlin Obſervatory, on the 23d October, between two and three o'clock in the morning, weſterly at Q of the Great-Bear, right-aſcenſion 174° 25′, and 27° 40′ N. declination.

M. VILLIERS,

M. VILLIERS, the author of the "Eſſay on the Reformation of Luther," has received, in conſequence of that valuable work, the degree of doctor from the Univerſity of Göttingen.

In the Electoral Library at Munich have been diſcovered the Four Goſpels, and a Liturgy of the eleventh century, in ſmall folio, on fine white parchment, written in a beautiful diſtinct character, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. They are very ſplendidly bound, and ornamented with precious ſtones and pearls: the claſps are of gold, and they are lettered on the back with ivory.

M. ESMENARD, author of a poem intitled Navigation, has received from the Marquis Luccheſini, the Pruſſian Miniſter at Paris, the golden medal of the Berlin Academy.

At Berlin is eſtabliſhed a German Lutheran Academy for the inſtruction of the natives of Sierra-Leona, the expences of which are paid by remittances from England. The inſtitution is already attended by twelve pupils, moſt of them handicraftſmen. They are inſtructed in various departments of learning, beſides the arts of preaching and catechiſing.

Dr. RUSH, of America, is preparing a complete edition of his Medical Works, which will be comprized in three volumes octavo.

Dr. HUTCHINSON, of Philadelphia, is writing a Treatiſe on Ulcers, particularly thoſe of the lower extremities.

Two Charts, illuſtrative of the country near the ſouthern ſtreams of the Miſſiſſippi, are preparing by M. DE MOISERE, who reſides on a part of the land which he profeſſes to delineate and deſcribe. One of them contains the country lying between New-Orleans and the Bay of St. John, exhibiting the fortifications, ſuburbs, and other remarkable circumſtances. The other is a view of the city of New Orleans and its environs.

From a trial made by M. M. PAULI and LEMERCIER, at Paris, on the 20th of October, they appear to have found out means to direct or ſteer air-balloons.—Before they aſcended, they ſhewed the machinery, by means of which they moved the wings attached to the balloon, and the rudder reſembling the tail of a bird.—On firſt riſing from the ground, there was a gentle eaſt wind; they were driven before it for ſome time; but they ſoon began to work againſt the wind, and to laveer, but very ſlowly. After a voyage of five hours, they deſcended at Denouville, near Chartres, with the agreeable conviction that they had ſucceeded in their attempt.

Mr. FRANCIS PACCHIANI, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Florence, has diſcovered the conſtituent principles of muriatic acid, which had hitherto eſcaped the reſearches of every chemiſt. It is an oxyd of hydrogen, perhaps at its loweſt degree of oxygenation. He forms it at pleaſure, and conſequently the accuracy of his ſtatement cannot be doubted.

A diſtinguiſhed man of ſcience at Naples has publiſhed an Account of a viſit he paid to Pompeii ſince the late reſearches ordered by the QUEEN of NAPLES.—The principal particulars of his ſtatement are as follow:—"In a ſearch begun about ſeven years ago was diſcovered the capital of a pilaſter, which was ſuſpected to be the lateral front of a grand portico. Laſt winter the works were reſumed at that place, and the correſponding pilaſter was found. The braſs hinges of the door have been removed to the Muſeum of Portici. The habitation into which it leads is large and commodious, and richly ornamented with paintings and moſaic-work. The building is formed of ſquare ſtones, ſo nicely fitted and cemented, that the whole would be taken for a ſingle maſs.—The paſſage which ſerves for the entrance is twelve palms long, and ten wide. It leads to a court, the walls of which are covered with ſtucco of various colours.—The capitals and cornices are in good preſervation; and I there obſerved a roſe, which is a maſter-piece both of deſign and execution. All the apartments are decorated with beautiful paintings on a red, blue, and yellow ground. You there ſee likewiſe detached columns, with flowers, candelabras, and ornaments, in the beſt ſtyle. To the left are two apartments, which were probably thoſe of the maſter and miſtreſs. The painter gave a free ſcope to his imagination in all the pictures, which I beheld with inexpreſſible delight. Nothing can be more pleaſing, among others, than a dance of perſons in maſks; and nothing more graceful than a little bird pecking at a baſket of figs. In the centre of the court is a ciſtern, the *impluvium* of the Romans. On a marble pedeſtal is a young Hercules ſeated on a hind of bronze. Theſe two pieces, one of which weighs about twenty pounds, and the other forty, are of the moſt finiſhed workmanſhip. The water fell from the mouth of the hind into a beautiful couch of Grecian marble. Behind the pedeſtal was a table, the yellow feet of which repreſent the claws of an eagle.—

These perfect works have likewise been conveyed to the Museum. A lateral corridor on the right leads to a second court, which was surrounded by piazzas, as is proved by the octagonal columns covered with stucco. In one of the apartments are observed two Bacchantes holding *thyrsi*.—Above the window, to the right, is a painting of Europa, of great beauty: she is quite naked, and is seated on the bull, which is plunging into the sea. Beneath is a young man carrying a basket of fruits: he is raising himself on tiptoe; and this attitude required of the artist a strongly marked expression of the muscular system. On the opposite side a beautiful female dancer excites admiration: she is holding and striking two cymbals: her veil, which floats behind her, produces a very fine effect. On proceeding into the adjoining hall, the first thing that struck me was a magnificent pavement of the most precious African marbles. The ceiling represent Venus between Mars and Cupid. In this hall were found a small idol of bronze, a gold vase weighing three ounces, a gold coin, and twelve others of copper, with the effigy of Vespasian. In the hall to the left fragments of pictures, painted on wood, half carbonized, were distinguishable: they were inclosed in a kind of niches: this was the bed chamber; eight little columns by which it was supported may still be seen: they are of bronze, and to their summits still adhere some pieces of gilded wood, which probably formed a canopy. On the lateral wall were painted two priests with long beards, and clothed in robes of blue and green: they have been removed to the Museum. The kitchen contained a great quantity of utensils, mostly of iron inlaid with silver with inconceivable perfection. But what most struck me were five candelabras painted in fresco on a ground of an extremely brilliant yellow: I scarcely knew how to leave the room which contained this master-piece of taste and elegance: they are supported by small figures, whose attitude, dress, and drapery, are so exquisitely graceful, that they might serve as models to all the belles in the world. In this house, as in most others of the ancients, you find no window opening towards the street. I was struck with the fragments of a chariot which is still remaining in the coach-house: you may perfectly distinguish the wheels and the brass ornaments of the chariot itself.—Close to this habitation is seen a door that conducts to another, and which, to judge by its exterior, will not furnish fewer beauties whenever it shall be permitted to be opened."

The Russian Government purposes to form at Petetsburg an institution, whose object is the improvement of every thing connected with the naval service, and which will be denominated the Museum of the Marine. This institution will not be merely a school: lessons will be given in all the sciences necessary for a naval officer; and the Museum will besides publish a journal treating on every subject relative to the marine. It is to possess a library, and a cabinet of natural history, which will be continually open to the pupils. This establishment will be under the direction of the Minister of the Marine; and its members will wear an uniform similar to that of the navy.

A very important work on Siberia and the contiguous countries is shortly expected to appear at Petersburg in the French language, from the pen of M. DELAUNAY, counsellor of state.

One of the most intimate friends of WINKELMANN, the celebrated German antiquary, named BERENDIS, lately deceased, left among his papers several letters of that celebrated man. These have been published by GÖTHE, who has added various pieces of his own composition, in which he endeavours to place the character of Winkelmann in a new light as a writer and as a man, by delineating him in the most remarkable circumstances of his life. Counsellor WOLFE, of Halle, has enriched this volume with a very curious piece on the literary and philological studies of Winkelmann. Lastly, Professor MEYER has contributed a well-written History of the Arts in the last Century, which concludes the work, to which Göthe has thought fit to give the title of "Winkelmann and his Age."

A valuable discovery for the lovers of antiques has recently been made in the vicinity of Havre, in France. In digging on the Cape of La Hêve, a black stone was discovered, perfectly square, and the polish of which has been extremely well preserved. On five of its sides are incrusted the iron heads of lances and javelins.—A sixth is covered with hieroglyphics, among which is distinguished a Latin inscription in Gothic characters, many of the letters of which are effaced, and which may serve to exercise the sagacity of the curious. This stone sounds hollow, and contains about 120 cubic feet.

The following letter, dated from the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka, the 24th of August, 1804, has

been received from an officer in the Russian expedition under M. de KRUSENSTERN: —"On the 6th of May we perceived Hood's Island, and about noon of the same day Riou's Island, which form a part the group called Marquesas, which the French navigator M. MARCHAND has denominated the Islands of the Revolution. That which is considered the largest of them received from him the appellation of Baux, but in the language of the country it is called Nukahiwah. On the 7th one of our ships, the Nadeshda, made that island: the natives immediately came on board in crowds, and appeared highly delighted at our visit: we observed among them an Englishman and a Frenchman, who have been naturalized in the country. About noon our vessel came to an anchor in the Gulph of Anna-Maria, and the next day went on shore. After viewing the country, we thought fit to pay a visit to the chief of these savages. The women of this island are all excessively ugly; but this proceeds rather from the disproportion of their limbs than the coarseness of their features: they generally go naked, their whole dress consisting of a few leaves rudely sewed together, with which they cover the parts of generation. Nature, who has been so niggardly of her favours to the women, seems, by a singular caprice, to have lavished them all on the men: these savages are of a noble stature, and perfect proportions, and we met with none who was either diminutive or deformed: their dress is very extraordinary; they make use of none excepting for the head, the arms, and the legs, the other parts of the body being entirely naked. Their food is the bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, fish, pork, and even human flesh: these islanders devour not only their prisoners of war, and the enemies whom they have killed, but even their wives and children in times of scarcity. Their arms are slings, lances, and clubs made of the wood of the *casuarina*. The Englishman, whom we had on board, and who appears to have resided a considerable time among these cannibals, warned us not to place too great confidence in their apparent joy. As nature seems to have made ample provision for their ordinary wants, they spend their time in feasting and drinking: they, however, manifested great solicitude to serve us. They use the skin of the whale for making a kind of drum, which is their national music. Their chief or king, whose name is Tapeka Ketenue, exercises no authority over them; but he and his family are considered as inviolable: they pay him a heavy tribute on their fishery, because they look upon him as the master of the ocean. They worship a certain god called Atua, who is nothing more than the corpse of their high-priest; for as soon as he dies his body undergoes various operations: after it has been cleansed and washed with cocoa-nut oil, it is exposed to the air to dry, and then embalmed: it is then wrapped in skins sewed together, and deposited in the place consecrated to this purpose: they sacrifice to him their prisoners of war, whose flesh they devour with great avidity. The 8th of June the Nadeshda arrived at the island of Owhyhee, the inhabitants of which are much more industrious than those of the Marquesas, but they are less handsome. On the 15th of this month we arrived at the port of St. Peter and St. Paul. The number of the Kamtschadales has diminished exceedingly, in consequence of epidemic diseases, which have made dreadful ravages among them. During our residence in these parts our crews opened a subscription for the erection of an hospital, which soon amounted to the sum of four thousand rubles."

By a calculation of ten years, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 31st of December, 1800, it appears that the average number of deaths at Vienna was 14,600; out of which were 835 children of the small-pox. In 1801, the period in which vaccination began to be introduced, out of 15,101, only 164 children fell victims to the small-pox; in 1802, out of 14,522, only 61; in 1803, out of 14,383, but 27; and in 1804, out of 14,035, no more than 2.

A disease of a very extraordinary nature has appeared among the labourers in a coal-mine at Anzain, near Valenciennes, the cause of which appears to be confined to a single shaft in that mine. The face and the whole body assume a very dark yellow colour, and the patient falls into a state of languor and exhaustion, in which he lingers several months, sometimes more than a year, when death generally supervenes. Four men who had been thus affected more than eight months were removed to the hospital of the School of Medicine at Paris. The characteristic symptoms they exhibited were, an universal discolouration, swelling, inability to walk without oppression, palpitations, and habitual perspiration. One of these poor men fell a victim to the malady. M. HALLE, on opening his body, was particularly struck with the absence of blood in almost every part; and this he justly considers as one of the most remarkable cir-

cumstances of the disease. The mode of treatment adopted with respect to the others, after this discovery, was more successful. The first indications of this favourable change appeared in the projection of the blood-vessels. At the period when M. Hallé drew up the above statement, the three labourers had almost entirely recovered, and their skin had resumed nearly its natural colour.

The Chevalier CANOVA, the celebrated sculptor, has gone from Rome to Vienna to erect the monument of the Archduchess Christina, an immense composition of eight marble figures, larger than life, the models and the execution of which have long been objects of admiration at Rome. Before his departure M. Canova exhibited to the public the model of a colossal group, representing the combat of Theseus and a Centaur. This group is to be executed in marble for Milan.

The following details relative to the arts at Rome are given by one of the most distinguished scientific men of that city.—"We cannot boast of many literary productions; but, to make amends, great pains are taken for clearing, cleansing, and better preserving, the ancient monuments of architecture. His Holiness has greatly promoted this part of the art, one of the most interesting of antiquity.—The architect and the antiquary will acquire new subjects of erudition, and new works and new engravings will be rendered necessary. The Work of DESGODETZ, a new edition of which is about to be published by M. CARLO FEA, will derive an immense advantage from these labours, and will become almost entirely new. How different from what we have been accustomed to behold it, will appear that celebrated Pantheon, hitherto almost unknown, though the most beautiful of ancient edifices, and in the best preservation. The Flavian Amphitheatre, or Coliseum, will be cleansed, and the public will have access to it, as to a museum.—The Temple of the Sybil at Tivoli has been repaired; and the two arches of Septimius Severus and of Constantine have been cleared of the earth which covered them. The column of Antoninus has been cleaned, and is no longer covered with dust. The supposed Temple of Vesta at Rome, on the Tiber, as well as the neighbouring one of *Fortuna Virilis*, will be cleared of the rubbish in which they have been as it were buried; and the interior of them will be cleansed. Thus, by the exertions of his Holiness, ancient Rome will be exposed to view, and modern Rome will be embellished. Nor has the Holy Father forgotten the most celebrated of the modern buildings, the small circular temple erected in 1502, after the designs of the illustrious BRAMANTE LAZZERI, under the auspices of FERDINAND the Catholic, King of Spain. It fell into ruins some years since, not from age, but in consequence of the late troubles. It was sold, in order that its precious materials might be removed:—but his Holiness has resolved to repair it in a style of great elegance. In a short time M. Carlo Fea will speak of all these new undertakings in the second volume of his Miscellanies, which he has particularly devoted to what relates to the researches now carrying on, exclusive of what will be said in his Illustrations of Desgodetz. M. GUATTANI will likewise treat of them in a new Journal which M. Carlo Fea is about to undertake. The former gentleman is at present engaged on the Sequel to the Unpublished Monuments, in which will be found many interesting particulars. The Museum of the illustrious Cardinal BORGIA has passed into hands by which it will not be neglected. His nephew, the present possessor is a man of information, and has a deep sense of the glory which the Cardinal acquired for his family by this unique collection. He continues the engravings which his uncle intended to have executed from drawings of the most remarkable objects in the Museum. He has communicated the Mexican Manuscript to M. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, and has permitted him to make use of it for his work: but he is thwarted in his noble designs by the pretensions of the *Propaganda*. The Cardinal made that society his heir, but bequeathed the Museum and other legacies to his family. He unfortunately made use of the expression, "My Museum which is at Velletri;" and the *Propaganda* claim a right to every thing that happened to be at Rome at the moment of the Cardinal's death, though the articles incontestibly formed a part of the Museum. By a second fatality the Coptic instruments, of which M. ZOEGA has just completed the description, were among the objects that had been brought to Rome. This important work cannot therefore be published till after the decision of the process, unless the two parties come to a previous arrangement.—Two learned Sicilians, the Chevaliers LANDOLINI and SERRINI have resided for some time at Rome. The former, who has already evinced such zeal for the antiquities

ties of his country, is still engaged in researches at the Theatre of Syracuse; and we are indebted to him for the recent discovery of two fine statues, an Æsculapius and a Venus, which, however, is not so beautiful as has been asserted. He is at this moment writing a Memoir on some inscriptions found at the Theatre of Syracuse. The Chevalier Sirini is endeavouring to dispose of his collection of volcanic productions, and is preparing for a tour in the north."

A new thermometer has been invented for registering the highest and lowest temperatures in the absence of the observer, which is said to be a more simple, as well as a less expensive, instrument than Six's thermometer. It consists in two thermometers, one mercurial, and the other of alkohol, having their stems horizontal.—The former has for its index a small piece of magnetical steel wire, and the latter a minute thread of glass, having its two ends formed into small knobs by fusion in the flame of a candle. The magnetical bit of wire lies in the vacant space of the mercurial thermometer, and is pushed forward by the mercury whenever the temperature rises and pushes that fluid against it; but when the temperature falls, and the fluid retires, this index is left behind, and shews the *maximum*. The other index, or bit of glass, lies in the tube of the spirit-thermometer immersed in the alkohol, and when the spirit retires by the depression of temperature, the index is carried along with it in apparent contact with its interior surface; but on increase of temperature the spirit goes forward and leaves the index behind, which therefore shews the *minimum* of temperature since it was set. The steel index is easily brought to the mercury by applying a magnet on the outside of the tube, and the other is properly placed at the end of the column of alkohol by inclining the whole instrument.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Thorough Bass made easy; to which is added, a Table of the principal Chords, their Names and Figures, &c. &c. by F. L. Pupil of the Chevalier Mango, 7s. 6d.

THE Chevalier Mango, late professor at Rome, and preceptor to the Duke Cesarini, is not discredited by this theoretical work of his pupil F. L. from which much necessary and useful information may be derived by the young musical student. The ingenious author properly commences with a definition of the terms *melody* and *harmony*, thence proceeding to the various intervals, concords and discords, and minor and major keys; all which he clearly and satisfactorily explains. The 2d. 3d. and 4th chapters on *Inverted Chords*, the *diminished Seventh*, and *Chords by supposition*, are well arranged; and the 5th on *Cadences* is familiar and obvious. The accompaniment of the scale, ascending and descending possesses much utility, as well as the examples, which are given with a correctness and precision that cannot fail to recommend the publication. The various rules for accompanying a *figured bass* are judiciously laid down, and the *table*, in which the principal chords, their inversions, names, and figures, with the continued fundamental bases are seen at one view, is novel as useful, and greatly calculated to promote the main object of the work.

Dirge to the Memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, set to Music for Four Voices, by Thomas Attwood, Esq. 3s.

Seven new compositions from the pen of this ingenious gentleman have come to our hands, the merits of all which claim our immediate notice, had we room. The present piece abounds in science without the affectation of abstruseness, and possesses as much melody, as perhaps ought to be admitted on so grave a subject. With the modulation of the harmony, and disposition of the *parts*, we are greatly pleased, and cannot but award much praise to the force and justness of the *expression*. The Rev. Mr. Bowles, to whose muse the public are indebted for the excellent words of this dirge, is happy in his composer; and no hearer of taste or judgment will listen to this production without acknowledging the force of good poetry combined with good music.

Victory, a Song on the much lamented Death of Lord Viscount Nelson, who gloriously fell in the Cause of his Country at the Battle of Trafalgar. Composed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. 6d.

Of the words of this song we cannot speak in the warmest terms of praise. Mr. Dixwell, their author, has not written them under the influence of the Muses, or of the energetic spirit of their *noble subject*. In the music we find some bold and appropriate

propriate passages, and think the general effect will encrease the number of those who join in our favourable opinion of Mr. Cope's talent for vocal composition.

The Burial Service and Anthem appointed to be performed at the Funeral of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, at St. Paul's Cathedral. Dedicated to the Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of St. Paul's, by John Page, Vicar Choral. 5*s.*

We have not learnt by whose appointment the present burial service and anthem are adopted for the funeral of Lord Nelson; but when our readers are informed that they are taken from the works of Croft, Purcell and Greene, they will not dispute the judgment of the selector. Mr. Page has presented them to the public with a neatness and accuracy that do credit to his zeal in the cause of our naval glory, and the ever-memorable atchievements of the noble deed.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte. Composed and Dedicated to the Hon. Augustus Barry, by S. Hale.

Three sonatas, which may be had together at five shillings, or separately at two shillings each, are written in that easy and pleasant style which cannot but ensure them a favourable reception with the generality of practitioners. The subjects would so well have admitted of an accompaniment for the violin, or flute, and the effect would thereby have been so much improved, that we could have wished Mr. Hale had not omitted so desirable an appendage.

"Wandering Mary," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by Thomas Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Price 1*s.*

This ballad is melodious and expressive. The introductory and concluding symphanies are remarkably pretty, and the accompaniment is well arranged. By those who are pleased with simplicity of melody, and ease of execution, "Wandering Mary," will be found an agreeable little exercise for the voice.

"O'er Desert Plains and Rushy Meers," a Ballad, sung by Mrs. Mountain. Composed and Dedicated to Miss Hutchinson, by James Henry Leffler. 1*s.*

The melody of this little song displays considerable powers of fancy. The ideas flow with ease and nature, and the expression is forcible and just. With the obligato accompaniment for the flageolet we are much struck. It is constructed with taste, and calculated to greatly improve the general effect.

"La Biondina in Gondoletta;" A favorite Venetian Canzonet, with Variations. Dedicated to T. Fenwick, Esq. by G. F. Cooke. 2*s*

Mr. Cooke has annexed to this popular air five variations, the style of which is tasteful and engaging. The semitonic passages are ingeniously constructed, and the progressive difficulty in their execution is advantageous to the young practitioner.

"My Mother," a Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Public and Private Concerts. Composed by Thomas Attwood, Esq. 1*s.* 6*d.*

To this simple and affecting little song Mr. Attwood has given a pleasing and appropriate melody. The accompaniment, which is adapted for the harp or piano-forte, very properly consists of little more than an harmonization of the air; and the general effect is admirably characteristic.

Mozart's "Love Good Morning," arranged as a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by M. Rozelli. The Words written by Rosa Matilda. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

This charming little melody forms by Mr. Rozelli's arrangement, an excellent ballad glee. The *parts* are combined with judgment, and the general effect is highly pleasing.

Lady Heathcote's Favorite Pollaca. Composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by S. Hale. Price 1*s.*

The style of this Rondo is pleasing, and perfectly familiar. The passages are smooth, and calculated to introduce the juvenile finger to a proper and natural mode of execution.

"Why does my Charming Lesbia frown?" A favorite Song. The Words by Capt. Chad, the Music by J. Terrail. Price 1*s.*

This little song possesses the merit of being novel and characteristically simple in its melody. The sense of the words are well expressed, and the bass is chosen with judgment.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary. From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

CATARRHUS	23
Diarrhœa et Dysenteria	11
Pneumonia	1
Tussis Dyspeptica	8
Phthisis	5
Rheumatismus	7
Hydrothorax	2
Asthma	16
Anasarca	4
Pneumatosis	1
Hysteria	3
Hypochondriasis	8
Amenorrhœa et Chlorosis	9
Menorrhagia	6
Asthenia	19
Opthalmia Syphilitica	1
Opthalmia Scrophulosa	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Tabes Mesenterica	9
Morbi Cutanei	17

Fashion, that destroying angel, has scarcely commenced her career of depredation amongst the dissipated inhabitants of this metropolis. This is so far fortunate, as during the rigors of mid-winter the habits and amusements of the higher classes, and of those who are ambitious of imitating them, would prove more especially injurious, and more extensively fatal in their operation.

In the fashionable world the harvest of disease is not as yet fully ripe; but the inferior and intermediate ranks still continue in this, as in the preceding month, to exhibit a more than ordinary profusion of catarrhal and other kindred affections.

To individuals of every order in the community it appears, at this season of the year particularly, suitable and important to suggest the expediency of avoiding the sudden application of the stimulus of artificial warmth, after the excitability has unduly accumulated in consequence of its temporary deprivation.

What is called catching a *cold*, ought to be called catching a *heat*; it is produced not by going out of a heated apartment into a frigid atmosphere, but out of the latter into the former. The best way, indeed, of guarding against the danger of a chilling medium is, immediately before exposure to its influence, to charge the body with a superabundant quantity of calorie.

The experiments and reasonings of Fordyce, Darwin, Currie*, Beddoes, and still more recently of Dr. Stock of Bristol, have co-operated to confirm, and fully establish this doctrine. But it was first suggested by the originality of that man, the impetus of whose powerful and ponderous mind turned at once into a new channel all medical practice and speculation†. Even Brown, however, had only the merit of laying the first stone of a still unfinished edifice. He drew a rude and inaccurate outline, which has since by other hands, to a certain degree, been corrected and filled up. But for probably a long succession of future intellects is it left to accomplish and complete the moral and physical philosophy of the animated frame.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, December 24, 1805.

* To mention the name of Currie is scarcely possible, without expressing a deep regret that the name *alone* remains of one who possessed all the brilliancy and all the ardour of genius; who, with professional acquisitions and talents the most eminent and practical, united an elegance of taste and a degree of classical erudition which made him, if not quite, nearly the finest writer of his age.

† "The philosophy of Brown, which is the *philosophy of organized nature*, was produced in Scotland, and has been cultivated and improved in Germany. It is despised in France, where it is still *imperfectly known*."

Villiers on the Reformation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces with the following signatures do not suit us, and will be returned by the publisher, if called for.—We desire to have it observed, that many communications under this predicament are rejected on no other ground than that either their subjects are anticipated or exhausted, or are thought inexpedient for discussion in our miscellany, or for some other reason not affecting their intrinsic merit. With respect to several queries, we must remark that they are such as might be easily solved by application to common sources of information, and therefore would occupy our pages to little advantage to our readers.

Philomusos, W. S., P. P. D., P. F., S. W., L., Philamusa, Comtus's Reply, D., Philander, J. E. B., M. S., Juvenis, R. T., Harmonicus, C. A. T., W. G. H., Derrydown, Censor, S. Y., J. D., W. B., C. A. W., On the Birds, Anecdotes of Mozart, E. Dixius, E. T., D. L. S., A Bereau, J. B., Bubba, Vindex, Orion, W. H. W., A. B. Account of a Book Society.

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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Gill Samuel, Horbury, tallow chandler. (Sykes and Knowles, Bofwell court)

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Irving William, Liverpool, liquer merchant. (Windle, John street)

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Kettle George, Birmingham, toy maker. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)

Kendall Samuel, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Bardswell and Stephenson, Drury lane)

Leech William, Salford, brewer. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)

Lowther Robert, Sheffield, and Throgmorton street, merchant. (Battie, Chancery lane)

Levy Michael, Rosemary lane, victualler. (Isaacs, Great George street)

Mellor John, Sheffield, rope maker. (Biggs, Hatton garden)

Mockitt Thomas, Deal, miller. (Browns and Gotobed, Norfolk street)

Mofes Jacob, Newmarket street, falesman. (Isaacs, Great George street)

Mercer John, Uxbridge, and Nicholas Mercer, Chatham place, mealman. (Luggan and Smith, Basinghall street)

Marsden William, Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)

Macpherson William, Maiden lane, straw hat manufacturer. (Wild, Warwick Square)

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Milner Gamaliel, Thurlston and Daniel Whitaker, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Edge, Manchester)

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O'Hagan George, Buckingham, liquor merchant. (Smith and Serres, Great St. Helens)

Ormrod George, Manchester, dyer. (Folkes and Co. Gray's inn)

Pierce John, Lower Thames street, fishmonger. (Edis, Clement's lane)

Preston, Robert, Liverpool, and Henry Madden, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)

Palmer Thomas, Goodge street, haberdasher. (Piner, Charles street

Pettitt Joseph, Yarmouth, upholsterer. (Newcomb, Vine street)

Paterson James, Red Lyon street, upholsterer. (England, Old Broad street)

Ramsdale Benjamin, Manningham, clothier. (Evans, Thavies inn)

Rice Thomas, High street, leather cutter. (Gunning, Clement's inn

Rawlinson William, Sharples, dealer in cattle. (Windle, John street)

Rindall William, the elder, Maniotgree, innkeeper. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)

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Sheppard Alexander, Selby, shipwright. Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn)

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Smith William, Bridge road, corn chandler. (Ware, Blackman street

Sims William, Newgate market, carcase butcher. (Wild, Warwick Square)

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Wright Sinclair, White Horse lane, merchant. (Sarell, Surry street)
Wooley Charles, Wood street, warehouseman. (Kibblewhite and Rowland, Gray's inn)
Young Samuel, North Audley street, furgeon. (Cunningham, Red Lyon street)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Acklam, William, Beverley, tanner, January 15, final
Arfarth John, Wittersham, corn merchant, January 3
Athinore Tho . Swithin's lane, merchant, December 10
Barlow James, Monmouth street, tallow chandler, January 21
Ball James, Taunton, hawker, January 10. final
Barton Silas, Whitechurch, linen draper, January 7
Burwood William, St. John's, Wapping, Wharfinger, December 31, final
Burfit James, Mere, cheesefactor, January 21
Braddon William, Pulperro, shopkeeper, December 30
Bell James, Coniston, miller, December 31. final
Bowyer John, Portsmouth, mercer, December 23
Boyce Simonds Woodcock, Great Yarmouth, merchant, December 23
Bennett Obadiah, Bell yard, Carey street, December 24
Blunt William, Swaffes, dealer, December 21, final
Blacklock William, Rathbone place, dealer in glass, January 21, final
Benson John, and James Benson, Lancaster, linen drapers, December 18
Bentley Richard, Wellclose square, haberdasher, Dec. 17
Baker, St. Peter's hill, ferritt weaver, December 10
Barker Samuel, Lane Delph, manufacturer of earthen ware, December 17, final
Beetson Joseph, Manchester, merchant, December 12
Baker John, Holborn, linen draper, December 17
Butler William, Holborn, tavern keeper, December 21
Curtis Michael, Scott James Henry Alexander, Watling street, brandy merchants, January 4, final
Caven Peter, Brightchelmstone, linen draper, Dec. 21, final
Cruickshanks James, Gerrard street, sash and fan light manufacturer, January 21
Clegg Charles, Milnrow, woollen manufacturer, Dec. 20
Coleman John, Fetter lane, painter and glazier, Nov. 26
Davis Henry, Portsea, merchant, January 10
De Nierre John David Albert, Broad street chambers, merchant, December 21
Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baikie, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers, December 10
Dodson John, Leeds, merchant, December 23
Davis Geo. Bolton, glass and china seller, December 19
Delmarais Peter, St. Martin's court, watch maker, February 15
De Mierre, John David Albert, and James Crosbie, Broad street chambers, December
Deighton Tho. Manchester, calico printer, December 20
Davis George, Bolton, glass and china-ware seller, December 13
Dyson, Samuel, Soyland, merchant, December 26, final
Evans John, Whitechapel road, china man, January 21, final
Emerson James, Bitton, brass and spelter maker, January 2
Edgar John, Blackburn, dealer, December 30
Eatherby Geo St. Thomas Street, victualler, December 28
Edwards Robert George and Joseph Jackson, St. Mary Axe, and Strand, December 18
Eaton Joshua. Liverpool, merchant, December 31, final
Eyre Benjamin, Tokenhouse yard, merchant, January 28, final
Fronings John, Hoffinonden, victualler, January 11
Fraser Thomas, Nicholas lane, merchant, January 30, final
Fentham Henry Hall, Greville street, merchant, Jan. 30
Franklin Thomas, Leighton Buffard, money scrivener, January 7
Fraser Thomas, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane merchants, January 30, final
Fox Bartholomew, Gough square, merchant, January 7
Finden James, jun. Clipstone street, carpenter, Dec. 17
French George, Great Kattlecap, broker, December 10
Forbes Francis, Blackman street, Southwark, chemist and druggist, December 17
Gurdon William, jun. Stoney Stratford, lace merchant, December 31
Graham Robert and William, Making place, and Graham James, Aldermanbury, cotton manufacturers, December 30, final
Goodby Thomas, Sheffield, grocer, December 17, final
Gilbert Thomas, Birmingham, factor, January 6
Gifford Richard Ireland, Bristol, ironmer, December 23
Gealey Peter Kuffrom, cotton spinner, January 7, final
Groves John, Liverpool, mariner, December 16
Hoare Peter, Brockham Green, shopkeeper, January 25
Henderson, David the younger, Bernard street, merchant, January 25
Hall Samuel, sheffield, hat manufacturer, December 18
Hitchon, Newcastle street, Strand, whalebone cutter, December 14
Harwood Abraham, Malden, ironmonger, Dec. 18
Hopkinfall Thomas, high Holborn, bookseller, December 30, final
Harris Thomas, and Price John, Bristol, merchants, December 21
Hemens Thomas, Dunsford, miller, December 20 final
Henley William, Newton Bushell, merchant, Dec. 17, final
Haigh James, Kent street, Southwark, stage master, December 17, final
Humphries Henry Jenner and William, Fleet street, Druggists, December 14
Jewitt William, Snaith lodge, brandy merchant, January 24
Jones Thomas, Powlais, grocer, December 30, final
James Thomas, Rodborough, and Anthony Bond, of Stanley's end, clothiers, January 6
Johnson Christopher, Great Stambridge, merchant, December 31
Keeble Henry Ashley, Peckham, furveyor, January 21
Keyle John, Kidderminster, builder, January 3
Ketland James, New City Chambers, merchant, Jan. 11
Kemp Samuel, St. Catherine court, Tower hill, cheesemonger, December 10, final
Knufs John Simon, Manchester, merchant, December 17
King James, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Potter, December 16, final
Leigh Henry, Ropemaker street, tobacconift, December 28
Lewis Rich, Cradfield of St. Peter's, shopkeeper, January 21
Lane Josiah, Prefer Thomas, and Boylston Thomas, Nicholas lane, merchants, January 30
Lea Henry, ropemaker's street, tobacconift, December 14
M'Cormack Dan, Marshall street, coachmaker, January 18
Macfarlane John, Mark lane, merchant, January 7. final
Mackay, Mc John, Old City Chambers, merchant, January 1
Maxwell Robert, George street, ship broker, December 24
Mozley Lewin Morris, Liverpool, merchant, December 17
Main Joseph, Northampton, ironmonger, January 15
Meiffkie Henry, Edward street, taylor, December 10
Newton James, Oldham, cotton spinner, coach maker, Dec. 11
Pain Alexander, Stow-on-the Wold, draper, December 31
Purle Samuel, Drury lane, victualler, December 21
Penny Davidfon, the younger, Wapping, ship chandler, December 17, final
Prince William, Stockport, cotton spinner, January 11
Pollington Charles, Havant, shopkeeper, January 4, final
Rowe Mark, Truro, shopkeeper, January 7
Reddell Isaac Hadley, Wednbromwich, iron founder, December 28
Richardson Peter, Wakefield, woolstapler, January 4
Roberts Fra. St. Martin's court, mercer, Jan. 17 final
Robinson Thomas, Charlotte street, victualler, January 14, final
Robins Francis, Deretend, merchant, January 6
Reilly John Deane, Walbrook, insurance broker, Dec. 17
Richold Michael, Brightchelmstone, Wine merchant, December 17
Scott Adam, Workington, mercer, January 14, final
Selden George, Aldersgate street, cabinet maker, Dec. 21
Silfome Broadfield, and Richard Croikey, Bafinghall street, merchants, January 4
Stainsby John, Cornhill, woollen draper, January 21
Speed George Blackman street, Newington, stable keeper, December 14
Scott James Henry Alexander, Watling street, wine merchant, January 4, final
Sloper Aylmer, Britwell-prior, dealer, January 25
Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, January 28
Sutherland James, Little Tower hill, brandy merchant, December 21
Smith John, Dufour's place, Westminster, merchant, December 17
Smith Robert, Timberland, grocer, January 4
Shenstone John Michael, Portsea, falefman, December 24
Sutherland James, Strand, glass dealer, December 18
Strickland Thomas, and Swinton Colburn Holland, Liverpool, merchants, December 17
Scarth William, Richmond, iron founder, December 18
Sutherland James, York street, St. Mary-le-bone, painter
Smee and glazier, December 24, final
Sutherland James, Little Tower hill, brandy merchant, December 31
Smee Josiah, Newington-place, potter, December 3
Tinkler George and Kilk John, Wardour street, Dec. 31
Tyas Joseph, Sittingbourne, shopkeeper, December 31
Towell William, Cambelwell, carpenter, January 18
Tabart Benjamin, Bond street, bookfeller, January 4
Taylor John, Worcester, draper, December 31, final
Tripp Henry, Bristol, tailor, December 24, final
Tomkins William, Bridge road, coachmaker, January 18
Taylor Clement, Maidstone, paper manufacturer, Dec. 21
Turner John, Manchester, dealer, December 10
Tunnicliff James, Lauuceston, linen draper, Dec. 26, final
Urquhart William, Ratcliffe cross, cooper, December 14
Valentine Isaac, Artillery row, merchant, February 25
Vinn Thomas, Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, Jan. 11
Werlledge Robert, Great St. Helens, corn factor, January 30, final
Wing William, Stamford, innkeeper, January 7
Ward John, Liverpool, merchant, January 21
Wood Thomas, Manchester, and Jackson William, Bafingwood, cotton spinners, December 30
Welton Charles and Robert, Foster lane, warehousemen, January 21
Winwood Edward, and Thodey Samuel, Poultry, glovers, January 14
Watson John, Liverpool, merchant, January 21
Warren John, Sandys street, weaver, December 24
Wallis James, Paternoster row, bookfeller, January 4
Ward Thomas, Shipton-upon-Stour, haberdasher, Dec. 31
Woodward Peter, King street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 15
Weightman Thomas, Newgate street, mercer, Dec. 21
Way Edward, Henrietta street, St. Mary le-bone, wine-merchant, December 14
Yeend Henry, Upton-upon-Severn, carrier, Dec. 30, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1805.

THE miſſion of Haugwitz from the King of Pruſſia, to which we referred in our laſt report of the State of Public Affairs, ſeems to have made but little impreſſion on the victorious Bonaparte; who, whatever may have been his public profeſſions, appears to have been determined to humble, or if poſſible to cruſh, the houſe of Auſtria. With this view, after the capture of Ulm, he ruſhed forward, neither intimidated by the immenſe body of Ruſſians collecting in Hungary and Wallachia, nor by the *levy en maſſe* throughout the Auſtrian dominions. He refuſed to lay aſide his projects on account of the hoſtile menaces of Pruſſia, or of her propoſitions for pacific arrangement.

On the 2d of November Prince Murat left Rhied; and after ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with ſome bodies of the Auſtrians and Ruſſians, forced them to Lambach. Almoſt at the ſame time another diviſion of the French army took poſſeſſion of that town: while a third diviſion, under Marſhal d'Avouſt, keeping their great object, Vienna, in view, advanced beyond Lambach to Steyer. Marſhal Soult being now at Wells; Laſnes near Lentz; and General Marmont on his march for the purpoſe of turning the Auſtrian poſition on the banks of the Enns; while d'Avouſt puſhed his fore-poſt near to Sleyer; and the Auſtrians, fearful of being turned by Marmont, relinquiſhed their poſition on the Enns, and quitted their poſts in every part of the country. A part of the army endeavoured to eſcape by the road to Carinthia, but were cut off by Kellerman.

As ſoon as Prince Murat had made Lambach ſecure, he marched to and took poſſeſſion of Lintz, where he found ſeveral hundred thouſand florins, beſides every thing that was neceſſary to recruit his army-ſtores of all ſorts, which the Auſtrians, in the precipitation of their retreat, had neglected to deſtroy. The French Emperor fixed his head-quarters at Lambach on the 3d of November. And on the 5th General Duroi, at the head of a body of Bavarians, fell in at the *Lovers* with the advanced guard of a column of five Auſtrian regiments coming from Italy, completely defeated it, and to k 400 priſoners, and ſome cannon. At the Enns alſo the French were victorious. Thus did they advance, almoſt without reſiſtance, till they arrived at St. Polten, within a few leagues of Vienna; when a deputation of the three upper States, ten of the burgeſſes, and two councillors from the magiſtracy, repaired by permiſſion from the Emperor to the French camp, to open to the commander the intentions of his Majeſty the Emperor of Auſtria, that, wiſhing to preſerve the inhabitants of the capital from the terror of a defence, he would deliver up Vienna to the Emperor of the French, fully relying on his juſtice and generoſity. Arrangements were immediately made for the accommodation of the French troops, and for the maintenance of tranquillity.

Some days previouſly to this, viz. on the 7th of November the Emperor of Auſtria ſet out for Preſbourg, on his way to Olmutz; he had declared he would put himſelf at the head of his troops, and he nominated General Schmidt as Adjutant General. He was to have ſlept at Scholſhof, after leaving Preſburg, where it was thought he would wait the return of Count Giulay, who was to bring him the determination of the Emperor of the French.

The Empreſs ſet out for Olmutz in the night between the 7th and 8th, with the elder princeſs and her phyſician.

On the 29th of October, government determined to put all the veſſels upon the Danube in a ſtate of requiſition, to tranſport the effects belonging to the court and the different chanceries; and the boatmen were ordered not to take any thing in charge from private individuals; but on the 7th of November, it was announced that his Majeſty had appropriated one veſſel for the tranſport of valuables belonging to private perſons; that proper officers were appointed to give receipts for what might be confided to their charge; that ſuch depoſits ſhould be tranſmitted to a place of ſafety, and faithfully returned to the owners, when the danger had ſubſided; and that his Majeſty would be anſwerable for every thing not depending upon the elements. On the 10th, orders were iſſued for diſcharging all the boats, &c. upon the Danube, which took place accordingly. Much precaution was uſed in ſaving all the carriages belonging to the court; as to the library, only the moſt valuable books were packed up; but from the gallery of paintings, the moſt precious pieces were removed; on the other hand,

not

not a sheet has been left behind of all the documents relative to the war.

Count Giulay, dispatched on the 7th to the Emperor Napoleon, to propose an armistice, received for answer, that his Majesty, being at the head of two hundred thousand men, was not in a situation to treat with a flying army: he, however, gave Count Giulay a letter for the Emperor of Austria.

Returning from the head quarters, near St. Hippolite, where it was expected the Austrians would have made a stand, Count Giulay met the deputation of the states of Austria, going from Vienna to the Emperor Napoleon, to solicit leave for a capitulation.

Prince Amsberg, commandant of the guards at the palace, was appointed commandant of the city of Vienna *ad interim*; and Prince John of Leichtenstein, commandant of the reserve in Austria and Bohemia, then stationed upon the left shore of the Danube; Count Corius, vice-president of the mines and mint, was appointed commissary-general, having for adjutants the deputies of state, and the aulic counsellors, Count Korinsky and Baron Killmansegg. The Emperor authorised the magistrates of Vienna to circulate paper to the amount of a million of florins, in bills of 12 and 24 francs, to be called in after the war.

When the Emperor of Austria set out for Olmutz on the 7th, he caused his departure to be announced to the diplomatic corps, and invited them to follow him, as horses were provided for their journey, and lodgings, as commodious as possible, were to be fitted for their reception at Olmutz.

When Count Cobentzel notified the Emperor's departure to the Ministers of Baden and Wurtemberg, he informed them that all official communications having ceased, they might receive their passports whenever they chose to demand them.

The Minister of Sardinia, impatient of his Majesty's delay in changing his residence, had demanded passports for Hungary on the 6th; but when he received the invitation of his Majesty, by a note, to follow him to Olmutz, he availed himself of the opportunity.

On the 8th, the Emperor granted an extraordinary vacation of three months to the aulic council of the empire; and the chancery of state has been transferred to Olmutz.—The Austrian council of state is dissolved, and M. de Stahl is the only member that has followed his Majesty. He travelled with the cabinet minister.

After the deputation from Vienna had conferred with Prince Murat, a considerable corps of French troops approached Vienna, and were quartered in places near the capital, which had been previously agreed upon; on the 14th Prince Murat, on his arrival before Vienna, took up his head quarters at the country palace of Prince Lichtenstein, while Napoleon remained at Bukersdorf, a post stationed about two miles distant from Vienna.

The Emperor of Austria went from Vienna to Brunn, in his road to Olmutz. At Brunn he learnt the result of Count Giulay's mission, which was that the French Emperor was willing to grant an armistice, on condition that the Tyrol, Venice, and the strong posts of Germany, were put into his possession. Upon these terms, an armistice was equal to a surrender of the Austrian states and crown at discretion; the Emperor, therefore, dropped his solicitation, and published a manifesto to his people, in which he declares his resolution not to make a separate peace, but, relying upon the pledged assistance of Russia and Prussia, to pursue his fortune to the utmost, and not to submit to France but in an extremity in which it should be impossible to resist.

This noble declaration, which we shall insert, infused new hopes into the confederates, and notwithstanding Vienna was gone, they looked forward to Bohemia and Hungary, as furnishing inexhaustible resources of loyalty and fidelity to collect troops around their prince in the hour of danger.

Declaration of the Emperor Francis.

Brunn, Nov. 13.—By special order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, who has for some days honoured our town with his presence, the following notice has been published by the Resident of Police, the Baron Von Summerew:—

Proclamation.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King had never a higher wish than the maintenance of peace. This wish lay in the principles of his government, as well as in his heart. Without any, even the most distant project of enlarging his states, or of procuring an indemnification for the sacrifices he had made at Luneville and Ratisbon to the tranquillity of Europe, he desired nothing but that the Emperor of France, actuated by a similar spirit of enlightened and humane policy, should return within the limits prescribed by the treaty of Luneville. Whoever with a clear understanding took an interest in the fate of Europe felt the justice and the moderation of this desire.

"True

"True to his principles, his Majesty, in the progress of the present war, was ready every moment to hold out his hand to peace, and amid the most brilliant victories, he would have thought and acted in the same way as under the influence of contrary occurrences.

"His Majesty believed that the great and happy moment of this reconciliation, and of returning happiness to his people, was not far distant, when the Emperor of France, on several occasions, publicly manifested corresponding dispositions, and expressed himself with precision in the same spirit to Austrian general officers, whom the fortune of war had made his prisoners.

"Full of confidence in such manifestations, and animated by an earnest wish to avert the approaching danger from the capital of Vienna, so dear to his heart, and, in general, to free his good and faithful subjects from the pressure of a longer war, his Majesty sent his Lieutenant Field Marshal, the Count de Guilay, to the head-quarters of the French Emperor, in the name of himself and his allies, to obtain a confirmation of these pacific dispositions, to learn the further overtures which the Emperor Napoleon might make on this occasion, and to treat for an armistice as preparatory to negociations for a general peace.

"But the hopes of his Majesty were not fulfilled. As the basis of an armistice, limited to a few weeks, the Emperor of France demanded—That the allied troops should return home; that the Hungarian levies should be disbanded; and that the duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be previously evacuated to the French armies.

"All Europe will feel the inconsistency between such demands, and the foregoing manifestations of the Emperor. His Majesty the Emperor and King had, by this first step, fulfilled a sacred duty which his heart had dictated.

"But he should have thought himself grievously injuring himself, the honour of his monarch, the dignity of his house, the reputation of the good and great nation over which he rules, and the highest interests of the states, in the eyes both of the present and future generations, if, notwithstanding the duty incumbent on him to preserve all these entire, he had yielded to the severe, but passing, pressure of the moment, and assented to conditions which would have been a death-blow to his monarchy, and a breach of the relations in which he stood with all friendly states.

"His Majesty wished for peace—he wishes for it still, with sincerity and earnestness. But he never could, and never will, place himself in a defenceless state, where he and his people would be delivered over to the imperious and arbitrary decisions of a mighty foe.

"In such circumstances, nothing remains to his Majesty, but to cleave to those great and unexhausted resources which he finds in the hearts, in the prosperity, in the loyalty, in the strength of his people; and in the as yet undiminished force of his high allies and friends, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and to persist in this firm and intimate connection till the Emperor of the French, with that moderation which is the brightest gem in the crown of a great monarch, consents to conditions of peace which are not purchased by a sacrifice of the national honour and independence of a mighty state."

On the 12th the French entered Vienna, with 20,000 men in the suburbs, and about 5000 in the city. Considerable requisitions were of course demanded; and the Hungarian magnats who resided at Vienna, but who had left the place, were ordered to repair thither immediately, on pain of having their property confiscated.

The Emperor Francis on the 16th left Brunn for Olmutz.

The French under Prince Murat entered Brunn on the 18th of November: here they found sixty pieces of cannon, immense quantities of ammunition, and whatever else was necessary for recruiting the army. From this time to the 2d instant, we have accounts of various partial skirmishes; and on that day was fought a grand battle in the plains of Moravia, between Brunn and Olmutz: for the result of this engagement, and of some others on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, we have waited till this day (26th), but nothing certain being yet known to the public, we are under the necessity of reserving the details for our next number.

As the following treaty may in the course of the war be productive of some important consequences, we give it a place here as a state paper to be referred to.

Treaty between France and Naples.

"His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies and his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, wishing to prevent, by the relations of amity which unite them, their states from being compromised by the events of a war, whose evils it is their wish to diminish, by restricting, as much as is in them, the theatre of present hostilities, have named for their plenipotentiaries—his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, his Excellency the Marquis de Gallo, his ambassador at Paris, both to the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy; and his Majesty the Emperor his Excellency C. M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have consented *sub spe rati* to what follows:

"Art. I. His Majesty the King of the

Two

Two Sicilies promiſes to remain neutral during the courſe of the preſent war between France on the one part, and England, Auſtria, Ruſſia, and all the belligerent powers on the other part.—He engages to repulſe by force, and by the employment of all his means, every attempt made upon the rights and duties of neutrality.

" II. In conſequence of that engagement, his Majeſty the King of the Two Sicilies will not permit any body of troops belonging to any belligerent power to land or penetrate upon any part of his territory, and engages to obſerve both by ſea and land, and in the police of his ports, the principles and laws of the ſtricteſt neutrality.

" III. Moreover, his Majeſty engages not to confide the command of his armies and places to any Ruſſian officer, Auſtrian, or other belonging to other belligerent powers. The French emigrants are included in the ſame excluſion.

" IV. His Majeſty the King of the Two Sicilies engages not to permit any ſquadron belonging to the belligerent powers to enter his ports.

" V. His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, confiding in the engagements and promiſes herein expreſſed, conſents to order the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples by his troops. This evacuation ſhall be entirely completed within a month after the ratifications ſhall have been exchanged; at the ſame time the military places and poſts ſhall be delivered up to the officers of his Majeſty the King of the Two Sicilies in the ſtate in which they were found; and it is agreed that in the month occupied by theſe operations the French army ſhall be maintained and treated as it had been previouſly.

" His Majeſty the Emperor of the French further engages to recognize the neutrality of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies as well by land as by ſea, during the exiſtence of the preſent war.

" The ratifications of the preſent treaty ſhall be exchanged as ſpeedily as poſſible.

" Done at Paris, the 21ſt Sept. 1805.

(Signed) The Marquis de GALLO.
CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAD.

" Ratified at Portici, the 8th Oct. 1805.

(Signed) FERDINAND.
(And lower) TOMMASSO FERRAS."

We turn now to the war carried on in Italy. In our laſt we notice the ſurrender of Montebello to the French arms; from this place, after a few hours reſt only, they proceeded to Vicenza, which, after ſome reſiſtance, fell alſo into their hands, with 1500 priſoners, the greater part of whom had been previouſly wounded. The Auſtrians retreated by the road of Baſſano and Treviſo. At the village of St. Pierre, in Gu, another action was fought, in which the Auſtrians were again defeated; and from thence the victors marched towards the Brenta. Since then it was evidently the intention of the Auſtrians to evacuate the country; and the French bulletins from the army of Italy ſhew that Maſſena has gained little or no advantage over the Archduke. His head quarters, according to the ſeventh bulletin, were at Gortz on the 17th of November, and on the 26th he had not moved them. Maſſena was evidently afraid of advancing while the corps in the Tyrol were in his rear, and with theſe alone has he been engaged during that time: and although he has at length got the better of them, the Archduke muſt have been enabled to proſecute his retreat unmoleſted, or at leaſt feebly oppoſed by Marmont. Having effected his junction with Ney and Marmont, Maſſena will advance into the Auſtrian ſtates, on the road to Vienna. He has left General St. Cyr to obſerve Venice, while a part of the army has occupied Trieſte. The Ruſſians, therefore, cannot now land, with any proſpect of making a ſucceſsful diverſion.

In addition to what we gave in the laſt number reſpecting the action on the 21ſt of October, we inſert the following from the Extraordinary Gazette of November 27, 1805; which, while it proves the victory on the part of the Britiſh the moſt complete, exhibits the character of Admiral Lord Collingwood in a moſt pleaſing point of view.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 27, 1805.

Copy of a letter received laſt night by the HON. Captain Blackwood, from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Queen, off Cape Trafalgar, November 4, 1805.

SIR,

On the 28th ult. I informed you of the proceedings of the ſquadron to that time. The weather continuing very bad, the wind blowing from the S. W. the ſquadron not in a ſituation of ſafety, and ſeeing little proſpect of getting the captured ſhips off the land, and great riſk of ſome of them getting into port, I determined no longer to delay the deſtroying them, and to get the ſquadron out of the deep bay.

The extraordinary exertions of Captain Capel, however, ſaved the French Swiftſure; and his ſhip the Phœbe, together with the Donegal, Capt. Malcolm, afterwards brought out the Bahama. Indeed, nothing can exceed the perſeverance of all the officers employed in this ſervice. Captain Hope rigged, and ſucceeded in bringing out the Ildefonſo, all of which I hope have arrived ſafe at Gibraltar. For the reſt, Sir, I incloſe you a

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list of all the enemy's fleet which were in the action, and how they are disposed of, which I believe, is perfectly correct.

I informed you in my letter of the 28th, that the remnant of the enemy's fleet came out a second time to endeavour, in the bad weather, to cut off some of the hulks, when the Rayo was dismasted, and fell into our hands; she afterwards parted her cable, went on shore, and was wrecked. The Indomptable, one of the same squadron, was also driven on shore, wrecked, and her crew perished.

The Santa Ana and Algeziras being driven near the shore of Cadiz, got such assistance as has enabled them to get in; but the ruin of their fleet is as complete as could be expected, under the circumstances of fighting them close to their own shore. Had the battle been on the ocean, still fewer would have escaped. Twenty sail of the line are taken or destroyed; and of those which got in not more than three are in a repairable state for a length of time.

Rear-Admiral Louis, in the Canopus, who had been detached with the Queen, Spencer, and Tigre, to complete the water, &c. of these ships, and to see the convoy in safety a certain distance up the Mediterranean, joined me on the 30th.

In clearing the captured ships of prisoners, I found so many wounded men, that to alleviate human misery as much as was in my power, I sent to the Marquis de Solana, Governor-General of Andalusia, to offer him the wounded to the care of their country, on receipts being given: a proposal which was received with the greatest thankfulness, not only by the governor, but the whole country resounds with expressions of gratitude. Two French frigates were sent out to receive them, with a proper officer to give receipts, bringing with them all the English who had been wrecked in several of the ships, and an offer from the Marquis de Solana of the use of their hospitals for our wounded, pledging the honour of Spain for their being carefully attended.

I have ordered most of the Spanish prisoners to be released; the officers on parole; the men for receipts given, and a condition that they do not serve in war, by sea or land, until exchanged.

By my correspondence with the Marquis, I found that Vice-Admiral D'Alava was not dead, but dangerously wounded, and I wrote to him a letter claiming him as a prisoner of war: a copy of which I enclose, together with a state of the flag officers of the combined fleet. I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

Here follows a list of the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the action of the 21st of October, consisting of 33 sail of the line, showing in what manner each was disposed of. It will be sufficient for our readers if we give the following

ABSTRACT.

At Gibraltar	-	-	4
Destroyed	-	-	16
In Cadiz, wrecks	6		
In Cadiz, serviceable	3	-	9
Escaped to Southward		-	4
Total	-	-	33

A List of the Names and Rank of the Flag Officers of the Combined Fleet of France and Spain, in the action of the 21st of October, 1805.

Admiral Villeneuve, Commander in Chief, Bucentaur—Taken.

Admiral Don Frederico Gravina; Principe d'Asturias—Escaped in Cadiz, wounded in the arm.

Vice-Admiral Don Ignatio Maria D'Alava; Santa Ana—Wounded severely in the head, taken, but was driven into Cadiz in the Santa Ana.

Rear-Admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros; Santissima Trinidad—Taken.

Rear-Admiral Magon; Algesiras—Killed.

Rear-Admiral Dumanoir; Formidable—Escaped.

Euryalus, off Cadiz,

My Lord Marquis, *Oct.* 27, 1805.

A great number of Spanish subjects having been wounded in the late action between the British and the combined fleets of Spain and France, on the 21st instant, humanity and my desire to alleviate the sufferings of these wounded men, dictate to me to offer to your Excellency their enlargement, that they may be taken proper care of in the hospitals on shore, provided your Excellency will send boats to convey them, with a proper officer to give receipts for the number, and acknowledge them in your Excellency's answer to this letter to be prisoners of war, to be exchanged before they serve again.

I beg to assure your Excellency of my high consideration, and that I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

To his Excellency the Marquis de Solana, Captain-General of Andalusia, Governor, &c. &c. Cadiz.

Conditions on which the Spanish wounded Prisoners were released, and sent on shore to the Hospital.

I Guillemo Valverde, having been authorised and empowered by the Marquis de Solana, Governor-General of Andalusia and of Cadiz, to receive from the English squadron the wounded prisoners, and such persons as may be necessary to their care, which release and enlargement of the wounded, &c. is agreed to, on the part of the Commander in Chief of the British squadron, on the positive condition, that none of the said prisoners

foners shall be employed again in any public service of the crown of Spain, either by sea or land, until they are regularly exchanged.

Signed on boaed his Britannic Majesty's ship the Euryalus, at sea, the 20th Oct. 1805.

(Signed) GULL. DE VALVERDE,
Edecan de S. E.

Euryalus, off Cadiz,
Oct. 30, 1805.

SIR,

It is with great pleasure that I have heard the wound you received in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may still have the benefit of your future service.

But, Sir, you surrendered yourself to me, and it was in consideration only of the state of your wound, that you were not removed into my ship. I could not disturb the repose of a man supposed to be in his last moments; but your sword, the emblem of your service, was delivered to me by your captain, and I expect that you consider yourself a prisoner of war until you be regularly exchanged by cartel. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To Vice-Admiral Don Ignatio Maria d'Alava. Sent under cover to Admiral Gravina.

We have not taken any notice of the expeditions sent from this country to the continent, as we shall hereafter give a particular detail on the subject, when the object and destination of our brave troops are more distinctly known. Lord Cathcart is appointed to the command of the British troops on the continent.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT Chiswick, Charles Thompson, esq. of Hull, youngest son of Henry T. esq. of Kirby-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Jane Turton, fourth daughter of John T. esq. of Russell-square.

G. H. Bellasis, esq. eldest son of General B. of Bombay, to Miss Charlotte Maude, youngest daughter of Joseph M. esq. of Kendal.

T. Sheridan, esq. only son of R. B. Sheridan, esq. to Miss Callender, daughter of Sir John C. bart. of Preston-house Hall, near Edinburgh.

Mr. Bourke, of Brook-street, Holborn, to Miss Delapierre, only daughter of Francis D. esq.

At Westminster, Mr. B. W. Hiscock, of Stroud Green, Newbury, to Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Peter S. esq. register general of his Majesty's shipping.

R. M. Onslow, esq. only son of Sir Richard O. bart. admiral of the red, to Miss Seton, eldest daughter of the late David S. esq. lieutenant-governor of Surat.

C. Bacon, esq. to Miss Crocker, eldest daughter of Edward C. esq. of Greenwich Park.

J. Stackhouse, esq. of Cloak-lane, to Miss Rashleigh, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

H. Ellis, esq. of the British Museum, to Miss E. Frost.

At Tenterden, Kent, Mr. Cape, of Lombard-street, to Miss Mary Anne Knight, daughter of Robt. K. esq. of Kent Road.

W. Davies, esq. of Penylan Park, to Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of Lord R. Seymour.

Lord Viscount Hereford, to Miss Cornewall, daughter of Sir George C. bart.

At Hackney, Richard Pamphilion, esq. of Kingsland, to Mrs. Cooper, widow of Thomas C. esq. of Kingsland Place.

George Reid, esq. eldest son of George R. esq. of Watlington Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Louisa Oakely, fourth daughter of Sir Charles O. bart.

C. Harrison, esq. of Sutton House, Sussex, to Miss Evanson.

DIED.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of P. Kirkman, esq. of Finsbury Square.

Mr. Frere, upwards of 25 years coachman to his Majesty; and on the same day, suddenly, at his apartments in the King's Mews, *Mr. W. Porter*, head postillion to the King. It is extraordinary that both these persons were established in the same day in his Majesty's service, and expired within a few hours of each other.

At Pinner, *Mrs. I. Chalfont*, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hornsby, professor of astronomy in Oxford university.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, *R. Firmin*, esq. formerly of Ipswich.

In Freeman's-court, Cornhill, *J. Olding*, esq. banker.

At her house in Welbeck-street, in an advanced age, *Mrs. Faulkner*, widow of Captain F. who commanded the Bellona in the memorable action with the Courageux; and mother to the heroic Captain F. who gained immortal honour at Martinico during the late war, and fell in the hour of victory while engaging the French frigate La Pique.

In Gower street, *J. H. Barker*, esq. 32.

In Oxford-street, *J. Bouttall*, esq.

In Cleveland court, St. James's place, *G. J. Williams*, esq. son of the celebrated lawyer Peere W. esq. and great uncle to the Earl of Guilford, 87.

At Chiſwick, *Mrs. Trebeck*, wife of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Chelſea, *Mr. H. S. Woodfall*, many years printer of a party Newſpaper, called the Public Advertiſer, in which firſt appeared the celebrated letters of Junius, with the author of which he had however no perſonal knowledge, and relative to whom he was conſequently unable to give any intelligible or conſiſtent account.

In Pall Mall, the *Rev. Dr. Whitmore*, late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Lawford, Eſſex.

At Peterborough Houſe, Fulham, *John Meyrick*, eſq.

At Box Moor, aged 70, *Mr. John Almon*, formerly a celebrated bookſeller of Piccadilly, the author of the Life of Lord Chatham, of Anecdotes, Biographical and Hiſtorical, of the Life of Wilkes, and of ſeveral Pamphlets of great celebrity in their day. *A particular account of Mr. Almon will be given in our next Number.*

Mr. Samuel Marriott, one of the bridge-maſters of the city of London.

At her houſe in Manchester-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the hon *Lady Charlotte Hornby*, only daughter of the Earl of Derby, by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James, the ſixth duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and wife of Edmund H. eſq.

At Paddington, *Robert D'Oyley Bignell*, eſq. of Litchborough, Northamptonſhire.

At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, in his 69th year, Thomas Smith, eſq. late of Grove-houſe, Tottenham. He was a gentleman of real integrity of character and benevolence of heart, accompanied with modeſt and unaſſuming manners. Though in the poſſeſſion of an ample fortune, he wiſely preferred the rational amuſements and ſtriking comforts of retirement to the tumult, ſplendour, and diſſipation of a great city. Mr. S. was remarkable for equanimity and gentleneſs of diſpoſition, which the path he choſe was well calculated to preſerve. Though hoſpitable in the extreme, he was himſelf a rigid obſerver of temperance and regularity, which he knew were highly conducive both to the happineſs and extenſion of life. His name was Duck, but he took that of Smith for a fortune which was left to him. His remains were interred (with thoſe of his wife, 1802, and two children, a ſon, 1792, and a daughter, 1795) in the family-vault of the Lords Coleraine, and other lords of the manor of Tottenham, under the veſtry of that church, where are now twenty-four coffins, of which about half belong to that noble family (including Alderman Townſend and his wife, their repreſentative). Mr. Smith had laſt ſummer ſold this manor to Alderman Sir William Curtis.

At his houſe in Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, *Mr. King*, the comedian. He was born in 1730. His father was a reſpectable tradeſman in Weſtminſter, who gave him a good education, but had intended to bring up his ſon to his own calling. Tom King, however, very early in life, diſplayed a ſpirit much above the drudgery of the ſhop, and as there was no chance of his riſing to diſtinction in real life, he directed his ambition towards elevation in the mimic world of a theatre. He joined ſome provincial company long before he had attained his twentieth year, and experienced all the viciſſitudes that uſually attend the life of a ſtrolling actor. He once walked from Beaconſfield to London and back again the ſame day, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſmall ſum to purchaſe what are technically called properties, eſſential to his appearance at night in the character of Richard the Third. The profit of his exertions in this arduous part was *three-pence half-penny*, and *ſome ends of candle*.—The latter he offered as a tribute of gallantry to ſome green-room goddeſs of whom he was at that time enamoured. He continued to wear the ſock and buſkin as the neceſſities of the various companies to which he belonged for many years might require, and his attachment to tragic characters, for which he was wholly unfit, long prevented his talents from riſing to that diſtinction which he afterwards acquired, and ſo deſervedly continued to poſſeſs on the London ſtage. He firſt, however, roſe to fame in Dublin, where he had ſenſe enough to diſcover the real bent of his genius; and on his ſecond engagement upon the London boards, appeared in characters calculated to give full ſcope to his merit. The churliſh ſeverity of Churchill could not deny that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Brass, by which the poet did not merely intend to particularize the part in The Confederacy, but all parts that required an active intrepid ſpirit. In bucks, impudent ſervants, fops, and all briſk and airy characters, he was long without any ſuperior on the ſtage excepting Woodward, who drew more deeply from the ſtores of human nature, and was much ſuperior in repreſenting what Johnſon calls "the ſurface of manners." The character, however, that confirmed the reputation of King was Lord Ogleby, which was chiefly inſtrumental in giving popularity to one of the beſt written modern comedies of the Engliſh ſtage. Woodward ventured to try this character after him, but could not wreſt the palm from King in the opinion of the public, though many excellent judges of the time ſaid that Woodward diſplayed more of the real *old nobleman* than his more popular predeceſſor. It is by no means neceſſary to enter into a detail of King's merits as an actor, ſince they are ſo well known to the world at large. It may, however, be ſaid, that in dry ſarcaſtic humour no man could do more juſtice to his author. He was acquainted with human life, and always founded his acting upon what he ſaw of original characters. When he had once determined upon the manner in which he ſhould perform a part, he hardly

hardly ever deviated in the slightest degree from his original representation of it. Every look and every shrug were the same: hence, though his judgment and precision were admired, a luxuriance and variety were wanting which might have rendered inferior talents more pleasing. In private life he was intelligent, entertaining, and respectable. He had an inexhaustible store of anecdotes, not merely of the theatrical kind, and he was always willing to relate them, upon the slightest intimation, for the gratification of his friends, though he never vainly or importunately forced them into notice. He particularly excelled in story-telling, and gave a lively perception of every character he introduced by his powers of mimicry. His fate holds out a melancholy warning to all who engage in his precarious profession. The fair profits of his industry and talents, supported by very respectable and extensive connections, would always have enabled him to maintain a good figure in life; but unhappily an unfortunate devotion to the gaming-table marred all his fair prospects. After a very successful night at play, he once hastily returned home, and in the most solemn manner expressed his determination never to plunge into the ruinous vortex of gaming any more. He kept his resolution for many years, and was able to support a house in town, another at Hampton, and to enjoy the convenience of a carriage, as well as the power of receiving a numerous train of friends with a liberal hospitality. But, alas! in a fatal moment he ventured to the gaming-table again, and in one night lost all that he had been saving for many years; not however without a suspicion that his successful competitor had profited by other means as well as those of skill and the favour of fortune. From that period King's life has been clouded by embarrassments, and though age and infirmity induced him to retire from the stage, his situation demanded a continuance of his professional labour. Mr. King married many years ago a lady who belonged to Drury-lane theatre, and who has uniformly acted the part of an affectionate wife and a good woman.

At Upper Homerton, in his 51st year, *Paul Le Mesurier*, esq. alderman of London, representative in two parliaments for the borough of Southwark, a director of the East India Company, and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company.—Mr. Le M. was the descendant of a family settled during several centuries in the island of Guernsey; in the elder branches of which has been long vested the government (by patent) of the island of Alderney, which is the only remaining one of its kind. The alderman was born in Guernsey on Feb. 23, 1755, being the third son of John Le Mesurier, esq. the governor of Alderney. He received a liberal education in England, in part at the long-founded Salisbury seminary, and when of proper age was placed for commercial tutorage with Noah Lecras, esq. then a principal merchant in the Guernsey and Jersey trade, residing in Walbrook, London. In the year 1776, Mr. Le M. married Miss Mary Robberdeau, of Homerton, near London, of a very ancient and respectable French protestant family. Miss R. was a niece of Mr. Le Cras before-mentioned; and which union was farther cemented by a commercial junction between the parties. In the memorable American war, which had just then commenced, the house of Le Cras and Le Mesurier were conspicuously successful, both as agents and as adventurers, in privateers which were so numerously and advantageously fitted out by the sister islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney. By these means Mr. Le Cras, at the close of the war, quitted business with a very ample fortune, and went to reside successively at Southampton and at Bath, where he died in 1801, aged 80. The subject of our present narrative first expanded the germinating seeds of public spirit, which have been since so eminently and honourably matured, during the deplorable commotions of an infatuated populace in the year 1780; when he zealously assisted at the formation of the first and original military foot association, since consolidated into the Honourable Artillery Company, and of which he was elected colonel in 1795. From this company he received various substantial tokens of respect and acknowledgment of his important services; an elegant sword with a suitable inscription, and two very handsome pieces of silver plate, having been voted him by the general court. The same innate love of order and firm principles of founded right, called forth his active services in the cause of the East India Company, which in the year 1784 appeared to be threatened even to dissolution by the famous bill framed and brought forward by Mr. Fox, who then held the reins of administration, by virtue of a coalition ever to be deplored by all disinterested and unprejudiced admirers of this great statesman. Mr. Le Mesurier was one of the nine, who were delegated by the proprietors at large, as a standing committee to watch over the company's chartered rights; and which office they so well fulfilled, that to their indefatigable efforts in reports, elucidations, precedents, appeals, observations, &c. as well as by the united weapons of truth and satire in the public prints, the indignant attention of the nation was so aroused to oppose what was predicted to be but a prelude to the invasion and overthrow of all other chartered and protected property, that notwithstanding the usual attached and official majority with which the minister carried this sweeping measure through the house of commons, it was spiritedly rejected by the peers. The consequences of this rejection, and the fatality thereby entailed upon all its supporters and abettors, are too recent in memory to require specific repetition. At the ensuing parlia-

mentary election, the public indignation against the India bill, its supporters and adherents, appeared most evident, by the rejection of thirty-one old members who had been active in carrying it through the house of commons, among whom was Sir Richard Hotham (since known for the Bognor speculation), who was unseated in Southwark by Sir Barnard Turner, then Sheriff of London, and Major of the Hon. Artillery Company. The accidental death of this last gentleman, within two months after his election, again occasioning a vacancy, Mr. Le Mesurier was called forth to oppose Sir R. Hotham's renewed pretensions; upon which ensued one of the most arduous contentions that even this out-consisting borough had ever experienced. After an expence of nearly 10,000*l.* to each candidate, by the election, petition, and committee-scrutiny, Mr. Le Mesurier was left the victor by a majority of eleven votes. In his representative capacity, his suavity of manners, decorous demeanour, and unremitting local attention, so endeared him to his constituents, that at the next general election in 1790 he was again returned without opposition, although not without *expence*; election *management* being now too much improved to admit of such a solecism. Mr. Le Mesurier's senatorial conduct was a continuation of assiduous propriety and unvaried attention to his public duties, where he obtained much notice, not as a chorus singer, taking *time* from the *leader of the band*, but as a man whose unbiassed vote always waited for the decision of his own conviction, or at least for his conscientious opinion; and from his almost general adherence to the measures of administration, can only be deduced his sincere persuasion of their rectitude, propriety, or expediency. Upon the dissolution of parliament in 17 6, Mr. Le Mesurier's wish to procure more time for his commercial and private concerns, prevented him from engaging in the contest which then took place for the borough of Southwark; and was a cause of his retiring from the situation which he had so worthily filled during eleven years, in a crisis and concurrence of political events and situations as trying as any upon historical record. We have omitted in the order of time the chronology of his civic honours. In 1784, upon the resignation of Alderman Hart, he was unanimously elected Alderman of Dowgate Ward, upon Mr. Skinner (the present Alderman of Queenhithe) declining a contest where the habituated intercourse of neighbourhood insured the success of Mr. Le Mesurier. In 1787 he served the expensive office of sheriff of London and Middlesex; an office requiring an expenditure of between 2 and 3000*l.* In 1793 he was elected lord mayor, before the usual rotation would have called him to that honour. In this exalted seat of magistracy it was his lot to meet with continual calls upon his activity, perseverance, and resolution. The mulct of 10,000*l.* and the judicial censure incurred by the hesitating chief magistrate of the tumultuary year 1780, will long remain *in terrorem* to his successors! To avoid this *Scylla* many have run upon the *Charybdis* of unnecessary asperity and unfeeling despotism. Mr. Le Mesurier's judgment and philanthropy were his preservatives from either extreme; for, in the course of that arduous season, when "The Rights of Man" were spreading their baneful principles, he had the wisdom to steer the middle course, insomuch that a mistake, committed in a moment of serious and of founded alarm, when the peace of the city was in some danger, only added another laurel to his civic crown. We allude to a *verbal* committal to the Poultry Counter; the appeal for which to a judicial tribunal obtained the nominal damages of *one farthing*, and procured Mr. Le Mesurier the thanks and approbation of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. During his mayoralty alarming riotous attacks were made on crimping houses, he called out the Honourable Artillery Company, and restored peace in every part; and, by a like attention, prevented riots at the time of the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall. The festivities of the Mansion-house (no secondary feature of a London mayoralty) were splendid, frequent, and general. The directors of the several chartered commercial companies, the body of civilians, the foreign protestant clergy, in addition to the usual corporation banquets and private parties, had each (with many others) a separate *convivium*; and the most magnificent gala, with which the Oriental victor, Lord Cornwallis, was entertained, upon being presented with the freedom of the city, will long remain in memory as the triumph of luxurious elegance. Upon this occasion (which was of voluntary and private expence to the amount of 700*l.*) nearly twenty peers of the realm, five of whom were of the cabinet ministry, honoured the entertainment with their presence, in approbation of the lord mayor's public conduct and splendid munificence, an occurrence which defies all precedent. In following Mr. Le Mesurier to the domestic shade of private life, it becomes the pleasing task of the biographer to record a character which neither malevolence, envy, nor party-spirit, has ever been able to tarnish. An indulgent and attentive husband; a kind and affectionate father; a warm, faithful, and benevolent relative and friend, are but the faint outlines of the delineation of a portrait, the colouring of which can only be given by those who were in happy intercourse with the original. It were superfluous to describe him with a hand "*open as day to melting charity*;" for few amid the beneficent institutions, which form the most brilliant ornaments of our metropolis, can be found unsupported by his name and contribution. We have reserved for the climax of this truly great and worthy public character, his unequivocal and indisputable

putable independence to an extent almoſt unparallelled; it being an unimpeachable fact, that after a devotion of his time and fortune during twenty years to public ſervice; after the moſt active ſupport of government in church and ſtate; after diſplaying, in the moſt turbulent of political ſeaſons, an ardent and inflexible zeal for his ſovereign, with a ſervid adherence to the Britiſh conſtitution; neither title, place, penſion, or office of influence or emolument, has ever been poſſeſſed or procured by him, either for himſelf, family, or friends: thereby well meriting the application of Butler's oft-quoted diſtich upon his own *unrequited* loyalty.

"True as the dial to the ſun,
Altho' it be not *ſhin'd* upon."

Mr. Le Meſurier was the third of five ſons; the elder of whom, Peter Le Meſurier, eſq., died about three years ſince, governor of Alderney, in which patrimony he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Major John Le Meſurier (of the 47th), who has lately finally ſold the patent government of the iſland to the crown for 20,000*l*. The ſecond brother, Frederic, died ſome years ſince, captain of the Ponſborne Eaſt Indiaman. The fourth brother, the Rev. Thomas Le Meſurier, after having practiſed ſome years at the bar, went into holy orders, and is now rector of Neunton Longville, Bucks. The fifth and younger brother, Haviland Le Meſurier, eſq was in a mercantile partnerſhip with the ſubject of theſe memoirs, after having ſucceſſively filled with great *eclat* and unimpeachable punctuality, the office of commiſſary-general to the allied army, in their retreat from the continent after the diſaſtrous campaign of 1794; alſo that of commiſſary-general of the ſouthern diſtrict of England, at the eſtabliſhment of home-depots and diſtrict magazines of proviſion and forage in 1797; alſo commiſſary-general to the Britiſh army in Egypt, at the cloſe of, and at their return from, their brilliant and ſucceſsful operations in that well-diſputed country. Mr. Alderman Le Meſurier had two ſiſters, the elder of whom was the wife of Sir John Dumareſq, the chief law-officer of the iſland of Jerſey; the ſecond was married to Richard Saumarez, eſq. (a brother of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K. B.) a gentleman well known in the walks of literature and chirurgical ſcience at Newington, as was alſo his accompliſhed and much-lamented lady as a moſt ſucceſsful eſſayiſt in poetry and belles lettres.—Mr. Le Meſurier had a numerous family, of which one ſon and three daughters are now ſurviving.

[*Further particulars of Mr. Dogberty, whoſe death is recorded at page* 371 *of this volume.*—Mr. D. was one of thoſe ſelf-taught geniuſes that appear but ſeldom in any profeſſion. He was born in Ireland, as his name beſpeaks, and received a ſlender education at a country ſchool. He, like many others, came to this country in the hope of bettering his condition, without any particular proſpect in view, and truſting entirely to chance. When he had more than reached the age of manhood, he became clerk to that profound lawyer the late Mr. Bower. He employed his extra hours, and often ſat up whole nights, in acquiring a knowledge of ſpecial pleading, and the law connected with that abſtruſe ſcience; and ſuch was his diligence that, in a comparatively ſhort time, he accumulated a collection of precedents and notes that aſtoniſhed his employer. He invented, for to him it was an invention, a common-place-book, on the plan of Mr. Locke's, which he often declared he had not then ſeen. After having been many years with Mr. Bower, he, by the advice of that gentleman, commenced ſpecial pleader; and his drafts, which were generally the work of his own hand, were allowed to be models of accuracy. They were formed according to the neat and conciſe ſyſtem of Mr. Bower, and his great friend and patron Sir Joſeph Yates, many of whoſe books, notes, and precedents, as well as thoſe of Sir Thomas Davenport, Mr. Dogherty poſſeſſed. His intenſe application greatly impaired his health, which was viſibly on the decline for many months before his deceaſe. Mr. D. was the author and editor of ſome valuable works on criminal law. He publiſhed, 1790, a new edition of the Crown Circuit Companion, with very conſiderable additions; and, 1786, an original compoſition, the Crown Circuit Aſſiſtant, which is a moſt uſeful ſupplement to the former. His common-place and office-books would, if publiſhed, be an invaluable treaſure (were it merely to ſerve the purpoſe of an index), not only to the ſtudent but to the more experienced lawyer. But the moſt eſtimable part of Mr. Dogherty's character was his private worth, his modeſt and unaſſuming manners, his independent mind, his ſtrict honour and probity. He was an exemplary huſband and father, and a truly ſincere friend. He has left a large family, conſiſting, principally, of females; and it is much to be regretted that the fruits of his induſtry are far from being adequate to his labours and merits.

[*Further particulars of Richard Hulſe, eſq: whoſe death is mentioned at page* 491 *of the laſt number.*—He was one of the younger ſons of Sir Richard Hulſe, bart. (who was eminently diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion, and was phyſician to both their late Majeſties), by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Levett, knight, lord mayor of London 1705. He was placed under the private tuition of the juſtly-celebrated Dr. Jortin, and completed his education at the Charter-houſe, where he was a contemporary with that illuſtrious ſtateſman the Earl of Liverpool. Thence he removed to St. Peter's-college, Cambridge, and was admitted a member of Lincoln's inn; from which honourable ſociety he was called to the bar. His attendance upon Weſtminſter

ſter-hall was of ſhort duration, and he ſoon abandoned his forenſic purſuits, to the great diſappointment of his friends, who, from the early diſplay of his brilliant talents, had indulged themſelves with the pleaſing expectation of ſeeing him arrive at the higheſt honours of that learned profeſſion. His abilities ſoon became known in the political circles, and he was repeatedly ſolicited to become a member of the Britiſh ſenate: more than once he declined the offer of a conſiderable department in the ſtate. Let it not be ſuppoſed that ſupineneſs was the cauſe of his ſhrinking from the duties of public life. On the contrary, no man could be more active in his neighbourhood, or more zealous in promoting the happineſs of his country, being fully perſuaded that he could be of more eſſential ſervice to his neighbours by being out of than in parliament. His idea was, never to ſacrifice real independence to the faſcinating glare of political ambition. True to his king and country, upon moſt occaſions he was a firm and active ſupporter of government; and never withheld his ſupport but when his conſcience dictated to him that he could not conſiſtently promote meaſures which he did not approve. His conduct as a magiſtrate of the county of Kent, for nearly 50 years, was uniformly influenced by the moſt unblemiſhed integrity and ſtricteſt impartiality: juſtice was his ſole aim, and he never loſt ſight of it. His affability of manners procured him univerſal eſteem: his kindneſs, as a warm friend and faithful counſellor, can never be effaced from the remembrance of his ſurvivors.]

[A monument, ſtudiouſly plain and unadorned, well executed by Mr. Roſſi, is juſt put up, to the memory of that truly reſpectable prelate, the late Biſhop of Down, in the new burying-ground (belonging to St. James's church) in Tottenham-court-road. The circumſtance which chiefly diſtinguiſhes this tribute of ſurviving affection to departed virtue, is the inſcription upon the tablet, written by Mr. Fox. Like moſt other works of a real genius, the principal characteriſtics of the compoſition are ſimplicity and truth of portraiture. The words are as follow:—"Under this ſtone lie interred the mortal remains of the Right Rev. William Dickſon, late Biſhop of Down and Connor, whoſe memory will ever be dear to all who were connected with him in any of the various relations of life.—Of his public character, the love of liberty, and eſpecially of religious liberty, was the prominent feature: ſincere in his own faith, he abhorred the thought of holding out temptations to prevarication or inſincerity in others, and was a decided enemy, both as a biſhop and a legiſlator, to laws whoſe tendency is to ſeduce or to deter men from the open and undiſguiſed profeſſion of their religious opinions by reward and puniſhment, by political advantages, or political diſabilities. In private life, ſingular modeſty, correct taſte, a moſt engaging ſimplicity of manners, unſhaken conſtancy in friendſhip, a warm heart alive to all the charities of our nature, did not fail to conciliate to this excellent man the affections of all who knew him. But, though the exerciſe of the gentler virtues which endear and attract, was more habitual to him, as moſt congenial to his nature, he was by no means deficient in thoſe more energetic qualities of the mind which command reſpect and admiration. When rouſed by unjuſt aggreſſion, or whatever the occaſion might be that called for exertion, his mildneſs did not prevent him from diſplaying the moſt manly and determined ſpirit; and notwithſtanding his exquiſite ſenſibility, he bore the ſevereſt of all human calamities, the loſs of ſeveral deſerving and beloved children, with exemplary fortitude and reſignation. He was born in February 1745—was married in June 1773, to Henrietta Symes, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Symes; was preferred to the biſhopric of Down and Connor in December 1783, and died on the 19th of September 1804, deeply regretted by all the different religious ſects that compoſed the population of his extenſive dioceſe; by acquaintances, neighbours, and dependants of every condition and deſcription; by his children, his friends, and his country; and moſt of all by his diſconſolate widow, who has erected this ſtone to the memory of the kindeſt huſband and the beſt of men." C. J. Fox.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A permanent ſubſcription library has been formed at Felton, near Alnwick, on a liberal and ſpirited plan. The Rev. A Hutton is appointed the treaſurer, and Mr. Joſeph Atkinſon the librarian.

Mr. Sitwell has offered the following premiums for the next ſheep ſhow at Barmoor, to be held on the 9th of July, 1806:—For the beſt pen of three two-ſhear wedders, a ſilver cup, value five guineas; for the beſt three-year old bull, a ſilver cup, value five guineas; to the inventor of any new implement of huſbandry, that ſhall be deemed by the judges

judges appointed for the other premiums to have ſufficient merit to be recommended by the meeting to a public uſe, a ſilver cup, value five guineas. To the ſhepherd who ſhall, that ſeaſon, ſave and rear the greateſt number of lambs from not leſs than four ſcore Leiceſter ewes, five guineas. To the ploughman who ſhall, on that morning, plough or ſet up a prepared piece of land for drill turnips, in the neateſt and moſt expeditious manner, five guineas.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Captain Oxx, of Woodbridge, to Miſs Spearman.—Mr. Thomas Robſon, tallow-chandler, to Mrs. Martha Forſyth.

At Romaldkirk, James Bayles, eſq. of Thorngarth-hill, to Miſs Lee.

At Durham, Mr. Edward Pickering, of Ferryhill, farmer, to Miſs Jopling, his fifth wife.

At Barnardcaſtle, Mr. Hildreth, draper and flax-dreſſer, to Miſs Jackſon.

George Pawſon, eſq. of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Sophia Ann Latton, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Mr. L. vicar of Felton and Woodhorn, Northumberland.

Died.] At Parkhouſe, near Gateſhead, Mrs. H. Elliſon, relict of Henry E. eſq. and mother of Lieutenant-Col. E. of the Gateſhead volunteers.

At Darlington, Mr. Nathaniel Backhouſe, ſon of Mrs. Mary B. 16.

At Windleſton, Miſs Ann Eden, fifth daughter of Sir John E. bart.

At Fatfield, near Cheſter-le-Street, Mrs. Kilburn, wife of Mr. K. colliery agent.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Charles Taylor, tallow-chandler, 67.

At Caſtle Eden, Michael Scarth, eſq.

At Burdon, near Darlington, Mr. Jackſon, 76.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. M. Callendar, attorney at law.—Mr. John Crawford, dryſalter and merchant, 50.—Mrs. Hackworth, widow of Mr. John H. 83.—Mrs. Neſbit, wife of Mr. Charles N. miller.

At Durham, Mr. Henry Talbot, ſadler.

At Allendale Town, Mr. Joſhua Watſon, 59.

At Berwick, Mr. Joſeph Brown, maſon, 53.—Mrs. Rebecca Cockburn, 62.—While on a journey to the ſouth, Mr. Thomas Vickars, late land-ſteward to Lord Kinnaird, 60.

At Hexham, Mr. James Bell, tailor.—Mr. William Ellis, 82.—Miſs Elizabeth Nixon, daughter of Mrs. N. innkeeper.

At Barnardcaſtle, Benjamin Baſs, eſq. 58.

At South Shields, Mr. John Forſyth, grocer.—Mrs. Mary Wear, an eminent ſpirit merchant.

At Warkworth, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Henry Henderſon, 65.

At Jarrow Lake Houſe, Mr. Robert Railſton.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. William W. 87.

At Alnwick, Miſs Strother, daughter of Thomas S. eſq. 25.—Mr. Robert Luke Elſtob, ſecretary to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, 22.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Lewthwaite, to Miſs Coulthard.

At Lamplugh, Mr. John Graham, jun. of Mockerkin, Loweſwater, to Miſs Jane Bouch, of Hoad Yod.

At Dean, Mr. Charles Allen, of Flimby, to Miſs Hannah Ritſon, daughter of the late Mr. John R. of Branthwaite.

At Morreſby, Mr. Adam Heſlop, engineer of Lowes iron-works, to Miſs Iſabella Thompſon, of Workington.

At Penrith, Mr. Blackſtock, to Mrs. Stoddert.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Brown, to Miſs Elizabeth Scott, grocer.—Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, of the royal artillery, to Mrs. King, innkeeper.

At Workington, Captain Edward Irvin, of the Endeavour, to Miſs Alice Jackſon.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Stockdale, relict of Mr. S. ſhipbuilder.—Mrs. Sarah Hodgſon, 59.—Miſs Alliſon, daughter of the late Mr. Richard A.—Mrs. Gilliatt, wife of Mr. Benj. G. 55.—Mrs. Donald, 62.

At Cornhow, in Brackenthwaite, Mrs. Muncaſter, wife of Mr. Ferdinand M.

At Brampton, Mr. John Dod, ſchoolmaſter.

At Kendal, Mr. Joſeph Symſon, mercer.—Mrs. Ann Gawthorpe, a maiden lady.—Miſs Alice Mounſey, daughter of Mr. M. of Swarth Moor Hall, near Ulverſton.

At Penrith, Mr. W. Alton, gunſmith.—Mr. Burton, of London, 87.

At Brampton, Miſs Mary Richardſon, daughter of Mr. Iſaac R. 26.

At Wigton, Major Browne, late of the Eaſt India Company's Bombay infantry.

At Carliſle, Mr. Henry Iviſon, tallow-chandler. He aroſe to work about three o'clock in perfect health, and was a corpſe before ſix.—Mrs. Mary Hayden, 28.—Mr. John Strong, attorney at law.—Mr. R. Jackſon, 83.—Mr. Jon. Lawſon, late of Paddenbeck, 60.

At Appleby, Mr. Thompſon, ſurgeon.

At Woodhouſe, near Thurſby, Mr. Jonathan Robinſon, 92.

Thomas Briſcoe, late of Newby, near Carliſle, many years a ſchoolmaſter in the neighbourhood of Wetheral and Scotby, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

Among the premiums offered by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, for the enſuing year 1806, are the following:—To the perſon not occupying his own land, whoſe farm, not leſs than 300 acres, ſhall be in the beſt condition, and moſt ſkilful ſtate of cultivation, a cup, value ten guineas. To the occupier of a farm not exceeding 300 acres, nor leſs than 120, under the like terms and conditions, a cup, value five guineas. To the

the person who shall have drained effectually, and in the most judicious manner, the greatest quantity of land, five guineas. To the person who shall have reclaimed and brought into the best state of cultivation the greatest quantity of waste land, not less than twenty acres, five guineas. For the best crop of drilled turnips, not less than four acres, three guineas. For the best crop of Scotch cabbages, not less than two acres, two guineas. For the best stallion for getting coach horses, five guineas. For the best blood stallion for getting hunters or road-horses, five guineas. For the best brood mare for chapman horses, three guineas. For the best boar three guineas. For the best sow in pig, two guineas. For the best bull, five guineas. For the best tup, whether aged or shearing, three guineas. For the best pen of five one-shear gimmers, three guineas. For the best pen of five one-shear wethers, three guineas. For the best cow in milk, or with calf, five guineas. For the best two-years old heifer in calf, three guineas. For the best three-years old steer, bred in Cleveland, three guineas. For the best two-years old steer, three guineas.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, to obtain an act for the purpose of enabling the magistrates of the three ridings of the county of York to raise a sufficient sum of money, to be levied by estreat as the county rates are, for erecting or purchasing, and furnishing a house or other buildings, for the accommodation of the Judges of assize, suitable to the importance and dignity of their situation, during their residence in the city of York.

It appears by the minutes of the sixty-second annual conference of the Methodists, held at Sheffield, that the total number of persons in their different societies in Great Britain amount to 101,915; of these 981 are in South Wales, and 3168 in North Wales; in the Shrewsbury circuit, 1067; in Worcester, 1155; in Gloucestershire, 758; in Ireland, 23,321; in Nova Scotia, 1410; in Gibraltar, 40; in the West India Islands, whites 1550, and blacks, 13,658; in the United States of America, whites, 87,020; coloured people and blacks, 22,650; total in Europe and America, 250,254. There are no less than fifty eight chapels now building in England and Wales, of which five are in North Wales, and one at Builth, in Brecon-shire.

Married.] At Treeton, near Rotherham, James Storer, esq. M. D. of Nottingham, to Miss Turner.

At Whixley Church, Mr. James Suttell Wood, of Bolton Castle, to Miss Darval, only daughter of Roger D. esq. of Green Hammerton.

At North Ferriby, Daniel Field, esq. of Sculcoates, to Miss Ringrose, of Swanland.

At Sheffield, Mr. Jonathan Marshall, merchant, to Miss Sarah Robinson, daughter of Mr. Robert R.

At Hemsworth, the Rev. W. Tuffnel, of Wormingford, Essex, to Miss Naylor, eldest daughter of John N. esq. of Newstead, near Wakefield.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Wormall, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Southerne, 38.—Mrs. Caroline Watson, relict of Mr. Thomas W. of Foston, tanner, 75.—Mr. Frazer.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. William J. grocer, 54.—Mr. Gibson, officer of excise, 60.—Mrs. Huntington, relict of Mr. John A. 87.—G. Holden, esq.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. James H. master of the ship Pilgrim, 32.—Mr. G. F. Hewson, 24.—Mr. Thomas Wrigglesworth, butcher, 60.—Mr. Thomas Dry, butcher, 51.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Jeremiah S. of the pottery, 24.—Mrs. Deer, wife of Mr. Robert D. innkeeper, 70.—Mr. Thomas Simmons, boatman to the customs, 45.

The Rev. Henry Croft, D.D. vicar of Gargrave, near Skipton.

At Aislaby, near Whitby, Mark Noble, esq. 70.

At Helperby, suddenly, Mr. George Burnell, 71. He went into his stable in perfect health, to give his horses some hay, and was soon afterwards discovered lifeless.

At Ruddstone, near Bridlington, Mrs. Holden, wife of Mr. George H. jun. of Hull.

At West Ella, near Hull, Joseph Sykes, esq. 82.

At Beverley, Mrs. Ramshaw, widow of Mr. Robert R. 72.

At Meltonby, near Pocklington, Mr. Wm. Wilson Cross, a lieutenant in the Pocklington volunteer infantry, 29.

At Settle, William Birkbeck, esq. banker; whose loss will be severely felt not only in the circle of his friends, but by the whole community of the neighbouring district, to promote whose interests a large portion of his time and talents have long been devoted.

At Leeds, Mr. James Eyre, 78.—Mrs. Waite, wife of Mr. W. glass merchant.—Mr. John Wellfit Nichols, cloth-searcher.—Mr. Samuel Sutcliffe, one of the proprietors of the Manchester and Leeds coaches.

At Bramham, near Thorpe Arch, Benjamin Edmondson, esq.

At Rothwell Haigh, Mrs. Craven, wife of Mr. John C. 39.

At Healthwaite Hill, near Harewood, Mr. Abraham Mallorie, brother of Messrs. W. and J. Mallorie, of Leeds, 23.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Mary Lambe, only sister of William L. esq. barrister at law.

At Ryall, near Wakefield, James Scholes, esq.

At Richmond, Mrs. Dunbar, widow of Charles D. esq. of Macher Moor, in the county of Galloway.

At Haxby, near York, Mrs. Tasker, daughter of Mr. John Beverley, 54.

At

At York, Mrs. Marsh, relict of the Rev. Philemon M.

Matthew Horsley, the celebrated farming foxhunter of the East-Riding, at the advanced age of nearly 90. If ever a man loved hunting "with all his soul and all his strength," and died game at the last, Matt. Horsley was that hunter. On a small farm he contrived, from time to time, to bring into the field, to show off there, and to sell afterwards at good prices, as many good horses as ever perhaps belonged to one person; for in the course of nearly a century, he had hunted with three generations. But this was not all his praise. He had a natural vein of humour and facetiousness, which the quaintness of a strong Yorkshire dialect heightened still more; and when some greater men, who were his neighbours, wished to trample him down, he not unfrequently contrived to put aside the effects of ill-humour by good humour of his own.

LANCASHIRE.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, held in the town-hall, it was resolved, that a naval monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson, be erected in the centre of the area of the New Exchange Buildings; and that the memorable words of Lord Nelson, in his last orders to his conquering countrymen, be inscribed on such monument, "England expects that every man will do his duty."

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Richard Powell, to Miss Phœbe Blundell, of Birkenhead, Cheshire.—Captain Robinson, to Miss P. Mason.—Captain Joseph Stockdale, of Whitehaven, to Miss Gibson, daughter of Captain Thomas G.—Mr. Sherland Smith, master of St. James's school, to Mrs. Sarah Rowden.

At Chorley, Mr. Sale, to Miss Dent.

At Preston, Mr. John Marsh, timber merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Helen Houghton.

Mr. William Hargreaves, of Higham, to Miss Holgate, daughter of J. Holgate, esq. of Burnley.

At Blackburn, Mr. Parker, printer and bookseller, to Miss Huntington.

At Welling, near Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Clayton, 74, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hankin, 84, being his fourth wife, and her third husband.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Cartmel, to Miss Emma Machell, of Aynson.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Blackstock, mother of Mr. B. attorney.—Mr. Richard Haskayne.—Miss Margaret Bridkirk, 40.—Mrs. Elizabeth Skillicorn, wife of Mr. Robert S. cabinet-maker, 27.—Dr. Richard Dawson, late of York, 56.—Mrs. Coghlan, wife of Mr. C. print-seller.—Mrs. Lowthian, wife of Mr. L. auctioneer.—Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. J. Milburn, and eldest daughter of Mr. H. Fairclough, 32.—Mrs. Mudge, wife of Captain M.—Mrs. Clement, wife of Mr. Thomas C. silversmith.

At Sankey Bridge, Miss Clare, daughter of Mr. William C.

At Chorley, Mrs. Halliwell, of the post-office.

At Preston, John Watson, sen. esq.—At Cartmel, Mr. John Settle, 91.

At his seat at Spark Brook House, Warwickshire, aged 62, James Whitaker, esq. a native of Manchester. Few of its inhabitants ever evinced more energy than he did in promoting its improvement and prosperity. As a solicitor he was eminent above forty years, and in that capacity he had the honour to assist the committee of his fellow townsmen who so strenuously and so successfully laboured to obtain a repeal of that impolitic and oppressive tax the fustian tax. He was a most affectionate father, a zealous friend, and a truly loyal subject.

At Wigan, Mr. George Bird, of the Eagle and Child inn.—Mr. Wm. Roper, farrier.

At Manchester, Mr. G. Bailey, son of Mr. Bailey, of King-street. His death was occasioned by a squib being thrown at him, in what was fatally thought a joke! It exploded in his eyes, and, after dreadful suffering, produced a brain fever, affording another melancholy instance of the impropriety of using these dangerous compositions.—Mrs. Wade, wife of Mr. Samuel W. 25.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Tomlinson, relict of Mr. Robert T.

At Conder Green, near Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Graham, formerly captain of a West Indiaman belonging to that port.

At Gateacre, the Rev. Robert Parke, fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and minister of the gospel at the church of Wavertree, near Liverpool, 38.

At Kirby, near Liverpool, Miss Stewart, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander S. of Grenada.

At Ulverston, in the prime of life, Mr. George Brockbank.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Lewellin, of Market Drayton, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mrs. Yoxall.—Mr. Charles Iliffe, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Haswell, daughter of Mr. George H. of the Hop-pole inn.—Mr. George Lyon, linen-draper.

Died.] At Wallasey, Miss Alice Penkett, daughter of the late William P. Esq. 57.

At Nantwich, Charles Hall, M. D. 76.

At Northwich, Mrs. Bancroft, mother of Mr. Thomas B. 80.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Doveridge, Mr. Hodgkinson, of Wirksworth, draper, to Miss Ann Phabay.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Cummings, at the Hall, Buxton, to Miss Barnes, daughter of Mr. B. grocer.

At Pentrich, Mr. Daniel Woolley, of Hartshay,

Hartshay, to Miss Woolley, eldest daughter of Mr. George W. of Ripley.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Malkin, relict of the Rev. Jonah M. 90.

At Derby Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. John E. 70.—Mrs. Busher, wife of Mr. William B. 64.

At Look Grange, Mrs. Brentnall, relict of Benjamin B. gent.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Deakin, hosier, to Miss Price.—Samuel Grundy, gent. lieutenant and adjutant of the Nottingham volunteers, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. Thomas Wood, confectioner, to Miss Stockley.

At Mansfield, Mr. Walker, of Newthorp, farmer, to Miss Ann Whitlock, daughter of Mr. Edward W.

At Southwell, Mr. Mumby, of Newark, to Miss Bucklow.—Mr. Jeremiah Nicholson, builder, to Miss Mary Holles.

At Elton on the Hill, Mr. George Innocent, of Whatton, to Miss Rebecca Mann.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Coxon, an ingenious hose manufacturer.—Miss C. Stevenson, 19.—Mr. William Moss.—Mr. William Millard, of Woburn, Beds, brother-in-law to Messrs. Swans, of this town.—Mrs. Morris, relict of Mr. George M. publican.—Mrs. Blackhall, mother of Mr. B. draper.

At Basford, Mr. W. Swinton, son of Mr. S. publican.

At Tuxford, Mrs. Naylor, of the Fox inn.

At Basingfield, Mr. Morris, farmer, and a member of the Nottingham squadron of yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Major Wright.

At Muskham Grange, near Newark on Trent, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of William D. esq.

At Bingham, Mr. Pacey, farmer and grazier, 56.

At Barton, Mr. Wright.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Sims, relict of Mr. S.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The new theatre at Boston is nearly completed. The plan of the whole building is very judicious, and does great credit to the solid judgment of Mr. Watson, the architect. The arrangement of the interior accommodations is in the greatest degree comfortable; and the disposition of the various apartments highly convenient. The interior decorations, from the masterly pencil of Mr. Immanuel, are in great forwardness, and evince a taste and genius which add to the reputation he has already acquired as an artist. In short, this temple of Thespis will in point of elegance and convenience, equal any similar building in the country.

Married.] At Fishtoft, Mr. Dickinson, schoolmaster, to Miss Hill.

At Owersby, Mr. Porter, farmer and grazier, to Miss Atkinson, 42.

At Horkstow, John Richardson, esq. to Miss Margaret Martinson.

Mr. Thomas Winter, of Langton, to Miss Mary Maltby, of Stainton.

Died.] At Bicker, near Boston, Miss Mary Pillings, youngest daughter of Mr. P. grazier.

At Heckington, Mr. Thomas Almond, sen. miller, 63.

At Dunholme, near Lincoln, Mr. James Walker, butcher and beast-jobber, well known at the different markets in this and the neighbouring counties, 76.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Palmer, son of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Kettlethorpe, 24.—Mrs. Tuke, wife of Mr. T. keeper of the city gaol.—Mr. Middleton, 88.

At Louth, Mr. H. Barker, wool-comber and worsted manufacturer, 55.—Very suddenly, Mr. Dixon, 52.—Mrs. Hodgson, 74.

At Heckington, Mr. William Hall, millwright, 23.

At Gainsboro', Mr. William Denman, tailor.

At Spilsby, Mr. Asher.

At Raithby Hall, near Spilsby, Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of Mr. W. Lonsdale, steward to R. C. Brackenbury, esq.

At Hemeringham, Mr. English, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Mareham le Fen, Mr. John Smith, farmer.

At Stickney, of the cancer, Mr. Biggerdike.

At Revesby, Mrs. Heaton, wife of Mr. John H.—Mrs. Grantham, wife of Mr. John G. She had had four husbands, and three of them of the name of Grantham.

At Stamford, Mrs. Axton, widow of the Rev. Thomas A. of Friendsbury, Kent.

At Londonthorpe, near Grantham, Mrs. Parke, wife of William P. esq. of Thorpe Latimer.

At Uffington, Mr. Jonas Atkinson, many years groom to Lord Lowther.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Leicester Agricultural Society, held on the 4th of October, 1805, it was resolved to offer the following premiums for the year 1806:—To the person who shall produce the best estimate of the comparative advantage between using oxen and horses in husbandry-work, twenty-five guineas. To the person who shall make the best comparative experiment between the effects of fresh dung and rotten dung, arising from the same species of animal and forage, upon grass land, the extent not being less than one acre for each kind of dung, ten guineas. To the person who shall, on the day of the annual meeting for 1806, produce a pen of five of the best fat shear-hogs, to have been fed with grass, hay, or roots, and not to have had corn, ten guineas. For the second best pen of the same, five guineas. For a pen of the best five two-year old wethers, ten guineas. For the second-best pen of the same, five guineas. For a pen of the best five fat shear-hogs that shall have been bred and kept on natural grass alone, ten guineas. For the second best pen of the same, five guineas.

guineas. For a pen of the best five two-year old wethers, ten guineas. For the second-best pen of the same, 5 guineas. For the best pen of five ewes, to be shewn at the annual meeting for 1806, which shall have produced and reared lambs at two years old, and the following year, the lambs not being taken from the dams until Midsummer in each year, to have been fed with grass, hay, or roots, but not to have had corn, five guineas. For the best pen of the same number of ewes that shall have been kept on natural grass alone, five guineas. For the best ox under three years old, the time when calved being ascertained as nearly as may be, six guineas. For the second best ditto, four guineas. For the best ox, under four years old, five guineas. For the second-best ditto, three guineas. For the best ox that shall have been worked from three years old off, to six years old off, or longer, the age being specified, a premium of eight guineas. For the second-best ditto, four guineas. For the best cow that shall have produced not less than three calves, and shall be in milk at the time of shewing, five guineas. For the second-best cow, three guineas. To the person who shall clear not less than two acres of land from ant-hills in the best, most effectual, and least expensive manner, five guineas. The following premiums are offered to servants. To the person having had the care of sheep, to be exhibited to the society, that shall appear to have rendered the most effectual service to his master in the capacity of shepherd, three guineas. To the man that shall make the experiment as to dung, for which a premium shall be obtained, one guinea. To the servant that shall be employed in the working of horses and oxen in husbandry-work, on which the premium offered by this society shall be awarded, two guineas. The committee was requested to call a meeting of graziers, to consider of the expediency of holding a wool-meeting at Leicester in July, 1806.

Married.] At Sheepshead, Mr. William Barker, butcher, to Miss Lucy Alt.

At Leicester, Mr. Wildboar, grazier, of Billesdon, to Miss R. Bell.—Mr. Joseph Jones, of Nottingham, to Miss Higginson.

At Swithland, Mr. Henry Thornton, of Cropston, to Mrs. Cooper.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mrs. Harrod, printer and bookseller.

At Loughborough, Mr. Cradock, 78.

At Sheepshead, Mr. John Garrett, farmer and grazier.

At Lutterworth, Mr. James Neale, auctioneer.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Forshampton, Mr. John Bayer, 79.

At Coney Green, near Stamport, of a cancer with which she had been afflicted upwards of 20 years, Mrs. Benbow, 65.

At Red Wood, near Tenbury, Mr. William Adams.

At Worcester, Mrs. Purser, of Powick, 88.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At a public meeting, held at Betley, in this county, it was resolved, that application should be made to Parliament for an act for making a rail-way from the Chester canal, near Nantwich, to communicate with Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley's canal, at or near Dale's Pool. It is intended that from the main railway a collateral branch shall be formed to Silverdale; a similar one along the west side of the hill, containing the collieries of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Walter Sneyd, esq. John Crewe, esq. George Tollet, esq. and Mr. Thomas Poole; also one along the range of hill containing the collieries of Sir Thomas Fletcher, Sir John Edensor Heathcote, Vice-Admiral Child, Thomas Kinnersley, esq. Hugo Meynell, esq. Mr. John Wedgewood, and Mr. William Burgess, to each of which branches the several proprietors of collieries or works before-mentioned, or others, may form communications at their own expence (either by private railways or otherwise), and carry along the same branches on paying such rates of tonnage as shall be agreed upon, so as to enable the different proprietors to convey their articles to the main railway with equal advantage. The sums necessary for accomplishing this undertaking are to be raised by subscription, in shares of fifty pounds each, and no subscriber is to hold more than fifteen shares.

Died.] At Hough Hall, Audley, Mrs. Alsager, relict of George A. gent. of Halmer End, 70.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Perks, 52.

At West Bromwich, William Hughes, gent.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Short, relict of Mr. S. of Wood Green.

At Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Butler, a partner in the house of Messrs. Butlers' and Beecrofts, of Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, Yorkshire, 69.

Mr. John Mayne, late principal of Barr academy, which he conducted many years, with unwearied assiduity and great success, 56.

Lieutenant John Fernyhough, of the royal marines, son of Mr. F. of Lichfield, 26. He lost his life in endeavouring to preserve the crew of the Spanish ship Rayo, wrecked on the 26th of October, off San Lucar.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham took place at Styles's Royal hotel, to consider of the most effectual means of testifying their gratitude for the brilliant services performed by the late heroic Nelson. The meeting was unanimously of opinion, that a monument, statue, or pillar, should be erected in that town and a sub-

scription was immediately opened for that purpose.

Married.] At Whittington, Mr. Hopley, of Elford, to Miss Dennitts, of Streathway House, near Lichfield.

At Birmingham, Mr. Michael O'Farrell, quarter-master of the German legion at Coventry, to Miss Jane Lund.

Died.] At Slateley, near Tamworth, Mr. Ralph Dudley.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. William Homer, attorney at law, 38 years deputy steward of that corporation.

At Packwood, Mr. William Wakefield, 87.

At Walton, near Stone, Mr. Wright, 88.

At Dunnington, near Alcester, Mr. Gould.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Jefcoate, wife of Mr. Thomas J. senior.—Mr. Michael Mills.—Mrs. Ikin, wife of Mr. I. merchant, of Leeds.—Mr. William Walker.—Miss E. Boulton.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, held on the 7th November, the following premiums were offered for the ensuing year.—To the person who shall produce at the next July meeting the best long horned bull, for stock, not more than three years old the preceding spring, a gold medal. To the best short-horned ditto, a gold medal. To the best pollard ditto, a gold medal. To the best two years old long-horned heifer, a gold medal. To the best ditto short-horned and pollard, each, a gold medal. To the best yearling heifer of each sort, a silver medal. To the best new Leicester ram for stock, not more than two years old the preceding spring, a gold medal. To the second-best ditto, a silver medal. To the best real South Down ram, a gold medal. To the best grey-faced ram, a gold medal. To the best pen of four new Leicester yearling ewes, a gold medal. To ditto of four real South Down, a gold medal. To the best grey-faced, a gold medal. To the best boar pig, not more than eighteen months old, a gold medal. To the best sow pig, a gold medal. To the largest and best dairy of cheese, according to the extent and quality of the land and number of cows (not less than ten), a silver cup. To the farmer, being a subscriber, or tenant to any subscriber, at rack rent and not under lease for more than seven years, who between this time and the society's meeting in November, 1807, shall have made the greatest and most substantial improvements by marling, draining or otherwise, a silver cup. To the landlord or owner of any farm, being a subscriber, who shall make the like greatest and most substantial improvements within the same time, a gold medal. To the person who shall sow with the drill the greatest number of acres (not less than five) with lent corn, hoe the same, and produce the cleanest and best crop at harvest, a gold medal. To the best and cleanest crop of common turnips (not less than eight acres), a gold medal. To the best crop of Swedes (not less than five acres), a gold medal. Sir Corbet Corbet proposes to give a silver cup, value ten guineas, to any person being a subscriber, or to any tenant of a subscriber, who in the years 1806 and 1807, shall sow and grow the largest and best crop of winter corn, (not less than six acres) by the drill husbandry, and to be properly horse hoed.

Married.] At Wellington, Mr. Westhead, of Manchester, to Miss Ann Brown, of Dothill.

At Ashford, near Ludlow, Mr. Thomas Bevan, to Mrs. Bishop. The bridegroom, though totally blind, is clerk of the parish in which he resides, and performs the duties of his office with the greatest exactness.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Price, farmer, near Wem, to Mrs. Grafton.

Mr. Symonds, maltster, of Wem, to Miss Dutton, of Alkington Hall.

At Battlefield, Mr. Vincent Rodenhurst, of High Ercall, to Miss Ann Moreton, of Allbright Hussey.

Died.] At Kinnersley, Mr. Williams.

At Longham, near Wellington, Mrs. Neville, 86.

At Walcot Mill, near Wellington, Mr. Hiles.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Bangham, senior, hop merchant.

At Batchacre Park, Mrs. Ann Burley, housekeeper for 25 years to Richard Whitworth, esq.

At Oatley Park, Mrs. Vaughan, niece of the late Edward Kynaston, esq.

At Ludlow, Mr. Adams, of Redwood.—Mr. T. Owen, grocer.—Mrs. Elizabeth Peach, 86.—Mr. John Chipp, many years landlord of the Castle inn.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Richard T. esq.

At Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, Mr. Lowe, farmer, 72.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Murphy.—Mrs. Davis.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Carpenter.

At Shiffnal, Mr. Martin, 87.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Shobdon, Mr. Guise, chemist and druggist, of Worcester, to Miss Ann Daniel, second daughter of Mr. D.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Tankard, who formerly kept a school in that city.—Mr. George Woakes, a respectable glover upwards of forty years, 80.

At Seddington, the Rev. John Washbourn, D. D. one of the senior fellows of Magdalen College, Oxfordshire, and rector of that parish.

At Cradley, R. Hill, esq. of the Hill House, captain of the Cradley volunteers, and the last male heir of an ancient and respectable family.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. F. T. Baly, rector of St. John's and St. Aldate's, Glouceſter, to Miſs Lidierd, daughter of —— L. eſq. of Maidſtone, Kent.

At Glouceſter, Mr. R. Fletcher, ſurgeon, to Miſs Owen, daughter of J. Owen, eſq.—Mr. George Bullock, tanner, to Miſs Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr. Ephraim S. of Churcham.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Heath, to Miſs Croome, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. C.

James Weſtern, eſq. of Gray's inn, London, to Miſs Hallifax, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Robert H. vicar of Standiſh.

At Siſton, Mr. John Thomas, one of the proprietors of the Pontipool iron-works, to Miſs Franklyn, daughter of the late Mr. F. ironmonger, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. John Pytt, junior, 19.—Mrs. Price, mother of the late Mr. P. attorney.—Mr. B. Muſlow.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wm. Hooper.

At Kemerton, J. Parſons, eſq.

At Weſtbury-upon-Trim, John Craven Lewis, eſq.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Mary Stallard.

Mr. Edward Horwood, a farmer of reſpectability, who rented a large eſtate under Paul Wathen, eſq. at Lappiatt Park. Returning home one night through that gentleman's park, he was winded by one of the two large ſtags kept there, and attacked with a degree of fury which ſoon baffled all reſiſtance, though attempted for ſome time with a large ſtick, which the farmer held, and plied with all his vigour, till overpowered and trampled down, the raging animal, bellowing hideouſly all the while, butted and gored the unfortunate man with his antlers, during the ſpace of an hour and a half, in ſuch a ſhocking manner, that, on his hands and knees, Mr. Horwood had, after the vindictive beaſt had left him, but juſt ſtrength to crawl home, where he languiſhed about thirty-ſix hours, and expired in great ſufferings. There were upwards of thirty wounds and lacerations all over his body; his clothes were nearly torn to pieces. The ſurgeon who opened his body found the *pericardium* of the heart attacked. Had it not been for this unlucky thruſt of the horns, though dreadfully injured, he might probably have ſurvived this diſaſter. The friendly diſpoſition of the deceaſed had gained him univerſal eſteem, and makes his untimely fate the theme of general condolance in his neighbourhood. Apprehenſive of accident, the proprietor of the ſtags had juſt before cautioned every one to keep out of the way, and even given orders to have them ſecured, and their horns ſawed off, which in all probability would have been done on the following day; but after the melancholy occurrence the animals were both ſhot the enſuing morning.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Langford, of Bond-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Gallaway.—William Turner, eſq. of Shipton, to Miſs Shortland, daughter of the late Alderman S.—Mr. Henry Bennet, to Miſs Catherine Wiſe, daughter of Mr. W. confectioner.

Died.] At Hook Norton, Miſs Godſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. G.

At Oxford, Mr. John Martin, many years head cook of Chriſtchurch.—Mr. T. Harris, common-room man of the ſame college.

Of a mortification, the Rev. Robert Holmes, D.D. rector of Stanton, co. Oxford, canon of Saliſbury and Chriſtchurch, and dean of Wincheſter, 56. He was of New College; M. A. 1774; B.D. 1787; D.D. 1786; Dean of Wincheſter 1804. He was appointed profeſſor of poetry in the Univerſity of Oxford on the death of Mr. Wharton, 1790; and firſt publiſhed a ſermon on Phil. iii. 2. the reſurrection of the body, deduced from that of Chriſt, and illuſtrated from his transfiguration, 1777, 4to.; the Bampton lecture, in eight ſermons, 1782, 8vo.; Divinity tracts, 1788, 8vo; Alfred, an ode, with ſix ſonnets, 1788, 4to; an ode for the Encænia, on the inſtallation of the Duke of Portland, 1793; a faſt ſermon before the Houſe of Commons, 1796, 4to.; a Latin epiſtle to Biſhop Barrington, 1795, folio, reſpecting the collation of the MSS. of the LXX. verſion of the Old Teſtament, which had been begun ſeven years before, and which occupied his attention from 1788 till his death, with a ſpecimen of the MS. of Geneſis, in the Imperial library at Vienna, in blue and ſilver capitals of the ſecond or fifth centuries. The delegates of the Univerſity preſs agreed to allow him 40l. a year for three years, ‘on his exhibiting to them his collations annually, to be depoſited in the Bodleian library, and, when the whole is finiſhed, to be printed at the Univerſity preſs, at his expence, and for his benefit, or of his aſſigns, if he ſhould live to complete his collations. Or, if they are left imperfect, they were to be at the diſcretion of the delegates, they undertaking to promote the finiſhing of them to the beſt of their power, and to publiſh them when finiſhed, allowing to his aſſigns a juſt proportion of the profits. Thus encouraged, and aided by a handſome annual ſubſcription, he printed the whole of the Pentateuch, in five volumes folio, price twelve guineas, at the rate of three for each volume being ſubſcribed for one copy. Among the ſubſcribers were, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, eighteen Engliſh and two Iriſh Biſhops, nineteen Deans, the Univerſity of Oxford for twelve copies, the Univerſity of Cambridge three copies, of Dublin two, of Glaſgow one; fourteen colleges at Oxford, thoſe of King's at Cambridge, and Eton and Sion; the Dukes of Portland, Grafton, and Marlborough; others of the nobility, and many of the clergy and laity. Sixteen annual accounts

counts of the collation of the MSS. and four of the publication, have been published, the subscription to which, last year, amounted to 2137*l.* Having brought the publication of the Pentateuch to a conclusion, he last year edited the Prophecy of Daniel, according to Theodotian and the LXX. departing from his proposed order, as if by a presentiment of his end. In fifteen years 7000*l.* had been expended on this great undertaking, the collations of which are deposited in the Bodleian library, to be published by the Doctor, or, in case of his death, by some other person, under the auspices of the delegates of the Clarendon press.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Northamptonshire Preservative Society have just published their report up to the end of June 1805. Its object is not so much to record curious physical cases, as to keep up and invigorate public attention in every class of society, and an habitual recollection of what is advisable to be done when human life is suddenly endangered; with a liberal remuneration to those laudable exertions which have been made to preserve life—to the lower orders by pecuniary recompence, to the higher by the honorary medal. Out of fifty cases which have come before the committee during the five years subsequent to their last report, there have been forty-four preservations, among which are included all the known cases of suicide.

Married.] At Everdon, Mr. Samuel Bird, farmer and grazier, to Miss Goodman.

Mr. Norton, of Foxall, to Miss Timson, of Old.

At Ashby St. Ledgers, Simon Kendall, esq. of Richmond, Surry, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Smyth, wife of Christopher S. esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Sarah Wales, 88.

At the parsonage house of Cottesbrooke, of the gout in his head, the Rev. John Sanford, LL.B. more than twenty years rector of that parish, 58.

At Earl's Barton, James Whitworth, gent. 77.

Mr. N. Hudson, steward and receiver to the Bishop and Chapter, and clerk to the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

At Watford, Mr. James Neal, woodman.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. S. Berger, merchant, of Queen-street, Cheapside, London, to Miss Sharp, only daughter of Mr. S.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Chapman, auctioneer, to Miss Pease.

Sir Charles E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth, to Miss Dickenson, only daughter of Thomas D. esq. of West Retford, Notts.

At Haddenham, Mr. John Clay, junior, lieutenant in the Haddenham volunteers, to Miss Prime, of Threplow.

Died.] At Cambridge, John Forlow, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, and lieutenant-colonel of the Cambridge volunteers. He had several times served the office of mayor.

At Thorney, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. George M. of French Drove.

At Wisbech, Mr. Jesse Broughton, upwards of 50 years master of the free school there, 85.

At Ely, Miss Metcalfe, daughter of the Rev. Wm. M.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Waller Rodwell Wright, esq. recorder of Bury, to Miss Bokenham, only daughter of the late Thomas B. esq.

At Thetford, Mr. Robert Crickmore, of Brockdish, to Miss M. Adkinson.

The Rev. Joseph L'Oste, of Kirby Bedon, to Miss Rachel Hammont, second daughter of Wm. H. esq. of Norwich.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Mark Waters, merchant, to Miss Margaretta Maria Solvet, youngest daughter of the late Samuel T. esq.

Died.] At Framingham, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Robert Y.

At Beccles, Mrs. Maria West, wife of Mr. John W. 32.

At Great Dunham, Mr. Robert Churchman, 78.

At Beighton, Mrs. Green, mother of Mr. John G. of Buckenham Hall.

At South Lynn, Mrs. Sarah Jenkins, wife of Mr. Edmund J. 63.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Richard Turner, minister of that parish. Her steadfast and unaffected Christian piety, her affectionate and unceasing attention to a numerous family, and her eagerness to relieve the wants of the poor and distressed, will long render her example instructive, and her memory beloved and revered.—Mr. James Rumbelow, corn-chandler.

At Henstead, on his journey from Beccles to Wrentham, the Rev. Mr. Crisp, dissenting minister at Harleston, 68.

At Ditchingham, Mr. James Bloy, one of the chief constables of Loddon and Clavering Hundreds.

At Holt, Mr. John Davy, 70.

At Cringleford, Mr. Wm. Cole, 21.

At Norwich, Mrs. Rebecca Burgess, 67.—Mr. Thomas Marks, one of the coroners of the city, 69.—Mr. T. Raymond, master of the Cardinal's Cap, 70.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rightling, late of Sco Ruston, 53.—Mr. Grinling, woollen-draper, 48.—Mrs. Shreeve, 66.—Mrs. Morphew, wife of John M. esq. 53.—Miss Ann Hudson, second daughter of James H. esq. 25.

At Clipston House, Mrs. Jane Maria Rix, wife of Mr. R. and daughter of the late Thomas Willis, esq. of Thornham.

At Thetford, Miss Eliza Margaretta Min-

gay, second daughter of Wm. Robert M. esq. 20.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Filby, of Snailwell, to Miss Hayward, daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Fordham, near Newmarket.

Robert Hews, esq. of Lexden, to Miss S. Bolton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Nedging.

Mr. H. Edwards, of Sutton, to Miss Vertue, daughter of Robert V. esq. of Hollesley.

Mr. H. Ridley, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss Wake, of Grundisburgh.

Mr. Edward Crisp, captain-commandant of the Rendlesham volunteers, to Miss Mayhew, of Wickham-skeith.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, 63.—Mr. Joseph Ellis, of the Half Moon inn.—Mrs. Alderman, formerly a milliner.—Mrs. Hasted, relict of Roger H. gent. and mother of the Rev. Henry H. lecturer of St. Mary's, 72.—Mr. Addison, carpenter.

At Melton, in the house of industry, Elizabeth Lyon, 101.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Runnicles, comptroller of that port.

Mrs. Talbot, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Elmsel.

At Stonham, Mr. Tydeman, of the Ten Bells inn.

Mrs. Guest, wife of Mr. G. adjutant of the Risbridge hundred battalion of volunteer infantry.

At Rougham Place, near Bury, John Pogson, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. William Silversides, of Hadleigh Park, to Miss Watson, of London.

At Colchester, Mr. Wallis, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Yates, daughter of Mr. Robert Y.

At Birchanger, Mr. Edward Dockwray, officer of excise, to Miss Frances Linsell, youngest daughter of Mr. L.

Died.] At Skreens, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Bramston, wife of Thomas Berney B. esq. late one of the representatives in parliament of this county.

At Witham, Mrs Johnson, relict of Mr. W. J. formerly of Boreham.

At Ingatestone, Mrs. Sarah Dawson, wife of Mr. D. grocer and draper.

At Colchester, suddenly, Lady Susan Montgomerie, daughter of the late Earl of Eglintoune.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Scratton, relict of Daniel S. esq. formerly of Broomfield.—Mr. William Caswell, junior, eldest son of Mr. William C. 31.

At Braintree, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Mr. William H.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Mayhew, wife of Mr. Wm. M. baker.

At Bradwell-juxta-Mare, Mr. Harry Robinson, master of the English free school in that parish founded by Dr. Long.

At Moulsham, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, a maiden lady, 81.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, Mr. Smith, ironmonger, to Miss Shadgate, daughter of William S. esq. collector of excise at that port.

At Faversham, John Hudson, of Milton, gent. to Miss Finch.

At Upper Deal, Mr. William Russell, to Mrs. Jane Bridge.—Mr. Jacob Bayley, to Miss Pritchard.

At Canterbury, Mr. Edward T. Burrows, of Dover, linen-draper, to Miss Martin.

Died.] At Deal, Mr. John Broad, upper book pilot of the Fellowship, 84.—Mr. Sole, many years a respectable tradesman, a magistrate and justice of the peace for Deal. He was found hanging in his tallow-house.—Mr. Samuel Mackney.

At Wingham, Mr. Richard Pemble, 89.

At Bickley, near Bromley, Wm. Wells, esq.

At Ditton, Miss Mary Ann Golding, youngest daughter of Mr. John G.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, sister of Jacob S. esq. of Barham, in this county, 81.—Suddenly, Mr. Wright.—Mrs. Ann Saltwell, fruiterer, 96.—Mrs. Keen, wife of Mr. George K. senior.

At Chatham, Mrs. Ratcliff, wife of Mr. Thomas R.

At Chilham, Mr. Read, 60.

At Tenterden, Mr. Stephen Wratten, 45.—Mr. John Marshall, 29.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Byng, widow of George B. esq. late of Wrotham Park, and mother to the present member for the county of Middlesex.

At Dover, Mrs. Peake, 65.—Mr. Pegden, carpenter.

At Margate, from the prick of a fish-bone in one of his fingers, which produced a mortification, Mr. W. Noble, 56.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Edward Goldsmith, eldest son of Mr. Edward G.—Mr. Goodson, senior, 90.—Mr. Brook Hinds, attorney at law, of London.

At Whitstable, Mr. Thomas Culver.—Mr. John West, many years master of the Monument public-house.

At Faversham, Mrs. Martha Hutton, 71.

SURREY.

Married.] At Croydon, Mr. H. Kelham, junior, agent to the military depot at Chelmsford, to Miss E. Thornton, second daughter of Mr. T. proprietor of the theatre, Windsor.

Died.] At Wollington, near Carshalton, William Bridges, esq. 87.

At Peckham, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Josiah H. of Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, London.

At Chertsey, Mr. Thomas Love, formerly a commander in the royal navy.

At

At Frimley, at the house of her son, Mrs. Irish, relict of the late Dr. I. of Egham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. William Blaber, merchant, to Miss Pocock, daughter of Mr. P. builder.

At Littlehampton, Mr. Charles Boniface, to Miss Scarwell.

C. Harrison, esq. of Sutton House, to Miss Evanson, grand-daughter of the late T. Willard, esq. of Eastbourne.

Mr. William Johnson, attorney at law, to Miss Pannel, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Fishbourne.

Died.] At Tarring, near Newhaven, Mr. George Picknal, 41.

At Patcham, near Brighton, Mrs. Scrase, relict of Mr. Richard S. of Withdean.

At Petworth, Mr. William Collens, 87. He was found dead in one of the pews of the church.

At Brighton, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Shoveller, to Miss Paffard.—Mr. Paffard, to Miss Shoveller, sister of the above Mr. S.

At Stoneham, near Southampton, Robert Lindoe, M. D. to Miss Baker, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Philip B. rector of Michelmersh.

At Beaulieu, Capt. Reeves, of the Berks militia, to Miss Warner, daughter of John W. esq. of Edwardstone House, Suffolk.

At Winchester, Mr. Gray, surgeon of Bath, to Miss Gover, eldest daughter of Mr. G. surveyor.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Walters.—Mr. John Gape, verger of the cathedral.—Mr. Simpson.—Mr. Todd, attorney, of Andover.

At Swanmore House, near Droxford, William Augustus Bettesworth, esq. formerly judge-advocate of his Majesty's fleet, and many years an eminent attorney in the town of Portsea, 70.

At Belmont, near Havant, Daniel Garrett, esq.

At St. Cross, James Randall, esq. 87.

At Romsey, James Chapman, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller, of London, 57.

At St. Mary Bourne, Mr. William Purver, 88.

At his seat at Sidmonton, Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart. admiral of the red, 75. *A further account will be given in our next.*

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Mackitt.—Mrs. Miall, wife of Mr. M. linen-draper, and daughter of the late James Goodeve, esq. of Gosport.

At Southampton, Miss Harriet Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Colonel M.—Mr. T. B. Hookey, chemist and druggist.

At Romsey, Miss Sophia Ploughman, second daughter of Mr. P. brewer.

At Lymington, Mr. T. Shepard, senior, of the post-office.

At Bartin Cliff, near Christchurch, Mrs. Bursey, 76.

At Andover, Miss Ludlow, eldest daughter of Mr. L. wine-merchant, and three days afterwards her mother, Mrs. L. only daughter of Edward Pugh, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Sanger, junior, to Miss Smith.—Mr. George Morris, to Miss Harris, of East Harnham.

At Wilton, Samuel Whitty, esq. banker, of Sherborne, to Mrs. Chisman.

At Fisherton, Mr. John Shore, baker, of Bradford, to Miss Wright, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. of Fisherton Anger.

Died.] At Steeple Langford, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Swayne, third son of Mr. Thomas S. an eminent farmer, 17. He had retired to bed the preceding evening in perfect health, after having spent the day cheerfully with his friends.

At Warminster, Mrs. Mary Ailes, wife of Mr. James A.

At Damerham, suddenly, the infant son of Mr. George Turner Tiller.

At Salisbury, Mr. Evans, hosier.—Mrs. Sarah Browne.

At Coombe, near Salisbury, Mrs. Martha Leach Street, late of Dinton, 72. This lady had a great-grandfather who lived to the age of 104, a grandfather to 109 on her side; a great-grandfather on her husband's side to 106, and a grandfather to 98, all of whom were living with her and her late husband on the day of her marriage. She died possessed of a considerable estate, with part of the original building, a most curious structure, which has been held by her family in regular succession from the reign of Egbert first king of England, and which by her death becomes the property of her son, Mr. Street, schoolmaster, of Reading, whose numerous family of both sexes promises a continuation of lineal descendants for ages to come.

BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the trustees of the girls' charity-school, Reading, held for the purpose of auditing the annual accounts from Michaelmas, 1804, to Michaelmas, 1805, it appeared that the receipts during that period were, 367l. 18s. 5d. and the disbursements 282l. 4s. 8d. leaving a balance of 85l. 13s. 9d. It likewise appeared that the mistress was a considerable loser in consequence of the high price of provisions, and it was therefore agreed, that an addition of 50l. per annum should be made towards the maintenance of the children.

Married.] At Streatley, Mr. Urthington, brewer, of Bradfield, to Miss Sheppard.

At Reading, Mr. Goodchild, of Watlington, Oxon, to Miss Mary Poulton.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Munkhouse, wife of Mr. M. painter and glazier.—Mrs. Ann Davison, daughter of the late Thomas D. esq. of Blakiston Hall, Durham.

At

At Englefield, Mr. May.

At Bradfield Houſe, William Smith, eſq.

At Hungerford, Mr. John Viner.—Mrs. Wheeler, many years governeſs of the boarding-ſchool there.

At Workingham, Mr. John Lawrence, attorney at law.

At Pangbourn, Mr. James Monkton, many years an eminent ſurgeon of that place, 58.

At Sunning Hill, Spencer Schultz, eſq. 77.

At Abingdon, Mrs. Cripps, wife of Mr. Samuel C. 49.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Bethel, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of St. Peter's, and ſiſter-in-law of the late Sir Wm. Blackſtone.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 10th of December was held the annual meeting of the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society. The aſſemblage of gentlemen, graziers, and others engaged in the purſuits of huſbandry, was nearly as great as on any former occaſion, with an increaſe of perſons eminent for ſcience and ingenuity. The Duke of Bedford having reſigned the preſident's chair, Benjamin Hobhouſe, eſq. was unanimouſly elected preſident for the enſuing year. Mr. Bartley alſo reſigned the office of ſecretary. Lord Somerville produced ſeveral pieces of cloth, made from the wool of his own improved breed of ſheep, which unequivocally eſtabliſhed the important fact, that Engliſh wool is equal to the fineſt Spaniſh. The meeting reſolved upon inſtituting a chemical laboratory, as illuſtrative and highly beneficial to rural economy. The ſhew of cattle this year was compriſed of ſuch as were more calculated to enrich the table and ſuſtain life, than for the dripping-pan or handler's ſhop.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Peter Gunning, rector of Bathwick, to Miſs Phillott, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. archdeacon of Bath.—Mr. Grew, ſurgeon, of Melkſham, to Miſs Combe, niece of John Dampier, eſq. of Bruton.—Martin Dowlin, eſq. to Mrs. Tuckett.—William Hallett, eſq. captain of the firſt regiment of Somerſet militia, to Mrs. Riddell, daughter of P. J. Gibbes, eſq.

At Briſtol, Mr. Richard Peyton, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Wall, daughter of Mr. John W. tea-dealer.—William Jenkins, eſq. of the Eaſt India company's ſervice, to Miſs Bartlett.—Mr. G. P. Andrews, attorney, to Miſs Waſborough, grand-daughter of Mrs. Dowell.

At Winchcomb, Mr. John Greening, a reſpectable farmer, of Langley, to Miſs Suſanna Harker, daughter of Mr. Daniel H.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Edy Davis, relict of Mr. D. cooper, 90.—Mrs. Kinleſide.—Mrs. Page, relict of Thomas P. eſq. late of Eaſt Sheen.—Henry Archbould, eſq. late of Jamaica, 64.—Sir John Skynner, bart.—Mr. Laverback.—Mr. Porter, of the Angel inn, Marlborough.—Mr. John Locker, formerly a carver and gilder.—Mrs. Stowey, wife of Mr. S. of Taunton.—S. Oliver, eſq.—Lady Hay, widow of Sir Thomas H. of Alderſtone, K. B.—Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. L. and only daughter of Mr. Sainſbury.—Richard Daniel, eſq. ſurgeon to the Armagh county hoſpital.—Mrs. Gately, widow of Mr. G. ironmonger, of Warminſter, Wilts.—The Rev. Dr. Cotton, dean of Cheſter, and brother of Sir Robert C.

At Briſtol, Miſs Temple, daughter of Colonel T.—The Honourable Miſs Ruthven, daughter of Lord R. 22.—Miſs Harriet Osborne.—The Rev. John Sharp, paſtor of the Baptiſt meeting.—Mr. Edward Willis, late a reſpectable hoſier.—The Rev. John Smith, rector of Bredon, Worceſterſhire, 78.—Miſs Merrick, only daughter of Mr. Thomas M.—Mrs. Halſtone.—Mr. Richard Wildgooſe, 86.—Mr. Miller, keeper of Bridewell.—Mr. Cox, baker.—Mr. William Hopkins, accountant.—Mrs. Gandy, widow of Mr. Harry G. agent and accountant, 86.—William Jones, eſq.—Suddenly, Mr. Fry, poſt-maſter; a gentleman the urbanity of whoſe manners, and whoſe attention and politeneſs to the intereſts both of the public and individuals in the ſituation which he held, could only be equalled by the many virtues which endeared him in private ſociety to an extenſive circle of friends and acquaintance.—Mrs. Tyndall, wife of the late Thomas T. eſq.

At Rowberrow, William Swymmer, eſq. captain in the eaſtern part of the Mendip legion.

At Taunton, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, a maiden lady, 87. She was the grand-daughter of the Rev. John Moore, ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from the chapelry of Holneſt, in Dorſetſhire: a gentleman of ſprightly genius and conſiderable intellectual endowments, whoſe conciliating virtues commanded the reſpect and attachment of his neighbours; one of thoſe pious worthies whoſe religious integrity determined them to ſacrifice eaſe and intereſt to truth and conſcience. Her father, the Rev. Thomas Moore, was the eſteemed paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters, at Abingdon, in Berkſhire; in which office he was afterwards ſucceeded by her elder brother, the Rev. John Moore; a gentleman held in great reſpect for his talents and virtues. Another brother was the ingenious Mr. Edward Moore, the celebrated editor of the paper called the World, and the author of Fables for Ladies, ſeveral dramas and other poems. At the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, who had ſpent the laſt thirty-one years of her life at Taunton, the family became extinct. In the former periods, and for a number of years, ſhe had reſided in Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, and had been engaged in the buſineſs of a chamber-milliner, with her elder ſiſter; who died at Taunton about fourteen years ſince, leaving in the

minds of thoſe who knew her a lively ſenſe of her intelligence, piety, and benevolence. Both had the happineſs of being aided in the acquiſition of religious and virtuous excellence by the miniſtry and friendſhip of a Benſon and a Price. Their moral improvement was ſuitable to the advantages which they had enjoyed, and worthy the characters to which they had been allied. Their religion was not the effect of education merely; but was the reſult of choice, and fixed by reflection. Their minds were candid, and open to the force of arguments. Their laſt ſentiments on a queſtion which has much agitated the Chriſtian world, were ſtrictly unitarian. In the profeſſion of religion, by an attendance on public worſhip and at the Lord's Supper, ſhe was conſtant and exemplary, as long as health and ſtrength would permit. Her private reading was chiefly of the devotional kind; in this ſhe was regular and aſſiduous, giving ſome portion of every day to the peruſal of ſermons. But her religion was not of the gloomy or forbidding caſt. Her temper was cheerful; her manners were eaſy and polite; and as long as ſhe thought herſelf capable of company, ſhe could and did unbend her mind, without entering into the circles of modern diſſipation, by moderate amuſements and ſocial converſe. A diſtinguiſhing trait in her character was generoſity, improving and expanding itſelf as her fortune improved, in conſtant acts of kindneſs to the poor, in benefactions to the deſerving, in deeds of aid to individuals, and in contributions to ſchemes of public utility. It was an excellence of her generoſity, that it was free and cheerful. Her ears were open to every application; and the ſuitor had not to complain of a reluctant gift, but went away as much pleaſed with the manner as with the donation. Nor to aid the means of beneficence, had ſhe recourſe to the ſavings of parſimony, or to ſtrained deductions from the profits of the tradeſman. It ſhould be added, that when inability prevented her perſonal attendance at the collections for the poor which accompanied public worſhip, no loſs was ſuſtained by her abſence. She felt the diſtreſſes of the poor and afflicted, and ſhe was ready to adminiſter to them the relief of beneficence and compaſſion. Her general deportment to thoſe who moved in the loweſt ſpheres of life was kind and condeſcending. Though her life had been for many years private and recluſe, ſuch is the power of genuine goodneſs, her worth and excellence were not hidden, but were generally known and highly eſtimated in the town. The infirmities of age were borne by her with patience; a long life was reviewed by her with devout admiration; and the end of it was peace.

DORSETSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the parish of Stockland.

Married.] At Winborne, Mr. Henry Sherrin, of Beer-farm, near Langport, in Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Mary Dean, daughter of the late Mr. John Dean, of Kingſton, near Winborne.

At Iwerne-Minſter, Mr. William Stickland, to Miſs Rebecca Dominy, only daughter of Mr. John D.

At Stinsford, near Dorcheſter, Mr Joſeph Highett, to Miſs E. Harding, daughter of John H. eſq. of Henley Grove, Somerſet.

At Chettle, the Rev. Peter R. Rideout, fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Miſs Radclyffe, eldeſt daughter of the late Robert R. eſq. of Foxtendon Houſe, Lancaſhire.

Died.] At Blandford, Mrs. Fitzherbert.

At Weymouth, the Hon. William Poulett, third ſon of Earl P. and a cornet in the 13th light dragoons, 17.

At Shafteſbury, Miſs Walker.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Captain Rathbone, of his Majeſty's ſhip Santa Margaretta, to Miſs French, youngeſt daughter of J. French, eſq. of Loughrea, Ireland.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, Mr. Ebenezer Wilcocks, ſon of John W. eſq. banker, Exeter, to Miſs Hambly, daughter of the late Robert H. eſq. of Plymouth.

At Townſtall, the Rev. Aaron Newton, of St. Mary Church, to Miſs Sarah Bond, ſiſter of Thomas B. eſq. of Norton Houſe, near Dartmouth.

At Okehampton, James Broadrick, eſq. of Plymouth, to Miſs Maſon.

At Exeter, Mr. George Strong, to Miſs Frances Sampſon.

At Chudleigh, Lieutenant Arſcott, of the royal navy, to Miſs Hellyer.

Died.] At Brixham, Mrs. Mary Dewdney, wife of Mr. Thomas D. baker, 32.

At Tor Abbey, George Carey, eſq. 74.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Richard Loud, late firſt lieutenant of the Ganges, of 74 guns.

At South Molton, Mrs. Elizabeth Toms, wife of the Rev. Wm. T.

At Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, Mrs. Goodridge, widow of the Rev. George G.

At Exeter, Miſs Mary Whiting.—Mrs. Grant, widow of Mr. Benjamin G. mercer.—Mr. Henry Croſſman, builder.—Mr. William Gard, late a reſpectable watchmaker.—Mr. Gill, confectioner.—Mr. William Hakewell, architect, ſon of Mrs. H. glazier.—Mrs. Squier, wife of Mr. Humphry S. ironmonger.—Mr. William Sanders, baker.

At Teignmouth, Richard Perriman, eſq. He was bred up to the law, but ceaſed to follow that profeſſion for the laſt three or four years, in conſequence of the acquiſition of an ample fortune by the death of his uncle. He was a man of unaſſuming and inoffenſive manners, and ever willing to render his aſſiſtance to thoſe who required it. Young and bleſſed with a hale conſtitution, his death preſents to the reflecting a type of the uncertainty

tainty of our period of exiſtence here; and of the juſtneſs of the preacher's obſervation, that all is vanity! One day he was in the ſtrength and vigour of youth, and the next a lifeleſs corpſe!

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Fluſhing, the Hon. Reginald Cocks, youngeſt ſon of Lord Somers.

The Rev. Arundel Radford, vicar of Gwennap, and rector of Nymet Rowland, Devon.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Port Glaſgow, Mr. John King, maſter in his Majeſty's royal navy, to Miſs Maria Bird, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas Bird, eſq. of the iſland of Tobago.

Died.] At Fleurs, in the county of Roxburgh, William Ker, Duke and Earl of Roxburgh; Marquis of Bowmont, Earl of Kelſo, Ceſsford, and Caverton, Viſcount Broxmouth, Baron Ker, and Baron Bellenden of Broughton. His grace was in the 77th year of his age; and married in 17[illegible]9 Mary, one of the daughters of Captain Bechino, of the royal navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, of Sydling, in the county of Dorſet, now his widow, by whom he has left no iſſue. He was in poſſeſſion of the title and eſtates not more than two years, was previouſly a captain in the guards, and received from his predeceſſor an annuity of only 200l. per annum.

At Drimmie Houſe, the Right Hon. Lady Kinnaird, relict of the late Lord Kinnaird, whom ſhe outlived but ten days. Her ladyſhip was the daughter of the late Griffin Ranſom, eſq. of Palace-yard, Weſtminſter. On his marriage with this lady his lordſhip was taken into the banking houſe of Ranſom, Morland, and Co. at which time he poſſeſſed only an eſtate of 1000l. a year. He is ſaid to have died poſſeſſed of property to the amount of at leaſt 10,000l. per annum.

At Dundee, John Jobſon, ſon of Mr. Robert Jobſon, late caſhier to the Dundee bank; and on the ſame day, while giving orders for his ſon's funeral, the father was ſuddenly taken ill, and died in the evening.

IRELAND.

A very valuable copper mine has been found on part of the eſtate of Hans Hamilton, eſq. in the county of Dublin, which, from the preſent appearance, promiſes to be very beneficial to the company who are working it, and the proprietor.

At a numerous meeting lately held by the Proprietors of the Grand Canal, for the purpoſe of receiving the half yearly report of the directors, on many very important ſubjects; it was ſtated that the long pending negotiation between the corporation of the city of Dublin and the Grand Canal Company, is about to be amicably terminated, by an agreement which appears ſatisfactory, not only to the parties, but to the inhabitants of Dublin: who are thereby inſured an ample ſupply of water. It appears alſo by the report of the directors, that the difficulties which had ſo long impeded the opening of the Grand Canal into the River Shannon, are at length entirely removed, and the leakage in the banks beyond Tullamore are completely ſtaunched, ſo that we may now look to a very conſiderable acceſſion of trade, both import and export, to that city, by the attainment of a navigable communication with the above mentioned river. But, the matter of the greateſt importance, contained in the report, was the full and ſatisfactory aſcertainment of a valuable colliery on a diſtrict of the company's extenſive royalties in the Queen's county, which it is the intention of the company to put into a ſtate of profit immediately, by extending their canal near Athy, upon one level, to the foot of the Colliery hills, and making good roads or iron rail-ways, between the colliery and that extenſion. Theſe colleries are doubtleſs, of material importance to the welfare of the company; as they will produce in the courſe of another year a very conſiderable acceſſion of revenue to its funds. But what makes it a matter of national concern, is their avowed determination to open theſe collieries, on ſuch moderate terms as to bring the coal into general uſe; by means of the facilities above mentioned, in reſpect to land and water carriage, this valuable and durable coal will be ſold in Dublin, at twenty-five ſhillings per ton. The indubitable proofs produced by the directors, of the great extent and value of this colliery, and the fixed determination expreſſed by them to let it to others, and not to work it themſelves, produced general ſatisfaction among the proprietors.

Some prime ſamples of wheat were exhibited for premiums at the houſe of the farming ſociety, New Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, on the 20th of September. The judges, having carefully examined the different parcels, agreed unanimouſly in the deciſion. The ſamples being afterwards weighed, were found to preponderate in the exact order of the adjudication, which evinced the accuracy of the deciſion. Mr. Homan produced a ſmall ſample of wheat, the growth of Egypt, the grain very large and full. The attempts to cultivate this ſpecies of wheat, Criticum Compoſitum, in this country, for two or three ſeaſons paſt, have in general been unſucceſsful, the crops uſually producing a poor grain. The ſickle uſed in Cardigan, and the neighbouring counties in Wales, ſhewn by Colonel Teniſon, is formed with a ſharp and ſmooth edge. With this implement a man is expected to reap above an Engliſh acre in a day. There were not any candidates for graſs ſeeds. The ſmall ſpecimens of Alopecurus Pratenſis and Feſtuca Pratenſis, produced by Counſellor Haughton, were fair ſamples of his collections, which, however, were not in ſufficient quantities, to entitle him to become a candidate. The only premium adjudged, was one of ten pounds to George Grierſon, eſq. for the beſt

barrel, (twenty ſtone) of wheat, being part of a parcel of at leaſt twenty barrels.

Died.] At Caſtle Connell, near Limerick, the Rev. Richard Roche, of the Order of St. Dominick, late of the city of Cork, ſecond ſon to the late Stephen Roche John, eſq. of the city of Limerick: he was a gentleman of great piety, and poſſeſſed a moſt charitable and humane diſpoſition.

At his ſeat at Walworth, in the North of Ireland, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. John Beresford, M. P. for the county of Waterford, uncle to the Marquis of Waterford, and a brother-in-law of Marquis Townſhend, a lord of trade and plantations, a commiſſioner of the King's revenues, taſter of wines in the port of Dublin, and a privy counſellor in Ireland. He was the ſecond ſon of the late Earl of Tyrone and Baroneſs De La Poer, and brother to the late Marquis of Waterford. He was educated for the bar, and called to it, but ſoon forſook it for the brighter proſpects which the ſenate held out to his view. His family influence having, at an early period, procured him a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, he applied himſelf, with diligence, to the financial department, particularly the cuſtoms, and was firſt commiſſioner of the revenue for many years. In private life no man was more beloved and eſteemed. His manners were pleaſing and his addreſs was elegant. He was a kind maſter, a ſincere friend, a good father, and an excellent huſband. At the age of 22 he married Anne Conſtantia Ligondes, a French lady, of the family of Ligondes, of Auvergne, whoſe grandfather, the Count de Ligondes, a general in the French army at the battle of Blenheim, was taken priſoner, and brought to England. Here he married the Counteſs of Huntingdon, a relative of the preſent dowager Counteſs Moira, mother of the Earl of Moira. The counteſs having gone to France, took an opportunity to viſit the caſtle of Auvergne, and there found Mademoiſelle Ligondes, her young and beautiful relation, preparing to enter a convent, as a novice, and deſtined to take the veil. Her ladyſhip ſoon diſcovered that the lot intended for her fair friend was not her own choice, but that of her father, in conformity with the cuſtom which then prevailed among the nobility of France, to enrich the elder branches of the family by obliging the younger to enter into religious orders. The Counteſs of Moira, anxious to reſcue Mademoiſelle Ligondes from her unpleaſant ſituation, obtained permiſſion for her young friend to accompany her to Ireland, where her ladyſhip incurred the violent diſpleaſure of the Roman Catholic clergy, for robbing the church of ſo fair a prize. Anathemas, denunciations, and interdictions, were thundered againſt her ladyſhip and her charge. It was even feared an attempt would be made to carry her off; and, for the better ſecurity, Mademoiſelle Ligondes was placed under the care of Lady Betty Cobbe, who reſided at her father-in-law's, the Archbiſhop of Dublin's palace. There Mr. Beresford, who was brother to Lady Betty Cobbe, had frequent opportunities of ſeeing this beautiful and perſecuted young lady, and won her affections. Their marriage ſoon followed; and the cauſe of the Romiſh church thus becoming hopeleſs, the fury of the clergy gradually died away. By this amiable lady, who died in 1772, Mr. Beresford had four ſons and five daughters. Marcus, his eldeſt ſon, was married to Lady Frances Leeſon, daughter to the firſt Earl of Miltown, and died at the age of 33 years. He was a lawyer of high eſtimation, and had attained great practice at the Iriſh bar. His ſecond ſon is George De la Poer, Biſhop of Kilmore, and married to Frances, daughter of Gervaiſe Parker Buſhe, eſq. of Kilfane. Third, John Claudius, married to Miſs Menzies, and late member for the city of Dublin; and Charles Cobbe, in holy orders. His eldeſt daughter, Catharine, married the late Henry Theophilus Clements, brother of the late Earl of Leitrim. Elizabeth died young. Henrietta-Conſtantia, married to the late Robert Uniacke, eſq. and now to —— Doyne, eſq. Jane, married to George, eldeſt ſon of Sir Hugh Hill, bart. of Londonderry; and Amarintha, unmarried. In 1774, Mr. Beresford married Miſs Barbara Montgomery, ſecond daughter of Sir William Montgomery, bart. and ſiſter to the Marchioneſs of Townſhend, who died in 1788; by whom he had five daughters and three ſons.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Dublin, Dean Kirwan, the celebrated preacher. His diſorder was a fever, which carried him off after a few days illneſs. The numerous charitable inſtitutions of that city will long feel and lament his loſs. Many of them owe their exiſtence and proſperity to his unparalleled exertions, where, regardleſs of his infirm ſtate of health, to uſe the language of Mr. Grattan, "in feeding the lamp of charity, he almoſt exhauſted the lamp of life." Endowed with talents beyond the common lot of mankind; gifted with powers of eloquence which formed as it were an æra in the annals of pulpit oratory, he devoted thoſe talents and that eloquence to the ſervice of his God and of the poor. In the cauſe of religion, impreſſive, commanding, overwhelming, vice ſhrunk appalled from the reſiſtleſs torrent, and trembled at its own deformity. In the cauſe of charity, energetic, perſuaſive, irreſiſtible; he turned the maſter paſſions at his will, now roufed with dread, now melted with compaſſion, whilſt every boſom glowed with re-animated feeling, and the ſweet influence of benevolence throbbed in every pulſe, and poured from every eye. The character of his eloquence, however, in the opinion of the beſt judges, was rather too declamatory: his figures were grand, but at times rather too daring; but his manner was fervid,

fervid, and all he said was marked by a character of sincerity, which produced the intended effect on the mind of his hearers. If he was, however, too theatrical in his gesture, it must be considered that he addressed himself to a miscellaneous audience, and that, in general, such a body of auditors are more caught by the manner than the substance of what they hear. He was at all times ready to exert his great powers in forwarding the objects of benevolence, and the charitable institutions for the relief of our fellow subjects in Ireland, will, perhaps, severely suffer by the loss of so able and so zealous an advocate. This distinguished ornament of the church was originally a Roman Catholic priest, but his good sense enabled him to see the errors of Popary, and he became a zealous adherent and powerful supporter of the Protestant faith. In his private character he was not less esteemed and beloved than in his public capacity he was extolled and admired. He had advanced very little beyond the meridian of life when the world was thus unfortunately deprived of his services in the cause of religion and humanity. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of the most respectable citizens, including almost every friend to humanity and genius in Dublin. The children of the several charity schools walked in procession; among the rest, 150 female orphans belonging to Mrs. Latouche's school, whose cause he so often and so eloquently pleaded, and who, in him, may be said, a second time, to have lost a father. No less than 1400l. was collected at a single sermon preached by him for that institution. A full and accurate Acount of his Life and Writings appears in the volume of Public Characters for the current year.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At New Rochelle, in America, in the 69th year of his age, Samuel Pintard, esq. formerly a captain in his Britannic Majesty's 25th Regiment of foot. He was a descendant of the French Protestants, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, sought an asylum in America from religious persecution. Very early in life he entered a volunteer in Sheriff's regiment of Provincials, raised for the defence of the frontiers of the province of New York. With the garrison of Oswego, which surrendered to General Montcalm in the year 1756, he was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec, and from thence to France. On his exchange he obtained an ensigncy in the 25th regiment, and served the remainder of the war in Germany. He was desperately wounded, at the battle of Minden, by the thrust of a bayonet, which pierced just above the groin, and the discharge of a ball, which, passing through his body, shattered in its course the spinal bone. Encompassed in the standard which he had the honour to bear, he fell, and was left for dead in the field of action. A vigorous constitution and undaunted spirits aided the surgeon's skill to effect a cure, at first pronounced impossible. The consequences of this dangerous wound, of which he never entirely recovered, were acutely experienced during the latter period of his life. Worn out with debility and infirmity, a painful state of existence, protracted far beyond expectation, was at length terminated, without a struggle and without a groan. In his private character, Captain Pintard possessed all that urbanity, frankness, and benevolence, peculiar to the veteran long conversant in courts and camps. He was beloved and respected, and died lamented by his family and friends. His remains, conveyed to New York, of which he was a native, were deposited in the tomb of his ancestors in the cemetry of the French church Du St. Esprit.

The Right Rev. Father Gabriel Gruber, General of the Society of Jesuits. He was born at Vienna, and entered that society at an early age. He distinguished himself by his abilities in the sciences and in the liberal arts. He practised and taught successively, rhetoric, history, mathematics, hydraulics, chemistry, architecture, and medicine, in which he obtained the degree of Doctor. His recreations were physical and chemical experiments, drawing and painting. On the suppression of the society, the Empress Maria Theresa took him into her service, and entrusted to him the superintendance of shipbuilding at Trieste, as well as the draining of the Sclavonian and Hungarian morasses. As soon as he learned that the society continued to exist in the Russian Empire, under the protection of the government, he joined the society at Polocz, where he applied himself to his favourite studies, for several years. Being sent to St. Petersburgh several times on the business of the society, he gained the esteem of their Imperial Majesties. In 1802 he was elected General of the society, and shewed much tranquillity and perseverance in very arduous and trying circumstances. By his exertions the order increased in Russia, and was restored in the kingdom of Naples. His amiable and philanthropic behaviour, and the variety and extent of his knowledge, procured him many friends, as well as the confidence and good will of men of the highest rank, who are deeply afflicted at his death. With those abilities and information which form a great mind, he united the piety and virtue of a true member of a religious order. On his decease a writing was found, in which he nominates, pursuant to the statutes of the Order, the Right Rev. Father Anthony Lustig, assistant and provincial, to govern the society as vicar-general, until the election of a successor.

Mr. Justice Cochran, of Upper Canada; who on the 7th of October, 1804, embarked at York, on Lake Ontario, in the Speedy, a government schooner, commanded by Captain Paxton, for the purpose of going to Newcastle, distant 90 miles; where he was to have held a court on the 10th. His fellow passengers were

were, Mr. Gray, the solicitor-general of that province; another gentleman of the Bar; an Indian prisoner, who was to be tried for the murder of a soldier; an Indian interpreter; several Indian witnesses; and two young children, whose parents, being very poor, had gone on foot to save expence; besides a servant of Mr. Cochran, and another of Mr. Gray. On the afternoon of the 8th, the vessel was seen within ten miles of the port, and within two of the shore, when the wind blew violently against her. Towards evening the gale increased, and the vessel was seen bearing away before it. The whole night was dreadfully tempestuous, and fires were kindled on the shore, in the hope that they might afford some direction to the schooner; but she has never since been seen, though diligent search has been made. Her binnacle, topmasts, and hencoops, were picked up on the opposite side of the lake; and this circumstance makes it probable that she foundered at some distance from the shore, where every person on board must have perished. By several reports which have reached Halifax, it is stated that the vessel was known not to be seaworthy: but such stories, which only tend to aggravate distress, should be cautiously received. It is certain, however, that Mr. Gray made his will before he embarked; and Mr. Cochran not having leisure to do the same, addressed a short letter, on the day of his embarkation, to a gentleman of York, which was not to be opened, unless some fatal accident should befal him in his voyage. In this letter he names a person at Halifax, whom he thought most proper, in the event of his death, to communicate the sad tidings to his mother; and gave directions for the sale of his property. The loss which Mr. Cochran's family has sustained by the death of such a son and brother is irreparable. The country in which he resided has also sustained a loss which will not be easily supplied; and the province of Halifax, which may boast of having given him birth, has been deprived of one of its proudest ornaments. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Cochran, many years a member of his majesty's council in that province, and was born at Halifax in 1777. From a very early age, he was distinguished by his good sense, amiable disposition, manliness of character, and great attention to his studies. He was always fond of associating with persons older than himself, from whose knowledge and behaviour he could derive improvement; and in consequence of this, before he was 12 years old, his modest and well-formed manners were held up for the imitation of all his young companions. He received most of his education at the seminary at Windsor in that province, which has lately been endowed by the king and established by a royal charter. He was then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Cochran, who was not related to him, but always particularly fond and justly proud of such a pupil, whose excellent character, grateful affection towards his tutor, and rising eminence, always were, and will long continue to be, sources of great pleasure and honourable satisfaction to him. Early in 1794 he went to Quebec, where he remained more than a year, when he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language, without neglecting his other studies; and recommended himself there, as at every other place of his residence, to a numerous and very respectable circle of acquaintance. In the following year he returned to Halifax, and sailed for England; and, being intended for the Bar, became a student at Lincoln's-inn. He had not reached his 20th year, when he was left entirely his own master, amid the gaiety, the dissipation, and the powerful temptations of London, and almost without controul in his expences. But it was his peculiar happiness, at this critical period, to obtain, very deservedly the good opinion of some eminently virtuous and valuable friends, in whose families he passed most of his leisure hours, and from whose kind advice and excellent example he derived the most important benefit. His respectful affection and heartfelt gratitude to those persons would never have been diminished in the latest hours of a long life; and he has often declared that he considered the paternal regard and steady valuable friendship of two persons in particular, Sir Rupert George, and Mr. Parke, of Lincoln's inn, among the most distinguished blessings bestowed upon him by a kind Providence. In 1801 he was called to the Bar, and joined the Chester circuit, to the members of which he was so much endeared, that, when he was obliged to leave them, they presented him with a very flattering and splendid memorial of their affectionate regard, which he always valued very highly. In the same year, in consequence of the most honourable testimonials of his character and qualifications, he was appointed Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Perhaps he was the youngest Chief Justice known in the History of England or its colonies; but a more judicious appointment has seldom been made, as the event fully proved. Great care had been taken that his religious principles might be well and early formed; and he was always regular and exemplary in the performance of his religious duties. But this appointment to a situation which he considered above his years, and the death of his father, which happened very soon after, while he was on a voyage to America, greatly increased the impression which religion had already made upon his mind. At this time he became a devout communicant, and continued, to the hour of his death, an humble, sincere, and fervent believer in Christ. He found the island to which he was appointed, like most small governments, divided by little parties; but his uniformly kind and affectionate demeanour, and his inflexible integrity as a Judge and a Legislator, obtained for him the respect and esteem of all persons.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN a former number of our magazine we ſtated the leading features of the diſpute between this country and America, reſpecting the alleged unwarrantable capture of their veſſels. We then endeavoured to exhibit the preciſe nature of the complaint; and though we might, in our unbiaſſed opinion, have advocated the *principles* upon which the Americans *pretended* to regulate their commerce with the Belligerent powers, yet we are aware that their practice is replete with fraud and colluſion. That the Americans ſhould have availed themſelves of any opportunity to extend their trade is not ſurpriſing, but that our government ſhould ſo long have tolerated this abuſe, to the injury of our commerce, is a ſtrong proof of the indulgence and lenity with which they have been treated, and of the unmixed deſire in the Britiſh miniſtry to cheriſh and preſerve the relations of amity and good faith between the two countries.

In the moral character of the American nation, however, there appears to be a radical defect. Their intereſt muſt be made the primum mobile of every regulation, or they can never be pleaſed. Their frauds and ſtratagems have been detected by Spain as well as by us, and a ſerious miſunderſtanding is ſtated to have taken place between them and that power: but againſt the mother-country their whole vengeance is directed, and a long article has appeared in the National Intelligencer (the demi-official paper of the Executive), animadverting on the injuries received from this country, and inſinuating the determination of the next Congreſs to retaliate on us by levying heavy prohibitory duties on our manufactures imported, and to ſuſpend all intercourſe with us and our dependencies.

In the actual ſituation of Europe, in which every independent power has to wage a war for exiſtence againſt the unprincipled and mad ambition of a military adventurer, the Americans ought, as a duty they owe to civil ſociety and to the cauſe of liberty, which they affect to cheriſh, to make cheerful ſacrifices to the common cauſe; and they ought, by a magnanimous conduct founded on principle and not on the grovelling views of temporary advantage, to avail themſelves of this opportunity of acquiring the eſteem of foreign nations.

Deſſalines, the black Emperor of Hayti, has iſſued a ſingular decree for the regulation of the import trade of St. Domingo: eight merchants are authorized by patent to receive conſignments of foreign veſſels, of which five are natives, and three Americans; each of theſe patent merchants is to enjoy an equal participation of all foreign conſignments, and therefore a rotation is eſtabliſhed, by which they receive them in turn without regard to the direction of the conſigner. Theſe merchants are alſo ordered to report to the adminiſtrator of the place before a veſſel ſails, the value of what her cargo ſold for in produce, and if there is any ſurplus ſpecie it muſt be depoſited in the treaſury, and a receipt will be given for the value of it in produce at the market price, payable to bearer.

The raw ſugar market has been rather briſk, and prices ſomething higher. Eaſt India ſugars ſold higher at the laſt ſale than uſual, from the apprehenſion that the Company had not been very anxious in promoting the cultivation; but as this is an article of great conſumption, it is hoped attention will be paid to it. On the 5th of January an alteration will take place in the drawbacks or bounty on ſugars, as follows: on whole lumps, or loaves, which is now 45s. and a farthing, will be 47s. 8d., being an increaſe of 2s. 7¾d. per cwt.; and on baſtards, or lumps or loaves broken, which is now 26s. 6d., will be 33s. 1¼d., an increaſe of 6s. 7¾d. per cwt.—American Pearl Aſhes, 65s. to 80s.; Pot 45s. to 55s. per cwt; Cochineal, 27s. to 30s.; Cocoa, Grenada, 5l. 10s. to 6l.; Trinidad, 7l. 2s. to 7l. 8s. per cwt.; Coffee, 128s. to 170s.; Cotton, Weſt India, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; Georgia, 2s. to 3s.; Bourbon, 2s. 6d. to 3s.—Wheat, 60s. to 78s.; Barley, 31s. to 35s; Oats, 27s. to 30s; Flour, fine, 65s to 70s.; ſecond, 60s. to 65s.—Sugars, Muſcovado, 70s. to 86s.; Clayed, 76s. to 105s.; Jamaica, 68s. to 92s.; Lumps, 102s. to 120s.; Loaves, powder, 118s. to 124s.—Hops, bags, 5l. to 7l. 15s.; Pockets, 5l. 16s. to 9l.—Indigo, Eaſt India, 8s. to 13s. 6d.; Lead, in pigs, 42l. at 43l.; Linſeed Oil, 42l.; Turpentine Oil, 3l. 16s; Pitch, 14s. to 18s. cwt; Saltpetre, 88s.; Clover Seed, foreign, red, 60s. to 80s.; White, 60s. to 90s.; Engliſh, red, 50s. to 95s.; White, 63s. to 95s.; Rape, 40l. to 43l. per laſt; German Goat Skins, 40s. to 55s, and Swiſs ditto, 65s. per dozen; Raw Silk, 24s. to 34s; Thrown ditto, 34s. 6d. to 49s.; Cinnamon, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; Cloves, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.; Mace, 88s; Nutmegs, 27s.; Ginger, 55s. to 60s.; Black ditto, 8l. 10s. to 10l.; Brandy, 17s. to 18s.; Hollands, 18s. 3d.; Rum, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Bees Wax, Hambro and Dantzic, 17l.; Spaniſh Wool, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.; Eaſt India, 50s. to 71s 6d.

Stocks, 3 per cent Conſols, for opening, 62 to 62⅛; Bank, 195, Exchequer Bills, 1 per cent. premium, 1 per cent diſcount; Omnium, 7½ to ⅝.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE early part of the preceding month was attended with much ſevere weather, accompanied, however, with ſnow, which has preſerved the young wheats and tares from injury, and both crops never looked at this ſeaſon of the year more promiſing.

Owing to the cold, and wetneſs of the paſtures, the ſtore ſtock have been brought into the yards this winter much earlier than uſual, which will occaſion an unuſual diminution of fodder; and in conſequence lean cattle and ſheep have fallen much in price at the late fairs. In Smithfield markets Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone of 8lb.; Mutton 4s. to 5s. 4d.; Veal 5s. to 6s.; Pork 6s. to 7s.

The ſeaſon being tolerably dry, feeding ſheep and cattle do well. The ſuckling of houſe lambs is carried on with great advantage. Porking pigs and large ſtores are much in demand, at advanced prices. Good freſh cart horſes are in requeſt, and thoſe proper for the army are both ſcarce and dear.

The operation of the plough has been ſomewhat impeded; but the manuring of land, hedging, and ditching, have been carried on to a great extent.

The ſeed clover which has been threſhed out yields well; as do all the varieties of grain, particularly barley and peaſe. Wheat averages per quarter 76s. 2d.; Barley, 37s. 11d.; Oats, 27s. 4d.

In Smithfield market Hay fetches from 3l. to 4l. 10s. per load; Clover 3l. to 5l.; Straw from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 15s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather from the 25th of November, to the 24th of December inclusive, 1805, two Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.39.	Dec. 17.	Wind N.W.	Higheſt 55°.	Nov. 30.	Wind S.W.
Loweſt 28.86.	Dec. 22.	Wind S.W.	Loweſt 20°.	Dec. 13 & 17.	Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 65 hundredths of an inch. { Between the morning of the 23d and 24th inſt. the mercury roſe from 29.00. to 29.65.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 16°. { On the 3d inſt. the thermometer was no higher than 36°. but on the next day it was up to 52°.

THE quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to ſomething more than two inches of depth.

Twice in the courſe of the preſent month the froſt has been exceedingly ſevere; but in the neighbourhood of the metropolis a very ſmall quantity of ſnow has fallen, though in more diſtant parts it has been heavy, and lain for ſeveral days on the ground. The average height of the thermometer for the month is 38.3. and of the barometer it is 29.723.

General Summary of the State of the Weather from Chriſtmas-day 1804, *to Chriſtmas-day* 1805.

The mean height of the barometer for the year is equal to 29.864.; that of the thermometer is not quite 48°., or 2°.65. leſs than the average height of the laſt year. The quantity of rain fallen is equal only to 25 inches in depth, which is leſs by nine inches than fell in the year 1804.

During the year there have been 136 days very brilliant, 109 in which there has been rain; 18 in which ſnow or hail have fallen; of the remaining days 46 may be reckoned cloudy, in which the ſun ſcarcely appeared, and the other 56 may be called fair, as being partly bright and partly cloudy.

The ſtate of the wind has been as follows:—20 days North, 28 South, 59 Weſt, 48 Eaſt, 61 North-Eaſt, 31 South-Eaſt, 39 North-Weſt, and 79 South-Weſt.

The period of the new primary planet diſcovered September 1, 1804, by M. Harding, in Germany, is four years four months; inclination of its orbit between 13° and 21°; its mean diſtance 300 millions of miles, its eccentricity one-fourth of its mean diſtance; aſcending node 171°-6'. It appears very ſmall, like a teleſcopic ſtar of the eighth magnitude.

On the 4th of January the moon will be partially and viſibly eclipſed in the evening. The eclipſe will commence at 29 minutes paſt 10: the middle time will be 55 minutes paſt 11; and it will end 21 minutes after one in the morning.

*** *The* SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *containing ſundry Retroſpects of Literature, Indexes, &c., will appear as usual on the firſt day of February.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTIETH VOLUME OF THE

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

THE second and third volumes of "FROISSART'S *Chronicles*," from the Hafod preſs, deſerve the firſt notice in the claſs of hiſtory. The principal circumſtance in which they differ from the former volume is in the plates, which are no longer given in aqua-tint, but outline. The notes and corrections ſtill continue to be valuable; and the work itſelf forms an elegant acceſſion to our ſtores of national hiſtory.

The fourth volume of the "*Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons*," by Mr. TURNER, claims the next place in our review. The three former, which were noticed long ago, comprized their civil and military hiſtory; but in this we are made acquainted with them in their private life; and their manners, laws, cuſtoms, poetry, religion, literature, and language, are ſucceſſive objects of attention. Many intereſting particulars concerning our Anglo-Saxon anceſtors, which had been left unnoticed in their ancient manuſcripts, are here preſerved; and conſiderable light is thrown on thoſe parts of their hiſtory which have been uſually deemed confuſed and obſcure. "Some of the ſubjects of this volume (ſays Mr. Turner) have been the objects of zealous controverſy." But in theſe queſtions he has diſregarded all theory and diſpute, and confined himſelf to the taſk of ſtating with care and truth the facts which he found recorded on ſuch points in the Anglo-Saxon writers. On their chivalry, their laws, tenures, and arts, he has many new and curious obſervations, but the portion of the work which has occupied his chief notice is their literature. About a century ago, Reſearches into Saxon literature were more common than at preſent; but its ſtores were found not altogether ſo attractive as was at firſt expected, and the ſtudy fell gradually into diſrepute. The Saxon Chronicle and Laws, Alfred's Oroſius, Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and the Four Goſpels, were found to be the chief works of intereſt. The reſt conſiſted either of homilies or books which might be better read in the tongues from which they were tranſlated. Mr. Turner has however ſhewn, that, even from theſe, occaſional notices may be gathered, highly illuſtrative of ancient manners. Both of the Latin and the native poetry of the Anglo-Saxons he has given the beſt ſpecimens with which we are acquainted, ſome of them from works which have been already printed, and others from manuſcripts that had never ſeen the light before. The paſſages from the Saxon are tranſlated with correctneſs. Many of them tend to confirm the high character we have been ſo long accuſtomed to hear of the compoſitions of King Alfred. But the beſt are from the ſecond Cædmon's Paraphraſe on Geneſis, who in poliſh and ſublimity had no competitor among the Anglo-Saxon poets. On the formation of the Anglo-Saxon language, Mr. Turner has followed the theory of Mr. Tooke. Altogether, the work, though not without faults, is highly creditable to his talents and his induſtry.

The ſplendour and magnificence of Queen Elizabeth's reign has been ſtrongly marked by Mr. NICHOLS, in the third volume of her "*Progreſſes and Public Proceſſions.*" The two firſt appeared ſo long ago as 1788. It contains, beſides a collection of her Viſits and Progreſſes, a variety of conceits, devices, poems, ſongs, ſpeeches, orations, &c., which accompanied the excurſions, or were exhibited on other occaſions. Among theſe, ſome are of a graver, ſome of a looſer kind; ſome odd or humourous, ſome learned, witty, or inſtructive; all marking a period to which men were emerging from the barbarity and ignorance wherein they had long been held both by the church and ſtate. There are likewiſe ſome documents relating to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who for a few days poſſeſſed the

shadow of royalty; and the volume concludes with some of the early progresses of James.

"*The History of Egypt, from the earliest Accounts of that Country till the Expulsion of the French from Alexandria in the Year* 1801. *By* JAMES WILSON, D. D."

Egypt has been so long viewed as a land of wonders, that we cannot imagine a title more attractive than one that shall afford a promise of its history. Its early renown for power, wealth, and science; the stupendous works of art with which it is adorned; the various revolutions which have laid it waste; and the degeneracy of its present inhabitants; are subjects too striking to leave a slight impression on the mind. With Dr. Wilson's history, however, we cannot say we were delighted. Having slightly described the situation and extent of Egypt, its ancient inhabitants, their hieroglyphics, arts, and sciences, he proceeds with the remotest annals of the country. In this portion of the work much must, of course, rest upon conjecture. Sesostris the Second, he observes, would not be deserving of our notice, if it were not to suggest the probability that, while he was upon the throne, the oppressed Israelites departed from Egypt; five generations next succeed, during which no government is specified; and even the pillage and profanations of Cambyses are passed over in a manner too rapid to satisfy the most cursory reader. The first volume comprizes the history of Egypt till its entire conquest by Augustus; the second extends from the time when it became a Roman province to the fall of the Borgite dynasty; and the third from the commencement of the Ottoman dynasty to the surrender of Alexandria to the English. While conjectures on the formation of the Delta; the height of the Nile during the inundation, the Natron lakes; the cities, towns, and villages, of Egypt; Cleopatra's needles; Pompey's pillar; the trade and commerce of Egypt; its present inhabitants; their dress, manners, diseases, language, and religion; all form topics of inquiry at the conclusion. Altogether, the history of Egypt seems to have been too hastily compiled; we are rarely made acquainted with the authorities whence the principal materials are drawn; and its style is very far below that which the sober dignity of history requires.

Of a minor kind, and of course deserving a less extended notice, is "*A short Account of the Settlement, Produce, and Commerce, of Prince of Wales Island, in the Straits of Malacca, by* Sir GEORGE LEITH, Bart." Though short, it is satisfactory, and comprizes every important particular that either the politician or the general reader can wish to be made acquainted with.

Since Talleyrand has been so great an actor not only in the French Revolution, but in all the subsequent scenes of tyranny which have marked the history of his country, we shall not scruple to place the "*Memoirs*" which have appeared of him, by the emigrant author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, in the class of history. The atrocities, however, which are ascribed to him, are so numerous, and the instances even of early depravity so incredible, that we cannot but inquire by what authorities the author has supported his assertions; and when we find that in many instances he has no better grounds for them than those which were afforded by defamatory pamphlets in the most turbulent part of the French revolution, we can only pity his credulity for relying on such authorities, and condemn his work as an insult on the judgment of the public. Talleyrand may be vicious, he may be crafty, his mind may be polluted by the worst vices that can disgrace humanity, and yet he will not be half the monster he is here represented. Lust, murder, rapine, and apostacy, are far from being the strongest features of the picture. If the only object of the work is to excite an abhorrence in its readers against the present Government of France, we are sorry that the writer should adopt no better means: better were undoubtedly before him.

"*The Female Revolutionary Plutarch*" is *confessedly* by same author as the "Memoirs of Talleyrand;" but the "*Anecdotes of the Cabinet of St. Cloud*" are only *supposed* to be so. Their contents are of a nature so similar to the "Memoirs of Talleyrand," that the same character, with a few modifications, will apply to them. Such, and so delusive and inflaming, are the representations of interested emigrants.

A work of a curious and interesting kind displays itself in the following title: "*Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the Year* 1659; *Origin of the English Establishment and of the Company's Trade at Broach and Surat; and a General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan.* By ROBERT ORME."

The

The credit Mr. Orme gained by his former works in illustration of the history of Indostan, has prepared the way for a favourable reception to any thing he may now write upon the subject. The fragments of the Mogul Empire, which form a large portion of the present volume, are but the republication of a former work, though now amended and enlarged. The second article mentioned in the title, on the trade at Broach and Surat, is another fragment, comprizing a period from 1608 to 1616. It is written in a simple style, displays research, and affords a good specimen of historical inquiry which might have been carried farther. But the third article, on the government and people of Indostan, is a tract that will be long acknowledged to possess superior merit. It was drawn up so long ago as 1752, and contains views which elucidate the government and character of the people of Indostan with an accuracy and a spirit of investigation that has never been surpassed. The particulars are too intricate to be entered into here. We shall content ourselves with presenting to our readers a strong recommendation of the work.

The eleventh and twelfth volumes which have now appeared, complete Mr. BELSHAM's "*History of Great Britain*," and bring it to the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens. The eleventh volume opens with the speech from the throne at the commencement of the session of parliament in the autumn of 1798.

It may be sufficient to give a general notice of Mr. BARRE's "*Rise and Fall of Bonaparte's Empire in France.*" Its rise we have seen; but, under recent circumstances, its fall does not appear so obvious. Mr. Barré may perhaps have truth on his side for many of the anecdotes which he relates; but they are told with such an overflow of zeal, and in such a spirit of hostile rancour, that we are confident few will read them without doubting their authenticity. Such writers injure the cause they would defend.

Mr. ADAMS's "*New History of Great Britain from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present Time,*" is an abridgment, the plan of which we readily approve. In regard to execution it has many errors.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, &c.

In Lord LIVERPOOL's "*Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King,*" the true principles of coinage are explained and elucidated, the errors formerly committed in this country pointed out, and the best methods of preventing such evils for the future suggested. In some of the earlier pages the history of the law of this kingdom, as it concerns the royal prerogative of issuing and regulating coin, is clearly and precisely stated; and the manner in which the prerogative has been exercised is given in a short history of the coins themselves. The pursuit of this latter object has led Lord Liverpool into an extensive range; and the various alterations and debasements at successive periods, and their mischievous or salutary consequences, have dilated the treatise to an extraordinary, though not an injudicious length. The better to understand the changes that have taken place in the coins, an account of the weights made use of at the mint are accurately stated. The pound weight which was made use of in the mints till the 18th of Henry VIII. for weighing gold and silver, he observes, was the Tower-pound, or what is called the moneyer's-pound; it was lighter than the pound troy by three-quarters of an ounce; and had been used from the period of the Saxons to the time we have already stated, when its use was forbidden by Henry VIII., and the troy-pound introduced instead, which has been ever since the standard in the royal mints. The simple system of coinage by which the pound in tale was made equal to the pound in weight, from the time of William the Conqueror to Edward I., is next stated; during the whole of which, pennies were the highest denomination of our silver coin. Edward I., in his 28th year, was the first who debased them. After this Lord Liverpool proceeds to give an account of the successive debasements made in our coins; and deems it proper to observe, as a preliminary, that coins may be debased in three different ways. First, by diminishing the quantity or weight of the metal of a certain standard, of which any coin of a given denomination is made. Secondly, by raising the nominal value of coins of a given weight, and made of a metal of a certain standard; that is, by making them current, or legal tender, at a higher rate than that at which they passed before. Thirdly, by lowering the standard or fineness of the metal of which coins of a given weight and denomination are made; that is, by diminishing the quantity of pure metal, and proportionally increasing the quantity of alloy. In conformity with these three methods, the successive debasements of our coins are regularly arranged, and a history, as it were, of the English coinage introduced, no less entertaining than instructive. With

our numismatic antiquaries the account of the gold pennies of Henry III., at p. 38, will bear a high degree of interest. After a statement of the different alterations, the motives are industriously canvassed which appear to have influenced the ministers by whose advice they were made, and the sovereigns by whose commands they were executed; finally observing that the Government of England has in general committed fewer errors in regulating their coins than that of any other country of Europe. The debasements of the coins of this kingdom have been less frequent and in a less degree. These different statements, however, form but the groundwork of the treatise. Having shewn the various errors committed by our ancestors, and the ill-consequences that resulted from them, Lord Liverpool proceeds with several calculations to which it seemed necessary to resort; and having reverted to the principles of coinage stated in an early portion of the letter, proposes the establishment of a more perfect monetary system in future; endeavouring to prove, First, That the coins, which are to be the principal measure of property, ought to be made of one metal only. Secondly, of what metal the coins of this kingdom, which are to be the principal measure of property, ought to be made. And, Thirdly, upon what principles the coins of the other metals ought to be made. Illustrating the whole by the facts which had been related in the history already mentioned. The result of this full consideration of so extensive, abstruse, and intricate a subject, is too copious to be admitted here. It is observed by Lord Liverpool, that in a country like Great-Britain, so distinguished for its affluence, and for the extent of its commercial connections, the gold coins are the best adapted to be the principal measure of property; that they should be made as perfect, and be kept as perfect as possible; and that even the charge of fabrication should not be taken from them. That where the function of the gold-coins as a measure of property ceases, there that of the silver should begin; and that where the function of the silver coins in this respect ceases, there that of the copper should begin; and that from these interior coins the charge of workmanship may be very fairly taken. The charge of coining silver being much greater than that of gold; indeed so great, that the public ought not to bear it, unless it can be shewn that some great public advantage would be derived from it. The new system of coinage proposed by his Lordship is too long to be entered into minutely here. It is perhaps sufficient to say, that a system consonant in its principles in a certain degree, exists at the present moment. The exportation of coins in payment of commercial balances is another object of concern; and the principal evils of the lower sort of paper currency by country-bankers are pointed out with considerable judgment. "The state of the paper-currency of this country (he observes), in its manner and extent taken together, is without an example in the history of mankind." We have received great pleasure from the perusal of the treatise, and recommend it with confidence to the best attention of our readers.

Mr. HUNTER'S "*Sketch of the Political State of Europe at the Beginning of February* 1805," contains many sensible and useful observations. He justifies our renewal of the war with Bonaparte.

But a work of higher interest is the "*Observations on the Present State of the Highlands of Scotland; with a View of the Causes and probable Consequences of Emigration*," by the Earl of SELKIRK. The overthrow of the military system which prevailed in the highlands previous to the rebellion of 1745, gave rise to a revolution in that of landed property. The chieftains of the country ceased to be petty monarchs; and as their attachment to their subordinate dependants wore away, their successors thought less of the personal service their tenantry might afford them, than of the better advantage to which they might turn the produce of their estates. During the operation of a change which has now become so general in the highlands, much individual distress must have been suffered; and means of livelihood totally different to their former dependance, sought for by those to whom the new system is found most injurious. They who remove from their native spot, Lord Selkirk observes, have but two prospects to make choice of, the wages of manufacture in the low-country of Scotland, or the acquisition of land in absolute property in America: of which the latter is by far the best suited to the habits and inclinations of the Highlanders. For this, and other reasons of a stronger kind, emigration forms a necessary part of the general change; and it appears to be Lord Selkirk's motive in this valuable work to direct the attention of the Legislature toward securing the emigrants to our own colonies; hitherto, in their emigrations they have been abandoned to themselves;

themselves: and it is his Lordship's wish that some strong encouragement should be held out by Government to induce the Highlanders to change the course of their emigration; and he reasons that it might be done without any increase to the spirit of them. With these views and impressions, at the close of the late war, Lord Selkirk became not only a theoretical but a practical colonist, and established a small body of Highland emigrants on Prince Edward's Island, near the coast of Nova-Scotia, where, that nothing might be wanting to ensure success to his experiment, he attended the planting of the colony himself. In the closing chapter of his work he has related in the most sensible and candid manner the various obstacles he met with, the principles he adhered to, and the happy progress of his exertions. The impolicy of endeavouring, by law, to prevent the emigrations of the Highlanders, is set forth in the most striking and impressive manner; and a line of conduct, not merely speculative, drawn, the greatest advantage of which can only be derived by the interference of the Government. Lord Selkirk deserves the thanks of the community.

Among the political works of an inferior nature we rank the "*Remarks on the probable Conduct of Russia and France towards this Country.*" It contains very little either of strong reasoning or novel information.

Mr. COCKBURN's "*Dissertation on the best Means of Civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India,*" which obtained Mr. Buchanan's prize at Cambridge, we confess disappointed us in the perusal.

Mr. ROSE's "*Observations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor in Great Britain,*" are well entitled to the consideration of all who enter into one of the most difficult problems of government. The laws both of this country and Scotland relating to the question, are entered into with considerable care, and a variety of the most important points connected with the subject carefully examined; but Mr. Rose's principal object is rather to excite the labour and attention of others, than to enter himself into an ample discussion.

The same reasons which induced us to forego any mention of the different pamphlets on Lord Melville's case are still in force; and we again refer for their titles to the Monthly Catalogue. The poetry it has given rise to is in no instance deserving of the name.

"*War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags,*" is a work very ably written; though we confess we cannot see the soundness of all the principles on which it has been grounded. The trade carried on between France and her West-India possessions in neutral bottoms, cannot be so great as the present writer seems to imagine. He recommends a line of conduct more rigorous than sound policy would probably direct.

"*A Concise Account of the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, from recent and authentic Information,*" appears to have been written under the impression that France, among her other intentions of aggrandizement, has it in view to engross the commerce of it to herself; and, without considering whether we have not better channels for our trade at present, recommends it to the attention of Great-Britain.

Since our notice of Mr. ROSE's work already mentioned, we have seen an "*Outline of a Plan for reducing the Poors'-Rate, and amending the Condition of the Aged and Unfortunate; including those of the Naval Department, by* JOHN BONE," in a Letter, occasioned by the "Observations." His remarks on the defect of our present system are unquestionably good; and he has suggested a few ideas toward the formation of another.

Mr. PLAYFAIR has published "*An Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations: designed to shew how the Prosperity of the British Empire may be prolonged.*" It is difficult to give a just idea of the work in so concise a way as we could wish. We shall only observe, that Mr. Playfair appears to have considered his subject with a deep attention. His work is accurate, and replete with curious intelligence.

The conduct of Great-Britain toward Spain has been lately defended by Mr. MACLEOD in "*A Review of the Papers on the War with Spain.*" It is written but indifferently, and its arguments are not so strong as the subject led us to expect.

"*The Horrors of the Negro-Slavery existing in our West-India Islands, demonstrated from Official Documents recently presented to the House of Commons.*" The occasion for which this valuable pamphlet was written, is now gone by. Here and there perhaps facts and arguments may be too highly coloured. But whenever the subject of the slave-trade shall be again brought forward, we have no question it will be resorted to.

THEOLOGY,

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

At the very front of this enumeration we place "*The Christian System unfolded, in a Course of Practical Essays on the principal Doctrines and Duties of Christianity, by* THOMAS ROBINSON;" presenting in an orderly series of distinct parts a comprehensive body of theological instruction. The unremitting labour and discrimination of Mr. Robinson as a divine, are conspicuous throughout; and we are confident that his work will not only be acceptable to common readers but to the clergy.

Mr. INNES, of Dundee, has published "*A Summary View of the leading Doctrines of the Word of God, designed chiefly for the Benefit of those who propose for the first Time to join a Christian Church.*" It is written in a simple and persuasive style; and as it has been entered at Stationers'-Hall, is probably intended to circulate in London.

Dr. LESS, in his work on "*The Authenticity, uncorrupted Preservation, and Credibility, of the New Testament,*" has delivered his sentiments in a compressed form; and though he has taken much from Dr. Lardner's History, has endeavoured to confine himself to such proofs only as appeared to preclude the possibility of cavil. His work is divided into two books; the first on the internal evidence of Christianity, and the second on its establishment and propagation; forming together a work of much intrinsic value.

It is the object of Mr. JERNINGHAM'S essay on "*The Dignity of Human Nature,*" to prove that man, after the fall, sunk, not into a guilty, but an imperfect state; a doctrine which we suppose the pride and self-sufficiency of some of his readers will lead them to adopt.

We cannot recommend "*The Plain Man's Epistle to every Child of Adam.*" It is true it is written in a manner both popular and persuasive, but presents only a gloomy and superstitious view of the divine nature and dispensation.

"*A Letter to a Country Clergyman on the Subject of Methodism*" presents but one side of the picture.

The tendency of "*Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Preface, and other Circumstances of his Gospel, in Three Letters from a Country Clergyman,*" is to establish the inspiration of St. Luke; and the result of the Inquiry seems to be, that though he does not declare himself to have been a disciple of Christ, or an eye-witness of his ministry, yet that he claims for his Gospel a certain degree of high and original authority, which involves an intimation that he was an eye-witness of many even of the principal facts he has recorded.

Mr. CARD's work on "*The Rise of the Papal Power*" is ably written, but on the principles of high-church.

"*An Inquiry whether the Description of Babylon contained in the Eighteenth Chapter of the Revelations agrees perfectly with Rome as a City,*" by GRANVILLE SHARP, is a curious publication. It is referred to mean modern Rome, and her corrupted Church wherever it extends.

"*The Destruction of Jerusalem an absolute and irresistible Proof of the Divine Origin of Christianity,*" is the title of a very pious, striking, and impressive pamphlet.

Mr. FELLOWES's "*Brief Treatise on Death, philosophically, morally, and practically considered,*" is a sound production; and though his ideas have little that is novel, he has expressed them with considerable address.

Mr. BURGH's "*Attempt to adapt Sacred History to the Capacities of Children,*" though well intended, is slight and insufficient; a little care might easily improve it.

Had we been well pleased with, we should have taken an earlier notice of Mr. BURTON's "*Researches into the Phraseology, Manners, History, and Religion, of the ancient Eastern Nations, as illustrative of the Scriptures, and into the Accuracy of the English Translation of the Bible.*" These researches are little more than selections, with occasional original additions by the author. He is not the first commentator to whom we have recommended revisal.

Mr. REEVES's "*Proposal of a Bible-Society for distributing Bibles on a new Plan,*" deserves our commendation. Instead of giving them in their present form in a bad print and worse paper, he would have them such as should, from their very outward appearance, attract the notice of the possessors of them; such as shall surpass, both in price and figure, every other volume in the poor man's library.

Among the publications of a wild class we may reckon the "*Letters of St. Paul the Apostle, written before and after his Conversion, translated from the German of* JOHN CASPAR LAVATER,"—an exercise of imagination which can hardly be accounted for by sober reason. What could be the motive for such an under-

taking we know not. All we know is, that they are as unlike the writings of the Apostle as the writings of the Apostle are unlike the Physiognomy of Lavater.

We hardly know whether we may here mention generally the *pseudo* "*Prophecies*" Visions, and vague Commentaries, of JOANNA SOUTHCOTT and her followers, than which few more ridiculous rhapsodies have been ever seen. Astonishing, the pamphlets on the subject have been numerous.

The "*Spital Sermon*" of the Rev. C. V. LE GRICE, preached before the Lord Mayor, &c., at Christ-Church, Newgate-street, is a most eloquent discourse. It breathes the pure spirit of Christianity, and is altogether one of the finest specimens of pulpit-oratory which in recent times has issued from the press.

On the vast body of Sermons which have been published, there are few whose features seem sufficiently predominant to distinguish them from the common mass. Among the best of the single sermons we may reckon Mr. BREWSTER's on "*The Restoration of Family Worship*;" Dr. HALL's on the last fast-day; Mr. BIDDULPH's before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East; and Mr. BUTLER's on "*The Use and Abuse of Reason in Matters of Faith.*" The generality of those which remain unnoticed are plain, pious, and impressive; and very frequently it will be found their morality is far superior to their execution.

Of the sermons which have appeared in volumes we can recommend still more.

Sir WILLIAM MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD's have more of novelty and ingenuity than we usually meet with in popular discourses, and the subjects are well chosen.

Dr. MUNKHOUSE's, "*On Occasional Subjects*," have still higher merit.

The third and fourth volumes of Mr. GILPIN's "*Sermons to a Country Congregation*" are plain, but interesting; and though the latter is posthumous, it by no means detracts from the reputation he had before obtained.

Mr. FARRER's "*Sermons on the Mission and Character of Christ, and on the Beatitudes*," at the lecture founded by Mr. Bampton, are written in a plain equable style. The sermons are of general import, and though we see nothing in them very new, there is very little we would wish to discommend.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Our last retrospect contained so copious an enumeration of works on the interesting subjects of Natural History and Physics, that those we have to notice in the present are proportionably few.

Dr. SMITH's "*Exotic Botany*" is one of the most curious. It consists of coloured figures and scientific descriptions of such new beautiful or rare plants as are worthy of cultivation in the gardens of Britain; with remarks on their qualities, history, and requisite modes of treatment. Introducing to the curious cultivator plants worthy of his acquisition from all parts of the globe, and instructing those who have correspondents abroad what to inquire for. The descriptions are by Dr. Smith, the figures by Mr. James Sowerby. Assisted as these gentlemen are by the first naturalists in the country, the future parts of their work are not likely to be destitute of good materials. It is published monthly, and eleven numbers are completed: forming a collection of exotic botany more valuable than any which has hitherto appeared, either in this or any other country. The most curious plant described in the first numbers is, perhaps, the "humea elegans," a native of New Holland. It may be enough to add that the plates are elegant, and the descriptions classical.

"*The Principles of Botany, and of Vegetable Physiology*," from the German of Professor WILDENOW, is another, though not equal to Dr. Smith's in point of merit. What relates to the *terminology*, *classification*, and *nomenclature* of plants will be found highly useful to the student. But on the physiology of vegetables the Professor's observations are not only confused, but erroneous.

Dr. SKRIMSHIRE's "*Series of Essays, introductory to the Study of Natural History*," are intended for young, rather than advanced readers. We are afraid that on mineralogy he is too short to be of service.

"*Werneria; or Short Characters of Earths: with Notes according to the Improvements of Klaproth, Vauquelin, and Hany*," by TERRÆ FILIUS; is a strange attempt to teach mineralogy in verse. The terms of that entertaining and improving study were never before shown to so much disadvantage: nor verse more awkwardly applied.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

So little has been contributed toward a general history of Yorkshire, that we readily welcome any work which may add to our materials. Mr. WHITAKER's "*History*

tory of the Deanery of Craven," is the most valuable topographical publication we have of late years seen; and possesses every quality which in such a work can prove attractive, either to the antiquary or the general reader. Could we say as much for Dr. MILLER's "*Doncaster*" we should be glad: his opportunities in respect to local information seem to have been great, but in the acquirement of materials from ancient and original documents he does not seem to have been successful.

"*The ancient Cathedral of Cornwall historically surveyed,*" by Dr. WHITAKER, is another curious work. Its subject may, at first sight, seem confined; but Dr. Whitaker has so blended it with the civil and domestic history of former periods, and has drawn information from so many sources, both in this country and others, that the reader hardly conceives he is perusing the history of a sequestered church. Strictly speaking, perhaps a large portion of the work has but little reference to St. Germain's; but the anecdotes detailed have been gathered with such assiduity and judgment, and are detailed with such spirit and effect, that candour will readily excuse them. Dr. Whitaker's observations on our ancient architecture, in the first volume, carry with them a high degree of interest.

But in the topographical class we must not omit an early notice of the second and third volumes of Mr. MALCOLM's "*Londinium Redivivum.*" His information, with very few exceptions, is selected from original sources. Stow, Maitland, Northouck, and Pennant, had gone before him; and he seems to have preferred forming a repository of materials to the publication of a regular history. By far the most interesting portions of the *second* volume are those which relate to the inns of court, and Pater-noster Row. The description of St. Andrew's, Holborn, parish, has much to interest: and Mr. Malcolm has obtained a large portion of novel information in regard to Ely Place; though the account of the British Museum, to whose stores Mr. Malcolm is indebted for the most valuable of the anecdotes which give an interest to his work, is meagre in the extreme. The most curious part of the *third* volume is that which concerns the history of St. Paul's cathedral, in which a variety of particulars occur supplementary to Sir William Dugdale. For the purpose of elucidating these Mr. Malcolm's opportunities were very great; and he, in course, makes due acknowledgement for the indulgences permitted to him by the dean and chapter. He has brought to light a variety of particulars relating to their ancient chantries; and some remarkable documents which evince the injustice of the crown, at a former period, in the seizure of their lands. Nor, while searching the archives, did he neglect inquiring into the history of the ancient structure. "I have seen," he says, "in the records of the church a long roll of parchment, which is the year's account of Richard de Sayé, master of the works for 1326. The sum total is 72*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; and the carpenters received then 4*d.* 5*d.* and 6*d.* per day." The proceedings of Inigo Jones, and the extracts from the books of the master workmen under Sir Christopher Wren are important appendages. The account of the Savoy hospital is given in a valuable original history, compiled by the receiver-general of the duchy of Lancaster; and though we cannot praise its elegance, we can allow due credit for its accuracy. The matter, however, which both these volumes contain, is too multifarious to be completely noticed here. The extracts from parish registers are by far too indiscriminate and numerous. Mr. Malcolm's style, to say the least of it, is clumsy: and though, as a mass of curious information, we commend his work, we cannot always praise his judgment.

"*The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain displayed, in a Series of Select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting Ancient Edifices of this Country; with an historical and descriptive Account of each Subject,*" *by* JOHN BRITTON. Parts I. and II.

The grandeur of effect which accompanied all the buildings of our Gothic architects, has given a charm to almost every thing that touches on their history. Without recognizing rules, they reconciled solemnity with lightness; and contrived a style whose operation on the human mind was far greater than any which the refinement of the Grecian architects could possibly produce. It is not, however, to this style alone that Mr. Britton has confined himself. He goes back to the mode of building which was adopted from the Romans, and comes forward to the bastard style of Henry the Eighth's time. The first part comprizes views of St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester; the priory church at Dunstaple, in Bedfordshire; the abbey church at Abingdon, and the gate-house of Layer Marney Hall, in Essex. The second part, however, which

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is confined to King's College Chapel, is certainly the best: for the letter-press of the first number seems to have been prepared for the *antiquary* rather than the architect. The plates are unquestionably good; but in the text we have found little information of importance that is entirely new to us. For the sake of the engravings we strongly recommend the work.

From a work with such a promising title as "*The History of Chichester; interspersed with various Notes and Observations on the early and present State of the City, the most remarkable Places in its Vicinity, and the County of Sussex in general. With an Appendix, containing the Charters of the City at three different Times; also an Account of all the Parishes in the County, their Names, Patronage, Appropriations, Value in the King's Books, First-Fruits, &c. By* ALEXANDER HAY," we were led to expect more than we found performed. Though we readily confess that, in another sense, we found more performed than we expected. They who have a local interest in perusing it, will probably receive more pleasure from the close than the beginning of the work: for our own part, we consider that the inhabitants of Chichester might have had the history of their city detailed to them at a lower price. There are some chapters in which Chichester has no more an appropriate interest than Brecknock or Plymouth. Such is too frequently the case with our modern topographical productions.

Mr. YATES's "*Illustration of the Monastic History and Antiquities of St. Edmund's Bury,*" is a work which has been long expected: at present, the first part only is before us, but if from that we may form our judgment, the antiquarian reader will not be disappointed in its execution. The early notices of Bury it appears are obscure, and only clear with the history of the abbey. The second chapter of the work is principally occupied by the history of East Anglia, the last of whose sovereigns was the royal saint and martyr, *Edmund*. The life of Edmund is the next topic of enquiry; and if we have any fault to find with Mr. Yates, it is that he has detailed it with more prolixity than was necessary to his purpose; and he has perhaps entered too deeply into the minute details of Saxon history. For the account of the abbey at a later period Mr. Yates's materials were numerous, and he had probably more trouble in the compression of them than in their acquirement. The number of Bury registers, we believe, which have escaped the ravages of time, is greater than has fallen to the lot of most of our monastic institutions; yet though he has consulted these occasionally as the most authentic and considerable sources of information, he has not crowded his work with extracts from them. He has endeavoured to select and arrange the multifarious and detached intelligence he obtained, with as little repetition as possible of similar circumstances; condensed the whole, and given a chronological succession of historical events; affording at the same time a comprehensive view of monastic establishments, officers, habits, and employments, as applicable to other religious houses as to St. Edmund's Bury.

Two volumes of a new edition of the "*Essay towards the History of Norfolk; by* FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD," have appeared in progress. The original work, which at present brings a most extraordinary price, was published in folio; and why the present should be printed in an octavo size we do not know. The only novelty in the new edition is a portrait, "copied from an old print, originally painted as the portrait of another person, but preserved and highly valued by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, as a striking likeness of the Norfolk topographer.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

At the head of the books in this class we shall place the "*Classical Dictionary,*" by Dr. LEMPRIERE; the fourth edition of which, in an improved and an extended form, has lately been given to the world.

Nor must we deny an early notice to the "*Greek Odes,*" for Mr. Buchanan's prize, by Messrs. PRYME and RENNELL: though not entirely free from defects, both of them have general merit. Mr. Pryme is a bachelor of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. Rennell but a scholar at Eton.

The Cambridge prize-poem, on "*The Death of the Duke d'Enghien,*" by Mr. TOMLINE, deserves still higher praise: and we are only sorry that the founder of a prize should confine the genius of his candidate to any particular measure of verse. *The Ode* is directed to be in Greek sapphics.

As a proper manual we can recommend the "*Progressive Exercises, adapted to the Eton Accidence.*" They tend, by examples of a very easy kind, to familiarize the most obvious rules.

Nor must we forget the Latin version of Mr. Blomefield's "*Farmer's Boy,*" by Mr. CLUBBE. It is now completed.

Mr. JOHNS's "*Etymological Exercises*

on the Latin Grammar," are well contrived.

Connected with classical literature is the dissertation on "*The Tomb of Alexander,*" by Dr. E. D. CLARKE; the subject of which was first canvassed in our Magazine: and whatever our opinion may be in regard to the correctness of his theory, we would certainly be understood to give the work he has presented on it to the public every commendation, both for elegance and learning. Its object is to prove that one of the great square chests which are now in the court-yard of the British Museum, was originally constructed to receive the embalmed body of Alexander the Great. The theory is supported by a large body of curious evidence; the generality of which, however, is presumptive; and too many links are wanting in the chain of connection to satisfy the mind of the discerning reader. That the apotheosis typified on the medals of Lysimachus is that of Alexander, or that the portrait exhibited is his, admits of doubt: and though extraordinary pains is taken to prove that the *superstition respecting Alexander's tomb* was Egyptian, we perceive no notice of that singular passage in Pausanius, which expressly affirms his funeral rites to have been celebrated after the custom of the *Macedonians*. The history of the Sarcophagus itself is attended by testimonies of a very different kind to any of those which mark the history of the real tomb. It was seen no longer ago than 1491; unless we allow that which was mentioned as lying on the sea shore at Alexandria two centuries before by Benjamin of Tudela, to be the same. Most of the better writers since the former period who have visited Egypt, have noticed it, but not one with the slightest idea that it was the long-forgotten tomb: Some declare that the very tradition of the people concerning the real receptacle of Alexander's body is entirely lost: and others deferred all hope of attaining the history of the present chest, till the hieroglyphics on its sides have been decyphered. The authorities respecting the honours which were really paid to Alexander's body occupy a large portion of the volume, and form an historical collection truly entertaining. They begin with Cæsar and end with Caracalla, when a lapse of no less than twelve hundred years forms a break in what Dr. Clarke terms the chain of testimonies. St. Chrysostom, indeed, who lived so long ago as 397, makes a slight mention of the tomb; but it is only in such terms as more than indicate that it was no longer in existence: and from which we are led to infer, that it was destroyed among the idols of Alexandria eight years before. His words are these, "*Where is now the* TOMB *of Alexander, shew me?*" And what is equally singular is, that no passage in the classic writers occurs to reconcile the appearance of the present chest with the actual tomb which they describe. Could we put faith in the theory we should be better pleased. The sarcophagus would remain a memorable trophy of the British victories at Alexandria.

MEDICINE.

Some additions of considerable importance have been made to the stock of medical literature. We place Dr. HAMILTON'S "*Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines*" at the head of the list, because, though last in the order of time, it stands unrivalled in point of value. His long and acute observation, guided by the soundest judgment (which alone constitutes true experience), has enabled him to open out many new views in regard to the nature and treatment of several diseases of importance, which have hitherto been imperfectly understood, and consequently but little under the influence of medicine. He has particularly illustrated the utility of these medicines, when properly administered, in chorœa, hæmatemesis, chlorosis, and some nervous diseases, and also in the typhous and scarlet fevers.

Dr. WILLAN has advanced one step farther in the prosecution of his "*Arrangement of Diseases of the Skin*;" having brought forward the most important part of his third order, comprising an account of measles and scarlet fever. In this publication he has displayed the same acuteness of discrimination in the diagnostics of the diseases that he examines, and the same sagacity in tracing their synonyms through the midst of medical records, which distinguished the former parts of his work. The peculiar characteristics of the two eruptions are described with singular precision; and the treatment directed to be employed for each, under its various forms, is marked by that simplicity which belongs only to a scientific practitioner, who never prescribes without clear views of his object, and who distinguishes what is efficacious from what is futile, in the ordinary routine of the profession. We have sincerely to lament that the progress of this original and valuable work is so slow.

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The public has also been favoured with a portion of those stores of experience which Dr. HAYGARTH, a respected veteran in the field of medicine, has collected during his long and active campaign.—His "*Clinical History of acute Rheumatism, and of Nodosity of the Joints*," may be considered as a valuable accession to the library of the practical physician. It is not easy, however, to add to the reputation of the author of the tracts on "Small-Pox" and "Contagious Fever," and the original proposer of those important institutions the fever wards and houses of recovery. These institutions are of great national interest, and will transmit the name of Haygarth, when those of fumigators are lost. In rheumatism Dr. Haygarth deprecates repeated blood-letting, and, after one evacuation by the lancet, recommends the speedy administration of bark. The former part of this practice is clearly good; in London, indeed, bleeding is generally detrimental; of the latter we can only say, that if the patient is well treated in the beginning, it is, perhaps, unnecessary. The nodosity of the joints is considered by Dr. Haygarth as unconnected with rheumatism, and the facts which he has adduced are valuable.

Dr. STOCK, in his "*Medical Collections on the Use of cold Water*," though he does not pretend to advance any thing new or original on the subject, has contributed to elucidate the utility of the practice in several diseases, to which it was not extended by the excellent and lamented Dr. Currie. He has also offered some observations on the different effects of the sudden and the protracted application of cold, or of affusion and sponging, in the different periods of febrile complaints, which merit the attention of its advocates. The facts which he has collected do credit to his reading and his judgment, and will, we trust, contribute to extend the conviction of the value of this practice.

Dr. BOURNE has come forward with a more original subject of investigation. In his "*Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, &c. treated with Uva Ursi*," he has called the attention of the profession to a new remedy for this unmanageable disease, of the efficacy of which he expresses himself in sanguine terms. He was led to its use by the analogy of a single case of hectic accompanying a disease of the bladder, in which *uva ursi*, combined with two very active remedies, bark and opium, effected a cure. After the experience which is derived from the records of new remedies, applied and recommended with confidence for the cure of organic diseases of the glands and viscera, and from the subsequent disappointment of the profession, a little scepticism in regard to *any* remedy for the cure of lungs in a state of ulceration may be pardonable. We wish not, however, that *à priori* reasoning should supersede a fair experimental appreciation of the powers of the medicine in question. On the contrary, we should heartily rejoice to find these encomiums on its virtues confirmed; and that this essay is not, what our apprehension suggests, premature.

Mr. PARKINSON, in his "*Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout*," a work apparently originating in his disapprobation of Dr. Kinglake's new method of treatment, has brought forward a considerable store of information, and discussed the disputed points with his accustomed ingenuity. He considers the application of cold to the gouty extremity as a dangerous expedient. In this general observation we, conditionally and with considerable qualification, acquiesce. We are satisfied that there are numerous examples of gouty inflammation, in which Dr. Kinglake's recommendation may be followed, both with safety and advantage; but until Dr. Kinglake or some of his advocates determine the criteria, by which the safety of the remedy may be previously ascertained, we cannot but consider the doctrine, like other vague and indiscriminate rules, dangerous; especially in the hands of careless and indiscriminating practitioners.

The subject of dysentery has received an ample discussion from Dr. HARTY, in his "*Observations on the Simple Dysentery and its Combinations*," and he has laid the best authors on the subject under contribution, in support of his doctrines. His principal object is to prove, that every form of the disease, when epidemic, is a combination of the simple dysentery either with an intermittent, remittent, or typhus fever.

We shall content ourselves with a mere reference to "*Young on Cancer*," "*Taylor on Water*," "*Clarke's Modern Practice of Physic*," &c. &c. which constitute a very respectable addition to the medical literature of the last six months.

We cannot conclude our detail of medical publications, however, without some notice of the various treatises which have appeared, relative to a controversy of no ordinary extent, and conducted with no

common degree of zeal and impetuosity; we mean on the subject of the cow-pock. All great innovations in medicine have invariably met with opposition; and it was not likely that the cow pock should constitute an exception to the general fact. It was not likely that the substitution of a mild and harmless disorder (if indeed it be entitled to the name of a disorder), for a severe and pestilential disease, which not only inflicted sufferings of an alarming nature to the individual, but extended its baneful influence around to an indefinite extent, should be readily received by those who exercise medicine as *a trade*, regardless of the sacred duties of humanity, and of the medical *profession*. There were practitioners who, prejudiced against the new disease at its introduction, have watched the opportunity of venting their spleen and their prejudices upon the public, and of traducing the new practice by every means in their power. They have stated facts upon evidence of the most questionable nature; they have caricatured the ordinary complaints of the human body, in order to impress the public with a notion of their bestiality; they have descended to sophistry, cant, and declamation, with the hope of misleading the ignorant and credulous; and they have not denied themselves those powerful weapons, ridicule, wit, and waggery, as if the miseries and calamities of mankind were objects of joke and merriment. But *magna est veritas, et prevalebit.* Philosophy, which disdains the use of arms like these, may be partially oppressed and retarded for a time, but she will ultimately triumph. We cannot indeed altogether approve of the acrimony and asperity with which some of the advocates of the cow-pock have attempted to support their cause. But others have combated with the firm but mild spirit of true philosophy, and have succeeded in completely invalidating some of the evidence of their adversaries, and in throwing a strong shade of doubt and suspicion upon the rest.

Dr. Moseley takes the lead on the adverse part of the vaccine controversy. He advances the strange dogma, that analogy may supersede the necessity of experiment; and his *à priori* reasoning, or, more correctly speaking, his prejudice, is invincible. He "still thinks, as he thought in the year 1798, that experience is not necessary to prove that the cow-pock can be no preventive of small-pox." (See his Preface.) His pamphlet is well written; contains some wit, and much classical allusion; which, in truth, are his substitutes for argument. He has collected a store of facts, of the evidence of which, however, it has been proved that he has been more attentive to the quantity than the quality. The *ipse dixit* of an old woman is assumed as indubitable authority, and hearsay is put down as confirmed fact. Of the candour and liberality of this work we can say as little as of the argument employed in it. A calm, rational, and philosophical answer to this rhapsodical composition was published by Mr. Merriman, in a pamphlet which may be recommended to his brother-advocates of the vaccine practice, as a model of controversial propriety. Mr. Merriman justly affirms, that in regard to the diseases which Dr. Moseley has asserted to succeed to the cow-pock, the sum of his argument is '*post hoc, ergo propter hoc.*' Diseases have occurred *after* (no matter how long after) the cow-pock, therefore they were the *effect* of the cow-pock. He points out a striking similarity in the controversy formerly commenced by the opposers of small-pox inoculation, and the vaccine controversy, and shews that a list of diseases equally loathsome, and more horrible, was ascribed to that very inoculation (viz. of the small-pox), which it is now their interest to recommend. And he has adduced satisfactory proofs that in one case of supposed failure (Mr. Curling's child), the succeeding disease was *chicken-pox*, not small-pox; and in another, where the patient was stated to have died in consequence of disease left by the cow-pock, he died, in fact, of *peripneumony*, several months after that disease had left him.

Mr. Ring has also favoured the public with "*An Answer to Dr. Moseley*," which is characterized, as heretofore, by acrimony, sarcasm, and considerable argument. The latter would have been sufficiently convincing, had it not been alloyed by the mixture of the two former. This temper in discussion is much to be deprecated, as inconsistent with that impartiality of mind which is open to conviction of error, and alive to the admission of truth, even of an unpleasant nature: and as indicating that there is something more, under the rose, than a mere desire for the attainment of a philosophical truth. It tends but to bind faster the bigotted adherence of both parties to their respective opinions.

Dr. Adams, in his "*Answers to all the Objections against the Cow-Pock*," has attempted, in a popular way, to refute the statements of the anti-vaccinarians,

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as they denominate themselves. We cannot compliment him either on the perspicuity or the conclusive nature of his arguments. The practice has found a better advocate, in the same brief and popular style, in the anonymous author of "*Expositions on the Cow-Pock and on the Small-Pox*," in which several mistaken points are rectified, and in which there is much clear and satisfactory reasoning, addressed to the minds of parents, with a spirit of mild benevolence, that does honour to the writer.

The vaccine preventive, however, has met with its arch-enemy in Dr. Rowley; who, with a disposition worthy of the Brodums and Solomons of the age, has exhibited the title-page of his pamphlet in every corner of the metropolis, where a dead wall or a deserted house afforded him the opportunity. He calculated, no doubt, like those modest gentlemen, that the increase of his practice in the small-pox, which would hence accrue, would compensate for the great expence of this mode of advertisement. He acknowledges his belief that the greater portion of mankind are possessed of an ample share of ignorance and credulity; and the principal object of his pamphlet appears to be to take advantage of these prevailing qualities, in order, first, to recommend the re-introduction of variolous inoculation, and secondly, to intimate that he is possessed of a peculiar, "certain, experienced, and successful method" of treating that disease. We cannot justly characterize this pamphlet, without employing such terms, expressive of our contempt, disapprobation, and disgust, as would savour too strongly of that vulgarity and acrimony with which it is itself replete. We are satisfied, however, that among the intelligent part of the community it has produced an effect almost the reverse of that which the author intended; and that the number of the ignorant and credulous, whom he hoped to delude and make converts to his tenets, is considerably less than he anticipated. Dr. Rowley has already received some answers, especially from Dr. H. Fraser, and a writer who designates himself by the title of Aculeus. The latter has replied in a vein of irony; purposely, he informs us, avoiding all argument, as an article in which Dr. Rowley does not usually deal. Upon the whole, his "*Letters*" are diffuse and feeble in style, and his irony is seldom very acutely pointed. The reply of Dr. Fraser, in his hasty and rather crude pamphlet, aims a very ineffectual blow at the opposition of Dr. Rowley. Some other writers on both sides of the question have also appeared, but they have excited less attention than those which we have enumerated. The best answer to the antagonists of the practice consists in a refutation of their pretended facts, which in several instances has been fully accomplished.

BIOGRAPHY.

Among the principal of the biographical works, we notice Mr. Cooke's "*Memoirs of Samuel Foote, Esq. With a Collection of his genuine Bon-Mots, Anecdotes, Opinions, &c. mostly original; and three of his dramatic Pieces not published in his Works.*" The Memoirs are written in a pleasing, interesting manner, and certainly supply a chasm in our literary and theatrical history which never was so well filled up before. Foote's life, from beginning to end, was a tissue of adventure: he appears to have been always thoughtless in the extreme. Having wasted two fortunes, and been lucky enough to receive a third, he only wrote this motto on his carriage, "*Iterum, iterum, iterumque*." Of a volatile disposition, he appears rarely to have troubled himself with deep reflection; but merely seeking what was ridiculous in each man's character, whom he deemed of sufficient consequence, he held it forth, very frequently upon *the stage*, and made it supply those deficiencies which unlimited expence occasioned to his income. How far the Memoirs of such a man are calculated for entertainment may be easily discovered. Many of the *bon-mots* and anecdotes are entirely new; and the editor may claim some merit in having suppressed a few which would probably have been no honour to the publication; sensible that what the hilarity of social life is backward to endure, ought never to be obtruded on the public in a printed form. The title of the first volume is embellished with an elegant portrait of Foote, from an original picture.

The "*Public Characters of 1805-6*" are written much in the same style with those of former volumes. In the present the memoir of Mr. Abbot, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is one of the most interesting. Such of our readers as are of an amatory turn will probably be pleased with that of Mr. Joseph Passley, the Gretna-Green Parson.

"*Biographia Scotica, or Scottish Biographical Dictionary; containing a short Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons and remarkable Characters, Natives of Scotland, from the earliest*

earliest Ages to the present Time," by J. STARK.

Scottish biography has been so much neglected, that we peruse the title of the present performance with considerable pleasure. The most prominent circumstances attending a work of this kind are selection, compass, and arrangement; the first of which is not only the most important point, but, at the same time, by far the most difficult to adjust. In the work before us we confess we have seen some names, whose distinction in the walks of life have been of too temporary a kind to entitle them to general notice; though, in the usual way, such characters are barely mentioned, while those whose lives and actions have contributed to enlarge our knowledge of mankind, or who claim the remembrance of posterity on account of distinction in science, art, or literature, receive a more extended acknowledgment of their merits. In a few cases we have observed men of high importance, the comparative extent of whose characters is very trifling; and we have noticed one or two omissions, which a future edition will probably supply. The style is good, but usually varies with that of the author from whose book the biographical sketch has been derived. The life of Napier, the inventor of logarithms, is one of the best.

The second edition of Dr. WATKINS's "*Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary*" has appeared, with considerable correction and improvements. A reference to the authority for each article is now annexed; an addition the value of which will be felt by every man of letters, as well as by the public at large. Every successive publication on this subject, it will be remembered, has advantages beyond those which went immediately before it, by however short an interval. Mistakes in chronology, facts, characters, and names, will of course be rectified, omissions supplied, additions made, and a series of new biography introduced, as recent mortality may give occasion, diligence supply, or external communication chance to provide. "The author has endeavoured to render his work *complete*, by inserting every interesting name and event likely to be sought for in a collection of this kind; and although he cannot presume that there are not many defects and omissions, yet it will be obvious on comparison, that this work now contains from two to three thousand articles more than are to be found in any similar work in the English, or perhaps in any other language. Observing, with regret, the great number of distinguished names which have been passed over by preceding biographers, he has diligently employed himself in rescuing a considerable number of those names from neglect and oblivion. He has not contented himself with barely gleaning from all other dictionaries, but has sought in every respectable quarter for memoirs of departed excellence. Many single memoirs and fugitive pieces, and many scarce tracts and voluminous periodical publications, have, in the preparation of the new edition, been sedulously examined."

The life either of a sovereign or a statesman, from the very nature of its materials, approaches so nearly to public history, that it is almost doubtful where it should be placed. That of "*Leo the Tenth*" can hardly be classed among individual biography. Mr. ROSCOE was the first who took the lead in directing the public taste to enquiries into the lives of those eminent scholars to whom the restoration of learning in Europe was so much indebted; and the Life of Lorenzo de Medici was perused with pleasure not only by common but literary readers. A due consideration of the work, however, which is now before us, requires a minuteness of detail which the limits of our present retrospect will scarce allow. We shall therefore, in the present instance, give our readers but a rapid sketch of Leo's life, reserving a full consideration of it for the class of History, in another Supplement. —Leo the Tenth will ever be remembered by Protestants, since from his Pontificate the origin of the Reformation may be deduced. He was the son of Lorenzo de Medici, "the father of the Muses," and was born in the latter part of the fifteenth century. His education was directed by the best of the Greek and Latin scholars which Italy had produced; and Angelus Politianus was his principal tutor. At the age of *eleven* he was made an Archbishop, and at *fourteen* a Cardinal. His character was most singularly mixed; adorned by many virtues, and distinguished by extraordinary vices. The indulgences of the Romish church were reduced under his Pontificate to the most sordid traffic; and the lustre of his virtues was sullied by extreme lewdness, impiety, and atheism: yet under his immediate protection the restoration of learning was encouraged, and even the language of ancient Rome revived with elegance: under him the best of those writers flourished to whom even England is still indebted, and the brightest ornament of his court was

Ariosto.

Arioſto. A character ſo extraordinary, who continues to intereſt us in ſpite of all his weakneſſes and faults, was a fit ſubject for the pen of Mr. Roſcoe.—How it has been treated we ſhall ſhew hereafter.

The Life of Milton *the Poet* has been ſo often written, that we cannot ſay we expected another biographer to ariſe ſo ſoon. But we are now to read the Life of Milton *the Patriot*, by Mr. MORTIMER.—Surely, it is neither "laudable ambition," or reverence for the poet, that can lead any one, at the preſent day, to drag again to light thoſe circumſtances which not only ſully the name, but degrade the character of Milton. His defence of the people of England againſt Salmaſius can never be forgotten.

COMMERCE, TRADE, &c.

"*Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fiſheries, and Navigation: with Brief notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them,*" Containing the Commercial Tranſactions of the Britiſh Empire and other Countries, from the earlieſt Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament in 1801; by DAVID MACPHERSON. 4 vol. 4to. 1805.

The work which is now before us is ſo truly valuable, that to give a mere general character of it only would be wrong. Mr. Anderſon, in the early part of *his* work, unfortunately truſted too much to tranſlators; and betrayed himſelf, by the neglect of the hiſtorians of Greece and Rome, into innumerable errors and omiſſions. Hence it was neceſſary for Mr. Macpherſon to compoſe the hiſtory of the early ages to the diſcovery of America entirely anew. From this period, however, to 1760, the hiſtory of our commercial tranſactions ſtands entirely on the authority of Mr. Anderſon. All his facts, and the moſt part of his remarks, have been preſerved; though ſome of them, it is obſerved, were dictated by the narrow-ſpirited jealouſy of commerce, which in his time paſſed for patriotiſm. For at leaſt half a century preceding the commencement of the preſent reign, it will be remembered, Mr. Anderſon was an original author, relating from his own knowledge and obſervation the commercial tranſactions of the Britiſh empire, with which he had every opportunity of being well acquainted, and in which he was in ſome degree engaged, having been in the ſervice of the South Sea Company for more than forty years. Hence we find he is quite at home in the affairs of of that company, and particularly in the very extraordinary tranſactions of the year 1720, his account of which will ever be conſidered as the ſtandard hiſtory of that noted era of frantic avarice and blind infatuation.

For the important and eventful period from 1760 to 1801, Mr. Macpherſon is himſelf entirely reſponſible. His materials have been ſelected as well from public as from the moſt authentic documents; and he appears to have been encouraged in his labour by thoſe who had the beſt means of facilitating his reſearches. The pains he has taken have been undoubtedly immenſe; and, with the exception of aſſiſtance from Mr. Anderſon's work, they have been entirely his own. He ſubmits their product with a reſpectful ſolicitude to the public, and claims for his work only this diſtinction, that it is not the melancholy record of human crimes and human calamities as moſt other hiſtorical works are, but the animating regiſter of human induſtry and ingenuity. The topics of enquiry it purſues, calculated to excite an intereſt with *every* reader, are too many to be enumerated here. One, however, we cannot paſs unnoticed: it is the LOADSTONE, which, if we except the flint by which our daily fire is kindled, is the moſt precious of all ſtones. The ſecret of its attracting iron was, of courſe, known for ages; but its polarity was a more recent diſcovery. Mr. Macpherſon quotes the earlieſt notice of it from two paſſages in the works of French writers of the twelfth century: the firſt of whom, Guiot of Provins, calls it the *manete*, and ſays, "thereby the mariner is directed in his courſe." From theſe paſſages he gathers, that the knowledge of the compaſs was at that time only in its infancy, at leaſt among the Chriſtians of Europe; and he has not been able to diſcover that it is known either to the Chineſe or the Saracens at an earlier date. The diſcovery of the compaſs, indeed, and its ſubſequent improvements, are treated of in the true ſpirit of acute inveſtigation. It is juſtly conſidered by the author as giving birth to a new era in the hiſtory of commerce and navigation; and what he has ſaid of it may be taken as a good ſpecimen of the general execution of the work. We have only to lament that the price of theſe volumes, which is ſtill however hardly commenſurate with their extent, may deter many who would like to poſſeſs them from the purchaſe.

Together with ſuch copious annals we are happy to recommend our readers another work, which contains ſome extenſive information on the practical condition

of

of commerce. Mr. ODDY, in his "*European Commerce; or, New and Secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany: including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems;*" has entered very deeply into its philosophical principles, and he has recorded the practical as well as the theoretical part of knowledge. The work is divided into seven books, each of which is assigned to the traffic of some particular country: of these, five relate to those which are respectively mentioned in the title; the third to Mecklenburg, and the seventh to Great Britain. In treating of each of these countries separately, he presents first its general means and accommodations of commerce, its extent, seas, rivers, means both of external and internal communication and produce; proceeds to its sea-ports, and afterwards to such internal establishments, whether of trading companies or banks, which seem connected more remotely with commerce; and concludes with the exports and imports. Without entering into more minute statements, or examining the particular opinions of the author, let it suffice to observe that his work presents a more complete body of intelligence on the commercial operations and capacities of the north of Europe, than we have ever seen before, and that it will be found equally useful to the trader and the statesman.

Mr. LUCCOCK's performance on "*The Nature and Properties of Wool,*" though better calculated for the manufacturer than the farmer, contains a variety of curious information. The part which discriminates the different sorts is perhaps the most valuable.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"*A Voyage round the World, in the Years* 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804; *in which the Author visited the principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island.*" By JOHN TURNBULL.

It may be proper to observe of Mr. Turnbull's voyage, that it was originally written with no other view than the amusement and information of his private friends, through whose persuasions he has at length given it to the world. It has one merit which will certainly be acknowledged by readers of every class who may peruse it: it is free from a variety of details with which the generality of such works are usually overloaded, and presents us with no technical extracts from the *log-books* of the voyage. The object of the undertaking was commercial: to ascertain whether the Americans did not carry on a lucrative trade to the north-west of the vast continent they inhabit. The idea of it had first occurred while Mr. Turnbull was second officer of the Barwell, in a voyage from China in 1799; and having been communicated to some gentlemen of well-known mercantile enterprise, they not only approved of the speculation, but lost no time in preparing for its execution. A new ship, built wholly of British oak, was at length purchased, and the command of it given to the gentleman who had been first officer of the Barwell, while the cargo and trading part was intrusted to Mr. Turnbull: and having each of them, as owners, considerable shares, they were equally interested in the success of the voyage. Having completed all their preparations, they set sail from Portsmouth on the 1st of July, 1800, and with fair winds and sanguine hopes soon reached the island of Madeira, where Mr. Turnbull complains bitterly of the innumerable swarms of begging friars. In the further progress of the voyage they were so hampered by southerly winds, as to have approached within two degrees and a half of the coast of Brazil; when the vessel being new and unseasoned, they bore up to St. Salvadore, to obtain repairs previous to their entering into the higher latitudes. Respecting the Brazils, Mr. Turnbull expresses himself very freely, and without reserve. Every thing he saw there convinced him of the value of this settlement to the British empire, in the event of a rupture between England and Portugal. Though perhaps he does not take ulterior considerations into view when he observes, that if France should anticipate us in gaining possession of them, she would compensate the loss of Malta and Egypt. Having touched at the Cape of Good Hope, of which Mr. Turnbull gives a favourable account, the vessel stood directly for New Holland, where considerable attention seems to have been paid to the population, general character of the settlers, and civil government, at Sydney. The general character of the natives of New South Wales is by no means favourable. Mr. Turnbull considers the aboriginal inhabitants of this distant region as indeed beyond comparison the most barbarous on the surface of the globe, and observes that the residence of Europeans there has been wholly ineffectual for their civilization. Their singular talents at mimicry, their personal qualities,

ties, punishments, customs, &c. are most entertainingly described; and some subjects treated on which have been but little spoken of by former writers. But the principal part of Mr. Turnbull's observations are confined within the tropics, particularly to the Society and Sandwich Islands, where the reader will perceive a wonderful contrast in the genius and dispositions of the two nations. The one making rapid advances towards civilization, and a knowledge of the mechanical arts; the other, for whom nature may be said to have exerted her utmost efforts, by a strange perversion of her laws, lifting up a high hand to counteract her intentions. Much also will be found relating to the present state of the missionaries. Would the limits of our retrospect allow a complete analysis of the voyage, we would very readily present it to the reader. Of the inhabitants of Otaheite, Neitea, and Maura, many of the anecdotes are not only new, but curious; and in the description of the Sandwich Islands, we found an account of Tamahama, their great chief, which at the present moment cannot but be highly interesting. Tamahama, he observes, is no unworthy imitator of his European original: his haughty tone to his enemies, and his genius and spirit of enterprize in creating resources which did not exist before him, may not unjustly bring him into a comparison with the Emperor of the French. The particulars that relate to him are remarkable:—he has created for his country a little navy, and seems to possess a genius far above his situation. Mr. Turnbull's miscellaneous remarks on the manners, customs, population, &c. of the Otaheitans, are very numerous; and he supplies more facts for the illustration of political enquiries than any visitant who went before him. The horrid practices of child-murder and human sacrifices, are among the reasons which account for the singular diminution in the numbers of their people: added to which, the doctrine of fatality prevails amongst them to a most singular excess. Every disease is the immediate consequence of the vengeance of their offended deities, and therefore every thought of remedy or relief is rejected, as equally useless and impious; they are left to their fate, and their diseases are unfortunately such as, however easy of cure under a regular course, are but too fatal when suffered to augment under neglect. On the various adventures and misfortunes which befel the author we shall withhold our observations. Having been twice at Otaheite, he arrives a second time at Port Jackson, where a longer residence enabled him to form a better view both of the state of the colony and its administration. Upon the first establishment of this settlement, the policy of the scheme was much doubted, and its future existence treated by many as visionary: "But the experiment," says Mr. Turnbull, "of a regular government for fifteen years, in a region so extensive and so distant from the mother-country, has now been made, and the colony at present wears a favourable aspect." Throughout his work, Mr. Turnbull observes, it has been his undeviating effort to confine himself to those objects which were most suited to interest the general reader; and though he founds no pretensions to the reader's notice, either in his style or diction, we must do him the justice to make one remark: it is more simply neat than could have been expected from one who has passed the greater part of his life in the exercise of his profession as a seaman.

"*Description of the Island of St. Helena; containing Observations on its singular Structure and Formation, and an Account of its Climate, Natural History, and Inhabitants.*

Saint Helena, situated about a thousand miles to the southward of the equinoctial line, and nearly at the same distance from the western shore of Africa, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1508. It was at that time without inhabitants, without quadrupeds, and almost without birds. The English made a settlement on it in 1660; and in 1673 the Dutch took it by surprize. It was retaken the following year, with the Dutch ships in the roads, by Captain Munden; and has remained ever since in the possession of the English East India Company. The wildness and irregularity of its aspect suggests the idea that the island was produced by subterranean fire, and the observations of the author of the work before us tend strongly to corroborate the notion. In the two first chapters, the origin and formation of this curious island are attempted to be explained, from the basaltic and other mineralogical appearances of its strata. In the third we find its climate and diseases treated; the greatest inconvenience of the former seems to be the scantiness and uncertainty of the rains; and its peculiarities are partially illustrated by some of the most remarkable circumstances in the climate of the peninsula of India. The greatest singularity among the diseases is the absence of the small-pox from the re-

fident inhabitants, and of the hydrophobia from among the dogs. The fourth chapter is principally devoted to the indigenous and exotic plants, as well as to the principal means whose adoption might facilitate the further cultivation of the island. About seventeen years ago, it seems, an attempt was made towards its general improvement; when some of the inhabitants formed themselves into an agricultural society; and though their means were too confined and scanty for any very beneficial consequences to ensue, the general result of some of their earliest experiments, which were successful as far as they were carried, is here recorded for the encouragement of others. The fifth and last chapter, on the inhabitants and interior circumstances of the island, is by far the most lively and entertaining. The situation of a little colony, the author observes, embosomed in the recesses of a rocky island, and separated by an immense ocean from the troubles and calamities of the surrounding world, we should willingly figure to ourselves as the retreat of happiness, which those who sought for it in retirement might expect to find in the valleys of St. Helena: but the inhabitants, he tells us, consider their situation as a state of exile; their opportunities of obtaining wealth are few; the scene around them is confined; and cut off as they are, during the greatest part of their time, from all intercourse with the rest of the world, we cannot be surprised to read that the arrival of the homeward bound Indiamen is with them the greatest event of the year. Having considered the great advantages and occasional inconveniences of St. Helena as a station for our fleets since the cession of the Cape, the author concludes with observing that its internal resources for the benefit of our shipping might, with a little care, be much augmented.

"*Familiar Letters from Italy to a Friend in England*," by PETER BECKFORD, Esq., 2 vols.

A great number of the letters here presented to the reader may be supposed to have lost something of their interest, since they were written so long ago as 1787. The pictures of familiar manners, however, which they represent, are faithfully drawn; and though they may not altogether apply to the inhabitants of Italy as they exist at present, they have a lively interest to communicate. Mr. Beckford was introduced to Voltaire and Rousseau, of the latter of whom he presents a short though not a very interesting account.

But a more curious work than this is comprized in the "*Travels through Italy in the Years* 1804 *and* 1805," by AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE; 4 vols., Phillips. A work perhaps which has more real interest than any of the author's former publications. In the first volume, the portion which seems likely to afford the greatest share of entertainment is the description of the Tyrol. Its varied and romantic beauties, he says, are in no degree inferior to those of Switzerland, except that the cataracts are but sparingly distributed. The travelling in Tyrol is quicker than in Switzerland; over which it claims another preference, in having all its beauties by the road-side. We have no occasion, as in that country, to deviate to the right and left, and to climb on our hands and knees, in order to catch a charm of nature. And as a journey of pleasure, Tyrol has still greater recommendations. The chase of the mountain-goat, and the history of the Tyrol sharp-shooters, who are said lately to have given such assistance to the French, afford anecdotes that will be perused with pleasure. The unamiable Ursuline nuns of Inspruck, however, meet the author's censure. In this part of Tyrol, he observes, is to be seen a charming national physiognomy in the fair-sex; oval faces, fine dark eyes, and a white skin; they are all as much alike as sisters. It is a pity, only, that their clumsy dress disfigures their personal attractions. At Florence, our author takes particular notice not only of the best works of art which are now there, but of those which have been removed to France; and though his memoranda may not be always satisfactory either to the artist or the connoisseur, their good sense will be universally allowed. At Rome, we have his observations on the drama, as well as the antiquities; and the Sorrows of Werter, in five acts, will be as great a novelty to our readers as to M. Von Kotzebue. At Gaeta, we have some curious remarks on the sad and indistinct remains of Cicero's villa. The first volume closes with the account of Naples. Here, says M. Kotzebue, "I must conduct the reader a little about the town; for every thing is so perfectly different from all that an inhabitant of a more northern climate conceives of a town, that he would imagine himself at first to be in the Moon." But the peculiarities of Naples will not admit of an abridgement here. The deplorable objects, however, with which it is filled in every part, excited our traveller's attention; and he makes one or two remarks which only indicate that he is not an Englishman.

gliſhman. "Some years ago (he ſays) an attempt was made to aboliſh the ſyſtem of beggary; and for this purpoſe a command was iſſued for taking up all beggars, and carrying them to the great poor-houſe, which is large enough to hold many thouſands. But the maintenance of ſo many people when brought together, was a ſmall circumſtance which had been overlooked. Much, no doubt, had been calculated on the charitable and voluntary contributions of the Neapolitans, which in the beginning, indeed, were very liberal. But this ſcheme experienced the fate of *all* ſimilar projects founded only on the precarious ſupport of individuals; *for nothing wearies ſo ſoon as charity*. The contributions fell off: the unfortunate wretches were ſhut up by five hundreds in large halls, without victuals or occupation: diſeaſes gained ground among them; one ran away after another, without obſtruction; the beggars were no more apprehended; and every thing returned to its former ſtate." The whole of the ſecond, and the greater part of the third volume, is ſtill occupied by Naples. The ſecond opens with an account of Mount Veſuvius, the eruption of which, during M. Kotzebue's reſidence in its neighbourhood, on November 22, 1801, is accurately deſcribed. Portici is, in courſe, another object of attention. Here the pavements and other works of art which have been diſcovered in the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii are repoſited: and M. Kotzebue afterwards paid a viſit to the cities themſelves. The road from Naples to Pompeii, not much above ten Engliſh miles, is an uninterrupted chain of flouriſhing towns, which, mocking the malignity of the volcano, cover its foot and adorn the bay. In the main-ſtreet of Pompeii, he obſerves, the tracks of the wheels are ſtill viſible. An elevated path runs by the ſide of the houſes for foot-paſſengers; and, that they might in rainy weather paſs commodiouſly over to the oppoſite ſide, large flat ſtones, three of which take up the width of the road, were laid at a diſtance from each other. On the conſtruction of the houſes, and their ſtucco paintings, he is particular, as well as on the hypocauſts; and having quoted from Pliny the account of the deſtruction of Pompeii, enlarges on its probable particulars from circumſtances which the inveſtigation of the town has brought to light. From Pompeii he proceeds to Herculaneum, and the Muſeum at Portici. At Herculaneum, he obſerves, curioſity is only wearied with perpetual ſameneſs. Damp cold paſſages, that reſemble ſubterraneous labyrinths, and are totally without air, occaſionally diverſified with immenſe maſſes of lava, are the principal objects to which the traveller is introduced: for the reſt he muſt take the word of the guide. At Portici, the moſt remarkable objects deſcribed are the manuſcripts found in two chambers of a houſe at Herculaneum, and the intricate machine invented to unroll them. At preſent, five writers have been diſcovered: Philodemus, Epicurus, Phædrus, Demetrius Phalereus, and Colotes. But unfortunately all the works have been philoſophical. The manuſcript of Colotes, it ſeems, the laſt diſcovered, contains a refutation of Plato's Treatiſe on Friendſhip. A hundred and thirty manuſcripts have been either unrolled or are unrolling. From Naples, in the third volume, M. Kotzebue returns to Rome, where the gallery of artiſts occupies the largeſt ſhare of his attention. His obſervations on St. Peter's are not deſtitute of ſarcaſm; and the account of the Vatican, we muſt confeſs, is much ſhorter than we expected to have found it. At the opening of the fourth volume, M. Kotzebue leaves modern Rome, and repairs to the ruins of the ancient city. The bath of Caracalla introduces a curious account of the Thermæ of the ancients; and the Tiber affords an opportunity of referring to ſeveral of the more remarkable events of Roman hiſtory. In the account of the manners of the modern Romans, we have a more particular deſcription of the theatres, the number of which in Rome is too great for its preſent population. There are two (the Argentina and Alibertis) for grand operas and ballets; and two (Della Valle, and Tor. inoni or Apollo) for the opera buffa and the drama; one (Della Pace) for farces and pantomimes; and that called Pollo Corde, where puppet-ſhows are given, and Harlequin exhibits his tricks; beſides ſome ſmaller ones. All of them indeed are open only during the Carnival; and then the Romans overgorge themſelves with theatrical ſpectacles, as on feſtival-days they do with fleſh; with this difference, however, that they enjoy the latter with more reliſh than the former, and that their meat is far better than their plays. At the end of his ſtrictures M. Kotzebue introduces what he aſſures us is a faithful picture of the Roman manners in an extract from one of the comedies of Rolli. From Rome he paſſes to Loretto, and afterwards to Ancona; viſiting Bologna, Modena, Mantua, and Verona, in the way to Vienna,

where having made a few cursory observations on the city, he continues his journey through Prague and Dresden, taking leave of his reader at Berlin; and informing him in the conclusion that he quitted Italy without reluctance; that he never wishes to see it again; and that he would not for millions pass his life in that country. The style of the work has very few defects. M. Kotzebue is sentimental in almost every page; and with much of the temper, has an occasional spice of the sarcasm, of Voltaire. His immoralities of observation however have been carefully pruned by his translator.

Mr. MAWMAN's "*Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland, and the English Lakes*," contains nothing which can raise its author above the ordinary list of tourists. His remarks in most instances are sensible; but the perusal of his work has added nothing to the knowledge we obtain from those who went before him. The three plates of Inverary, Lochlomond, and Patterdale, are good.

In Mr. BOULTON's "*Sketch of His Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada*," we have an outline of the British continental possessions adjacent to the United-States. It is a respectable work, and entirely statistical.

FINE-ARTS.

First in this class may be reckoned the two Numbers of the "*Engravings, with a Descriptive Account in English and French, of Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum*," collected by the Institute in Egypt, under the Direction of Buonaparte, and surrendered to the British Commander in-Chief, Lord Hutchinson, by General Menou. The drawings were made from the originals by Mr. Alexander, and are engraved by Medland in the best style of aqua-tint. The most curious of the plates which have yet appeared is "the Sarcophagus in which the embalmed body of Alexander the Great was deposited; taken from the mosque of St. Athanasius." A review of Dr. Clarke's book on which, will be found in our Retrospect under the head of Classical Literature.

But the lovers of the arts of elegance will perhaps find a greater treat in the "*Catalogue Raisonné of the principal Paintings, Sculptures, Drawings, &c., &c., at Appuldurcombe House*," the Seat of (the late) Right Hon. Sir RICHARD WORSLEY, Bart.; taken July 1, 1804. From Sir Richard's pen.

To enumerate all the various fragments and remains with which the house is ornamented, would be endless; but as the work is in few hands, a column or two of our Review may be well spared to mention a few of the more important. In the principal front of the house, on each side the portico, stands a curious antique chair of white marble; that on the right-hand, called *Sella Thessalica*, is of fine design, and elegantly ornamented, and was used as a common sitting-chair; that on the left, styled *Sella Arquata*, was used by the philosophers as a studying-chair. They are unique in their kind, and came originally from Greece, as appears by the marble, and were discovered at Rome in the time of the celebrated antiquary Fulvio Orsini, who was the first purchaser of them. From him they became the property of Sextus Quintus, and were purchased by Sir Richard Worsley when the marbles of the Villa Negroni were disposed of. Among the best of the numerous basso-relievos and other fragments from Athens, is one above the door-case of the dining-room, which appears from the dimensions, style, and beauty of the sculpture, to have formed part of the frieze of the cell of the Parthenon, designed by Phidias and executed by his best scholars. Another, in the same room, is a most interesting monument in low alto relievo, found in the Metropolis, 1785, representing a Syren in affliction for having been excelled by the Muses in singing: a sepulchral fragment of inimitable Greek sculpture, of Pluto leaning upon a couch, attended by a young cup bearer, the subject of which is unique, is another: beside two Hermæ of Alcibiades and Sophocles, of the finest Greek sculpture, discovered in the ruins of the Prytaneum: a bust of Caracalla: and a colossal head of Venus. Among the best paintings, the following are mentioned in the dining-room. Two great landscapes by Francesco Zuccarelli, said indisputably to be the finest pictures which he ever produced: an unfinished painting of Our Saviour driving the sellers from the Temple, by Paul Veronese: the Annunciation, by Guercino, 1629: and an antique painting cut from the wall of a temple in Adrian's villa near Tivoli. In the drawing-room are landscapes by Claude, Teniers, and Gaspar Poussin; with the portrait of the celebrated Nun which was so much admired in the Borghese palace at Rome, by Titian. In the picture-cabinet, the *petits jardinieres* (his two sons), by Rubens; a Madona by Carlo Dolci; the Descent from the Cross, by Tintoretto; and Venus and Cupid, by Correggio; with others by Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, and Teniers.

In

In the library, beside a capital picture by Titian, representing the Pilgrims at Emmaus; St. John watching the Infant Christ, by Guido; and a head by Raphael; are some old English portraits, the principal of which are, Henry VIII. and Edward VI., by Holbein; the former presented to Sir James Worsley by Henry himself; Hobbes of Malmsbury, by Vandyke; and Brandon Duke of Suffolk (in the time of Henry VIII.) and his wife the Queen-Dowager of France, by Mabeuse. And in the study, in a mahogany case, a beautiful picture of Jupiter and Antiope, by Annibal Caracci; the Alchymist, by Ostade; and a very fine landscape by Claude. Exclusive of these, the pictures by inferior masters, the portraits, copies, and drawings, are extremely numerous; with a very large collection of bronzes and intaglios. To which the Addenda adds a very fine academical figure of St. John in the Wilderness, by Annibale Caracci; a portrait of the old Duchess of Lorraine, by Rembrandt; and two most beautiful cabinet-pictures; one of Jesus in the Cradle, with the Holy Family, by Parmegiano; the other of an Angel shewing the Tomb to the three Mary's, by Albano. Altogether, a more curious collection has been rarely found in the hands of an individual. Many of the best specimens which compose it were obtained by Sir Richard himself while on his travels; and others were purchased at a very great expence. The Catalogue is in folio, and issued from the press of Mr. Bulmer. It is ornamented with a neat View, by Fittler, of Appuldurcombe-House.

"*Authentic Memoirs of the late George Morland, with Remarks on his Abilities and Progress as an Artist*;" in which are interspersed a Variety of Anecdotes never before published; together with a Facsimile of his Writing, Specimens of his Hieroglyphical Sketches, &c., &c. The whole collected from numerous Manuscript Communications; by FRANCIS WILLIAM BLAGDON, Esq. There is one sentence towards the close of these Memoirs which we shall transcribe: "It may be said, that months, and even years, of Morland's life elapsed without affording a single anecdote that could afford gratification to readers of refinement." And we will venture to ask the writer of the Memoirs, what gratification readers of refinement can possibly derive from any one anecdote he has related: (with the exception of a single half-guinea-worth of charity) misapplied talents, folly, drunkenness, and mischievous amusements, seem to have been the chief characteristics of Morland's life. The plates which accompany these Memoirs afford good specimens of the painter's talents; they are twenty-two in number, and exhibit, first, his method of sketching from nature; next, his coloured sketches and humourous designs; and, lastly, the effect of his finished pieces. The best executed is perhaps the portrait of himself.

Miss GARTSIDE'S "*Essay on Light and Shade, on Colours, and on Composition in general*," contains a great variety of useful precepts. Her remarks on the importance of perspective deserve the closest attention from those who may read her work with a view to benefit; and she has handled her subject with considerable taste.

Mr. DOUGLASS'S "*Art of Drawing in Perspective from Mathematical Principles*," illustrated by more than fifty engravings, is a valuable and well-written volume.

POETRY.

A new edition of the English translation of "*Ossian's Poems*" may at first sight perhaps have but small title to the reader's notice; but Mr. LAING'S edition is accompanied by copious illustrations, and a commentary, which must be highly acceptable to those who still deem the Works of Ossian a forgery. To us, however, he seems too minute. Imitations and coincidences, at whatever distance, are deemed bold plagiaries; and he sometimes trifles like a commentator upon Shakespeare.

For the tender and pathetic we have not a better volume to recommend than that which contains the selection of the late Mr. LOGAN'S "*Poems*." His odes and lyrics deserve the highest share of praise; and though the tragedy of Runnamede is not entitled to unexceptionable commendation, it has many beauties.

Among the more elegant works in the lighter class, we notice "*The Sports of the Genii*," by MRS. HUNTER. The The Genii, however, are not those of Arabian fiction. They consist of little groupes of Cupids, selected from the portfolio of Miss Susan Macdonald, the late amiable daughter of the Lord Chief Baron. After observing generally that the taste of the etchings is rivalled by the poetry, we shall present our readers with the Epilogue:

"Critics sharp, with brow severe,
Our small volume come not near:
Authors grave, and learn'd, and wise,
Never this way turn your eyes.

"Let

" Let us wander, wild and free,
In sport and whimsicality,
Thro' gay Fancy's flowery maze ;
Nor blame us, though you scorn to praise."

Mr. COXE's " *Miscellaneous Poetry*" requires more room for criticism than we can well allow. He has tried his talent at varieties of verse ; and though he may not be as successful in the epigram as in the sonnet, he is respectable both in his original poetry and in his imitations. Of the latter, his sonnets from Petrarch are the best. We recommend him most heartily to cultivate his talent.

Mrs. MILNE's " *Simple Poems on simple Subjects*" deserve particular encouragement ; not so much, perhaps, for the extraordinary merit of her poetry, as on account of the singular circumstances under which it appears to have been written. The Muse is rarely auspicious to a life of manual labour.

Mr. SHEE's " *Rhymes on Art*" have considerable merit ; though among great beauties we notice occasional defects. The tribute to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the picture of a true painter, are among the best passages. The tendency of the poem is undoubtedly to encourage the British school of painting.

Among the poetry too we may very properly insert " *Specimens of early English Metrical Romances chiefly written during the early Part of the fourteenth Century* ;" to which is prefixed an Historical Introduction, intended to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Romantic Composition in France and England ; by GEORGE ELLIS, Esq.

These volumes are intended by Mr. Ellis to supply a chasm in his former work of " Specimens of early English Poets," by explaining more fully the progress of our poetry and language from the early part of the thirteenth to the middle of the fourteenth century ; and exhibiting a general view of our romances of chivalry in their earliest and simplest form. The romances themselves are divided into the following classes :—1. Romances relating to King Arthur ; 2. Anglo-Saxon romances ; 3. Anglo-Norman romances ; 4. Romances relating to Charlemagne ; 5. Romances of Oriental origin ; and 6. Miscellaneous romances. The general outline, and even the smallest incidents of each story, are faithfully given in plain prose, but interspersed throughout with such passages of the originals as appeared worth preserving either from their poetical merit, the correct pictures which they represent of ancient manners, from their being characteristic of the author's feelings, or of those of his nation. The General Introduction contains a variety of curious observations on the changes, preservation, and improvement, of the romance or French language ; on the origin of romantic fiction ; and the probability that the first French romances were written in England ; with a variety of authorities which support the supposition ; and concludes with an Inquiry into the state of Wales during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. To give any thing like an outline of even one of the romances here would be impossible. To some readers they may seem but old-wives'-tales ; but to those who have the slightest relish for our ancient literature, they will be highly acceptable.

" *Palmyra, and other Poems* ;" by T. L. PEACOCK.

Palmyra, which seems the author's favourite, is an irregular ode, in the style which has been usually called Pindaric. Exclusive of the defect which marks the generality of such odes, it has considerable merit ; and we were not displeased with the perusal of his smaller poems.

To two authors have we been lately indebted for poetry on " *The Pleasures of Love*." From the one, Mr. STEWART, we have received a regular poem, exhibiting the principal characteristics which attend the passion. To the other, Mr. FITZWILLIAM, we are indebted for a Collection, being " *Amatory Poems, Original and Translated, from the Asiatic and European Languages.*" With the first, the admirers of Dr. Darwin will probably be pleased, as Mr. Stewart seems a disciple of his school. With the second, almost every lover of English poetry will be pleased. The few originals which are interspersed do Mr. Fitzwilliam's genius as much honour as the selections he has made do credit to his judgment.

" *Ballads by* WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq., *founded on Anecdotes relating to Animals.*" Three words of Horace, says Mr. Hayley, may form an introduction to the following pages, the very words which that amiable physician and poet the late Dr. Cotton of St. Alban's prefixed as a motto to his elegant and moral little volume of " Visions in Verse" :

" Virginibus, puerisque canto."

or in plain English prose,—the book is intended for young readers. Though not equal perhaps to some of his former compositions, the ballads have merit. The very purpose they were written for rendered

rendered it necessary they should not receive that high polish which marks the "Triumphs of Music." The fourth ballad, on the Stag, however, is beautiful, and may be said, without exaggeration, to be well worthy Mr. Hayley's Muse.

The new edition of "*Drunken Barnaby's Four Journies to the North of England*," in short doggrel rhymes of Latin and English, are both coarse and offensive, better suited to the taste of the reign of Charles II. than of George III. The Journal, however, has wit, and is laughable, and will no doubt find readers.

Among the poetry of a still more facetious class may be ranked "*The British Martial*," an Anthology of English epigrams. It forms the largest collection that has ever been published in the language; and though every epigram may not finish in a point of equal entertainment with its neighbour, we readily pronounce it the best assortment we have ever seen.

As a translation we recommend Mr. Boyd's "*Penance of Hugo*," in the manner of Dante. It is close, poetical, and spirited.

Miss Savory's "*Inspiration*" is respectable.

And of Mrs. Serres's "*Flights of Fancy*" we shall observe, with our brother-critics, that from the portrait prefixed we judge more favourably of her person than her poetry.

Among the poems of an inferior class we rank the "*Suicide Prostitute*," "*Modern Paris*," Mr. Beresford's "*Song of the Sun*," and Mr. Walker's "*Raphael, or the Pupil of Nature*;" though the latter occupies no less than two small volumes.

The last piece which we shall mention is "*The Battle of Trafalgar*," stanzas by the Rev. James Beresford, in which the author displays more zeal than ability. He sometimes disfigures what might otherwise be good poetry with mean ideas.

EDUCATION.

"*Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess*," 2 vols. 8vo. The education of a Princess eventually destined to wear the crown of Great Britain, is a matter of the highest national concern; and no works, perhaps, deserve more sedulous attention from the critic than such as either lay down a general system, or propose even hints for the formation of the character. To enter here into a particular examination either of the merits or the demerits of the work would be impossible; to us it seems executed with various success. The importance of knowledge in general, more especially as the duties of a sovereign are concerned; the advantages of studying ancient history, with the more important æras in that of our own country; the necessity of religion, and the adherence to integrity in all political engagements, form the principal topics of discussion in the first volume: while in the second the manners and habits of a sovereign, both in public and private life; the necessity of forming a just estimate of persons and things; the choice of books; and the Church of England; are the leading subjects comprehended. In what relates to the history of our own country, in the first volume, the peculiar excellencies and defects of Hume's History are ably noticed, and one chapter is devoted to the consideration of the character of Queen Elizabeth. It is almost unnecessary, perhaps, to inform our readers, that the authoress of the work we are now mentioning is Miss Hannah More. In many cases her observations are excellent and pointed, but others occur which are not only erroneous, but prejudiced; and she has occasionally touched upon matters for which both her information and her judgment were incompetent. Whatever may be the utility of the "Hints" she has suggested, the affected terms of language which are sometimes introduced, are no models either for a Princess or her preceptor.

With books of Education, such as have been written for juvenile instruction may be very fairly classed. Never was there an age when greater pains were taken to facilitate the entrance of youth to knowledge than in the present. Among these, "*The Book of the Ranks and Dignities of British Society*," and the "*Wonders of the Microscope*," claim particular notice. The former is dedicated, by permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth; and gives the history of every rank from the most authentic sources, closing with Tables of Precedency in England, both of men and women.

The success of the latter publication gave rise to the "*Wonders of the Telescope*," by the same author: and he certainly has the credit of introducing young readers, in a pleasing and popular manner, to the enjoyment of contemplations which cannot fail to make them wiser and better. Books of Astronomy, he says, have hitherto deterred the inquisitive and young from perusing them, by their technical language, or by the want of those illustrative plates of which this work

proves

proves the subject to be so susceptible. One of the most interesting of the plates is that which exhibits the constellations, as seen from the northern hemisphere of the earth: the form of the planet Venus is another, almost equally amusing, and a third is the great comet of 1680.

On Mrs. TRIMMER's "*Comparative View of the New Plan of Education promulgated by Mr Joseph Lancaster, in his Tracts concerning the Instruction of the labouring Part of the Community*," we very readily bestow our praise, though we do not altogether agree with her in condemning one or two essential parts of Mr. Lancaster's plan.

Mr. BRUNNEMARK's "*Short Introduction to Swedish Grammar, adapted for the Use of Englishmen*," may be considered rather as the prodromus of his Grammar, than as forming a complete production of itself.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

To those who are delighted with the marvellous and the sympathetic, the productions of the last half year, in the novel class, may prove amusing. And occasionally, it will be found, good sentiments and good reflections are not incompatible with *trap-doors, false pannels*, and *subterranean passages*.

The nuns, late as the æra of their appearance may be deemed, are still leading characters; and the titles perhaps of the "*Confession of the Nuns of St. Omers*," "*The Nun of the Desart*," "*The Nun and her Daughter*," CONOLLY's "*Friar's Tale*," Mrs. SERRES' "*St. Julian*," and "*The Paraclete*," are as much as a sensible reader will enquire after.

As a romance, "*The Bravo of Venice*," by Mr. M. G. Lewis, has its merit: and among the novels, "*The Life and Character of Gilbert Purring*," and Mrs. CARLETON's "*Homicide*," are entitled to a tolerable share of approbation.

"*The Novice of St. Dominick*," by Miss SYDNEY OWENSON, is an amusing performance, and is honourable to the genius and talents of the fair writer. The characters are drawn with considerable force and skill, and the story abounds with interest. The allusions, in the progress of the work, to the history of the times, prove that Miss Owenson has not confined her reading to mere works of fancy.

"*Ferdinand Fitzormond, or the Fool of Nature*," by Mrs. TEMPLE, is a novel of a lighter class, in which the chief object of the writer appears to have been the delineation of characters; and she has certainly succeeded. Some readers may, perhaps, wish that she had bestowed more labour upon some of the personages, but if she is deficient in finishing her pictures, she has made ample amends by the multiplicity of her sketches. Mrs. Temple is a lady who has evidently mixed much with the *beau monde*, and her present production cannot fail to afford entertainment to a numerous class of readers.

In some novels, however, which it has been our fate to examine, where we would willingly have given commendation to the style as flowing and correct, the plots were improbable and romantic; and in others we had *matter*, but no *manner*. The principal of those which we feel it our duty to recommend, we have already noticed. To the rest, as they come in the order of our monthly catalogues, we shall apply Macbeth's remark upon the shadows of the Scottish Kings—

"Another and another still succeeds,
And the last fool is welcome as the former."

DRAMA.

Criticism on the generality of our dramatic productions is literally thrown away. An inartificial and incoherent story, a sprightly dialogue, incomprehensible incidents, dulness, and absurdity, form the general tissue of such productions. Tragedy is grimaced, and comedy meretricious. When we meet with a performance of a different kind, we have the feelings of Addison's traveller, who found an unexpected fountain in the desart,—"we bless our stars, and think it luxury."

Mr. TOBIN's "*Honey Moon*" deserves the highest praise. But our commendation is sadly allayed, by the reflection that it is posthumous. The plot is slight undoubtedly, but the dialogue, which is in easy verse, displays a genius above the ordinary stamp of our dramatic writers.

"*The Venetian Outlaw*," by Mr. ELLISTON, is a copy from the romance of Abellino, which, in our opinion, imparts more of the letter than the spirit of the original.

"*John Bull; or, the Englishman's Fire side*," by Mr. COLMAN, which has been lately published, though better fitted for representation than perusal in the closet, is not among the worst.

"*The Will for the Deed*," by Mr. DIBDIN, is full of puns.

"*To Marry or not to Marry*," by Mrs. INCHBALD, has less of nature in it than the generality of her productions.

"*The Honest Soldier*," Mr. ALLINGHAM's "*Hearts of Oak*," and "*Custom's*

tom's Fallacy," are in the more ordinary class of our theatrical productions. Of the rest we shall say nothing: the greater part of them are already in oblivion.

MISCELLANIES.

"*The Works of Edmund Spenser, in Eight Volumes; with the principal Illustrations of various Commentators. To which are added, Notes, some Account of the Life of Spenser, and Glossarial and other Indexes*," *by the Rev.* H. J. TODD.

When the writings of a poet have passed the ordeal of opinion through successive generations, and his fame continues unimpaired, we have little else to do than to hail him as one of the immortals: while the man, who presumes to comment on his works, becomes the principal object of the critic's notice.

Of the life which is prefixed, Mr. Todd expresses himself in a manner truly modest: "I have added," he says, "a very humble account of the life of Spenser, drawn from authentic records, the curiosity and importance of which will, I trust, be admitted by the liberal and candid as an apology for the want of biographical elegance. The reader will, with me, lament that even the materials which I have brought together, and that materials still more interesting were not obtained by Johnson; for Johnson long since said that he would have readily favoured the world and gratified his sovereign, by a life of Spenser, if he had been able to obtain any new materials for the purpose." As a narrative it is both curious and sober, and forms the principal portion of original matter which the work contains. The strange stories of lord Burleigh's interception of the Queen's bounty, and the poet's extraordinary introduction to Sir Philip Sydney, are proved to have been without foundation; and Spenser represented not to have died in poverty but affluence. The facts by which these curious anecdotes are established, only prove that the errors of Spenser's former biographer's are unpardonable. The portrait with which the life is embellished is from the only original known, in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoul at Dupplin Castle. In the chronological enumeration of Spenser's works, however, there are many particulars which might have been referred with greater propriety to subsequent portions of the work. In regard to the edition of the poems it is undoubtedly entitled to the credit both of taste and judgment; and though the commentaries are perhaps too numerous, and the margin overloaded, the text is given with a correctness which has never before marked the works of Spenser. The pains which Mr. Todd has taken are accurately described in the stanza, which, after Mr. Warton's example, he has adopted from the poet.

"The waies through which my weary steps I guyde
In this delightful land of faery,
Are so exceeding spacious and wyde,
And sprinckled with such sweet variety
Of all that pleasant is to eare or eye,
That I, nigh ravisht with rare thoughts delight,
My tedious travell doe forget thereby;
And, when I gin to feele decay of might,
It strength to me supplies and chears my dulled spright."

In regard to such portions of Italian literature as were most likely to illustrate Spenser's poems, Mr. Todd's researches appear to have been more extensive than successful.

"*Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A. Rector of Shiplake, and many of the most eminent Literary Men of his Time: comprising a copious History and Illustration of his Biographical History of England. With Miscellanies and Notes of Tours in France, Holland and Spain, by the same Gentleman.*" Edited by J. P. MALCOLM.

Among the letters which are here preserved, scarcely any are calculated to excite an interest with the general reader. Those which relate to Mr. Granger's history contain a few corrections and a few additions; and the most we gather from them is, that the work at its first appearance was an incorrect one. There is one letter from Dr Johnson; another from Warton, the poet-laureat; and a third, a very short one, from Mr. Horace Walpole: the latter of which, as it relates to Mr. Granger's death, is perhaps the most interesting in the volume. Of several of the miscellanies Mr. Grainger certainly was not the writer; and of the notes of tours we prefer those which were made in Spain.

In the miscellaneous class also must be ranked the late Lord CHEDWORTH's "*Notes upon some of the Obscure Passages in Shakespear's Plays.*" They are, generally speaking, short and immaterial; and rather echo the opinions of former commentators, than present original observation. For a posthumous publication an *Author* is not always answerable.

In the first volume of a work, entitled "*Academical Questions*," Mr. DRUMMOND has cultivated the philosophy which

was agitated in the academy of Plato. It is a work which unquestionably displays strong powers of mind; but it is an attack upon almost every system of philosophy and every philosopher, from the days of Aristotle to Professor Kant.

Mr. KNIGHT's work on the "*Principles of Taste*," furnishes abundant matter for curious examination. The collateral subjects of his inquiry are multifarious; and unproductive as the title of the book may probably seem to some readers, the perusal of it will be found both entertaining and instructive. On the arts of elegance Mr. Knight's observations convey a more than ordinary share of interest; and on Gothic architecture they are, for the most part, new. He considers what we call the cathedral or monastic gothic as a manifest corruption of the sacred architecture of the Greeks and Romans, by a mixture of the Moorish or Saracenesque, formed, according to his ideas, out of a combination of the Egyptian, Persian, and Hindoo; and the pointed arch, which we call the gothic, he at last determines to be the primitive arch. In a moral point of view, however, the principles of Mr. Knight's inquiry seem more lax than those of Mr. Allison.

Of importance to the trading, perhaps, more than to the legal part of the community, are "*The Laws of Hamburgh concerning Bills of Exchange, carefully copied from the Original in the Archives of the Senate of Hamburgh, and translated into English.*" These laws, it appears, were first enacted on the 22d of January, 1711, in a convocation of the senate and citizens, and were ordered to be printed for the benefit of foreign nations. In all law proceedings the Hamburghers have been invariably guided by them to the present time. At the end is a notice of a variation in the 24th and 25th articles, agreed on by the senate and burghers, June 14th, 1798.

"*The Works of* EDWARD DAYES" contain an excursion through the principal parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, some essays on Painting, and professional sketches of modern artists. The latter written in some cases with considerable acrimony. The essays on painting had been previously published in the Philosophical Magazine. The work was given to the world solely for his widow's benefit.

In this class too we shall place the first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for* 1805. It contains eight papers: among the principal we reckon "The Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion," by ANTHONY CARLISLE, Esq. "An Account of some Analytical Experiments on a Mineral Production from Derbyshire, consisting principally of Alumine and Water," by HUMPHREY DAVY, Esq. is less satisfactory than we expected. At the end we have the usual meteorological journal for the preceding year.

Out of its proper class, but with too much merit to be omitted, comes "*The Northern Summer*," by Mr. CARR, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and part of Germany, in the Year 1804. A work, which, besides affording a copious fund both of new and curious materials, is highly honourable to the writer's feelings. Our review of it was mislaid when that part of the Retrospect was printed which relates to voyages and travels. Having landed in the neighbourhood of Husum, he proceeds, in the third chapter, to Copenhagen; where, among objects too numerous to give even an abridged detail of here, Mr. Carr describes the national tomb of the Danish heroes who fell in the memorable battle of Copenhagen-roads, on the 2d of April, 1801. It is a pyramidal hillock, he says, neatly turfed, and planted with sapling poplars, corresponding with the number of officers who fell. At the base of the principal front are tomb-stones recording the names of each of these officers, and their respective ships. A little above is an obelisk of grey Northern marble, raised upon a pedestal of granite, bearing this inscription, "*To the Memory of those who fell for their Country, their grateful Fellow Citizens raise this Monument, April* 2, 1801." And beneath, on a white marble tablet, under a wreath of laurel, oak, and cypress, bound together, is inscribed, "*The Wreath which the Country bestows never withers over the Grave of the fallen Warrior.*" Having described the battle, he closes what relates to Denmark in another chapter with some affecting anecdotes of the unfortunate Matilda. The first place of consequence which Mr. Carr describes in Sweden, is Stockholm; where Gustavus III. occupies a large share of deserved panegyric. At Upsala he preserves the following plain Inscription on a monument of Swedish porphyry to the memory of Linnæus:—

CAROLO A LINNÉ
Botanicorum
Principi
Amici et discipuli,
1798.

Having

Having given a short account of Swedish Finland, our traveller arrives at the important bridge which separates the Swedish from the Russian territories; and proceeds through Frederickshamn toward Petersburg, where the manners, as well as the artificial curiosities, of the city are described in a manner truly entertaining: and the fourteenth chapter of the work is entirely devoted to the melancholy death of the late Emperor. To afford even a slight idea here of the numerous anecdotes with which Mr. Carr has enlivened his narration, is impossible: he seems every where to have fastened on the most discriminating traits of national character: he appears to describe scenery and manners with equal propriety and correctness: and the details which he preserves of coins and post-charges are well calculated to facilitate the steps of those who may hereafter follow him. Quitting Petersburg, he proceeded by Narva, Riga, and Mittau, and at last reached the barrier of the Russian empire at Polangen. Memel, Koningtberg, and Dantzic, are the principal places in Prussia which Mr. Carr describes in the way to Berlin; and at Fraweburg he paid a visit to the tomb of Copernicus. "The road to Berlin (he says) has in one respect a great advantage: there is a constant and rapid succession of towns and villages, but no scattered cottages: upon every acclivity the traveller commands six or seven spires rising from little clumps of trees and clusters of houses. The road to each of these small communities, for about a quarter of a mile, is paved with large rough angular stones, which constitute the pride of the parish, and are brought from a great distance, and with considerable cost. Upon my wishing them at the devil one day, which I never failed to do as often as I had to contend with them, my driver turned round and said, 'Do not wish them there: do you know that each of those *fine stones* cost four good groschen?" After reading a most interesting account of Berlin, the reader accompanies Mr. Carr by a circuitous route once more to Husum, where he quits his travels with the following sentence:—"Having felt most sensibly, in the hour of my return, those prime distinctions of my country which eminently and justly endear her to all her children, I close the volume with an ardent wish that Heaven may graciously render those distinctions perpetual." We dismiss "The Northern Summer" with the highest commendation.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

POLITICS.

IN most of our former Retrospective Notices of the United States we have been induced to prefix to our account of Political Literature some observations on the state of the nation with respect both to domestic concerns and foreign relations.—Conceiving that this new country exhibits to the world some rare political phenomena, we have presumed that the public might feel some interest in viewing a sketch of its present situation. As every individual possesses the right of forming his opinions on his own model, and of decently presenting them to the community, we make no apology to such as are inclined to look at this object through a different medium.

Having on former occasions represented this country as eminently peaceful, happy, and flourishing, we find no reason, at present, to vary the description. Although the storms of party-rage may sometimes ruffle and deform the surface of society, we are persuaded that the most enthusiastic republican, if called to exhibit in the most advantageous point of view his favourite form of government, would instantly select the United States as the best example of ancient or modern times to demonstrate the truth of his theory, and to shew how perfectly the principles of freedom, and all the blessings of social life, may conspire, under that system of organization, to render a community happy and secure. It is not possible for human affairs to exhibit a more pleasing aspect than the present political condition of the United States.—At peace with all the world (excepting the Tripolitan war, which is too distant and too unimportant to deserve notice here), there is every probability of a long lapse of time taking place before this peace can suffer any interruption. The natural and moral causes which lead nations into war in other parts of the world, either do not exist in this country, or exist in such little force as scarcely to produce any effect.

The re election of Mr. JEFFERSON to

the office of President of the United States, and of Mr. CLINTON to that of Vice-President, which took place early in the present year, exhibited so near an approach to unanimity as to excite much surprize. No doubt was entertained of the present system of administration being acceptable to a large majority of the nation. But after such active and unwearied efforts on the part of the Opposition to calumniate that system, it was hardly to be expected that so small a portion of the people would suffer themselves to be led astray by them from their best interests.

The licentiousness of the presses employed in opposition to the present Administration has been carried to such an excess of violence and malignity, as totally to defeat the designs of those who conducted them. Truth may be obscured to a certain point, but must not be too flagrantly misrepresented and insulted by those who mean to deceive. A weak and absurd degree of virulence has in this case not only defeated its own purposes, but, by rallying the friends, and exposing the arts and designs of the enemies, of the existing government, has done it real and lasting service.

It would be unnecessary at present to reiterate the observations which have been formerly made to evince the prosperous situation and brilliant prospects of the United States. All the sources of opulence, security, independence, and power, which have been heretofore noticed, are still abundant and inexhaustible; and new ones are constantly opening, which promise to surpass the old in exuberance. Leaving it, therefore, to the voice of facts, to the confidence and affections of the people, and to the award of posterity, to bestow a due tribute of praise on the present system of political measures, we proceed to the details of political literature.

A great mass of pamphlets and other minor publications on political subjects are incessantly issuing from the press in the United States. It would be impracticable, as well as an abuse of the time and patience of the reader, to notice the chief part of them.

"The Constitutionalist: addressed to Men of all Parties in the United States, by AN AMERICAN," is highly intitled to notice. This performance is judiciously designed to expose some of the wild, extravagant, and absurd excusances of republicanism which have here and there occasionally shewn themselves, sometimes among well-meaning men. In the state of Pennsylvania these appearances have been oftener exhibited than elsewhere, and it is therefore for the meridian of that state that this publication is especially designed.

Dr. DANFORTH's "Oration on the Anniversary of American Independence" contains a warm expression of political and patriotic feelings: the author seems to be too much on fire for the cool regions of America.

"An Oration on the Acquisition of Louisiana," by Dr. DAVID RAMSAY, of Charleston, South-Carolina, affords a good specimen of judicious political calculations and reflections, and, at the same time, of warm, spirited, and philanthropic eloquence. The author is already well known to the literary world as an historian and medical writer. This publication fully supports the respectable character he has always held.

THEOLOGY AND SERMONS.

We have often felt regret that the theological literature of the United States should be so much confined to the composition of sermons. The press has long been so overloaded with this kind of publication, that it ceases to hold that interest in the public taste which the importance of the subject undertaken to be discussed ought always to inspire. The practice of publishing single sermons on subjects of a local or temporary kind has grown up to an abuse which deserves to be discountenanced. While negligence and mediocrity (to speak in the most moderate terms) form the character of the great mass of these performances, it cannot be expected that such as deserve more respect will be discriminated and attended to in proportion to their merits.

Our attention is drawn, in the first place, to a volume of "Sermons on various important Subjects," by the Rev. ANDREW LEE, A. M., Pastor of the North Church at Lisbon, in the State of Connecticut. This body of sermons contains no inconsiderable share of good sense, weighty discussion, and solid instruction. They will be relished by that respectable groupe of readers who prefer whatever is rational, serious, and important, even when cloathed in a homely dress, to that light and fanciful matter which is too often thrown out to the public in the shape of sermons. Such as expect embellishments of style, lucidness of arrangement, or novelty of research, will be disappointed in the perusal of these discourses.

Much commendation has been deservedly

edly bestowed on "Discourses to Young Persons," by the late Rev. JOHN CLARKE, D. D., Minister of the First Church in Boston. The sermons composing this volume had been delivered to his congregation in the course of his ministerial services by the excellent author. They are directed to a variety of practical and very important subjects, and are as much distinguished for the benevolent and affectionate feelings, as for the solidity, vigour, and compass of understanding, which they constantly display. Dr. Clarke's character for learning, talents, and taste, was greatly esteemed, and will suffer no diminution by the publication of these discourses.

The Rev. Dr. DWIGHT's "Sermon on the Death of Mr. Ebenezer Grant Marsh, Senior Tutor and Professor-Elect of Languages and Ecclesiastical History in Yale College, Connecticut, is designed to commemorate the talents and virtues of a promising young man, who probably fell a victim to his intense application to study, and who had given his friends the best reasons to entertain flattering hopes of his respectability and usefulness in life. This sermon is very well written. Besides bestowing a well-merited eulogy on the character of the deceased, it exhibits in a strain of impressive eloquence the uncertainty, shortness, and vanity, of human life.

From the pen of the same author the public have lately received a "Sermon on Duelling," which is well calculated to expose the folly, guilt, and barbarity, of that custom. It is to be greatly regretted that penal statutes and moral harangues have hitherto effected so little towards the extirpation of this relic of feudal ferocity. We fear this well-meant endeavour will share the fate of all preceding exertions of a similar kind. The ability displayed by the author in the composition of this sermon, and the animated terms in which he holds up to public detestation the atrociousness of this species of homicide, entitle him to the thanks of every friend of humanity and every lover of the peace and good order of society. The author, if we mistake not, is the same person who some years ago published some poetical pieces, which were a good deal circulated and commended in that portion of the United States commonly called New-England.

The frequency of self-murder for some years past in the United States,—a country of all others in the world the least likely, in a speculative point of view, to produce instances of such a crime,—has induced the Rev. Dr. MILLER, of New-York, to present to the public two discourses on "The Guilt, Folly, and Sources of Suicide." These discourses will be read with interest by all who are anxious to see demonstrated the connection between virtue and happiness, vice and misery. They display much acquaintance with human nature, and correct views of most of those habits, indulgences, and vices, which are apt to betray the unguarded and inexperienced successively into languor, melancholy, weariesomeness of life, and at last into all the horrors of desperation.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Minister of a Church in Medford, in the state of Massachusetts, has lately appeared before the public on "The Validity of Baptism by Sprinkling, and the Right of Infants to that Ordinance, supported and defended in two Discourses, delivered at Malden, in the Beginning of the Year 1804, occasioned by the setting-up of a Baptist Society in that Place." However unsuccessful the efforts of theologians hitherto have been towards a satisfactory decision of this question, Dr. Osgood is not on that account deterred from entering the lists of controversy in the maintenance of his opinions. It must be confessed that he wields the weapons of argument with some force and dexterity, and seems to be in no respect deficient in that confidence in his means of attack and his chances of success which are requisite in an attempt to carry the war into an enemy's country. But, after all, it may be seriously doubted whether any good can arise from the agitation of such a question as this, which seems to be unsusceptible of a final adjustment, and which will only serve to embitter animosities which long ago have attained an intemperate degree of violence.

On the same subject, and with a corresponding degree of zeal and earnestness, we find "A Treatise on Infant Baptism, proving from the Scripture that Infants are proper Subjects of Baptism; were so considered by the Apostles; and did receive that Ordinance under their Ministry."

The Rev. Mr. BALDWIN's Sermon delivered before the First Baptist Society in Boston, is intitled "The eternal Purpose of God the Foundation of effectual Calling." It will be readily seen that the object of this sermon is to maintain a doctrine which, however well founded, is not very applicable to moral, practical or useful purposes. In the decision of questions

of

of this sort, there is ample room for the display of metaphysical and logical dexterity;—but where is the tendency to make better Christians or better men?

The character of the Rev. Dr. ELIOT, of Boston, has been long so respectably known to the public, that it is scarcely necessary to say they have received with high approbation "A Sermon delivered before the Members of the New North Religious Society, upon the Completion of their House of Worship." The occasion furnished an opportunity of giving an historical sketch of that church from its first establishment to the present time.—Such a retrospect as this served to awaken a crowd of recollections in which the hearts of his hearers were deeply interested. The pathetic and impressive manner in which this task is executed reflects equal credit on the heart and head of the author, and fully sustains the excellent reputation by which he is distinguished wherever he is known.

The Rev. Mr. TUCKERMAN's "Sermon preached at the Request of the ancient and honourable Artillery Company of Boston on the Day of their Election of Officers," affords a respectable specimen of pulpit-composition. The sermon is chiefly designed to illustrate the influence of Christian principles on general society, on the political state of a nation, and on the military character. The plan which the author had prescribed to himself is executed in a manner that deserves commendation.

"Religion the only sure Basis of Government," a sermon preached before the General Court of the State of Massachusetts, by the Rev. SAMUEL KENDALL, is one of the election-discourses which are annually delivered before the legislature in most of the New-England states. These sermons are generally political ones, and highly tinctured with the intolerant notions of the dominant party. In that portion of the United States the pulpit has long been a powerful engine of party-politics.

"A Sermon delivered at Plymouth (Massachusetts) on the Anniversary of the Landing of our Fathers in December 1620, by the Rev. ALDEN BRADFORD, A. M.," is the continuation of an old habit, by which the good people of that part of New-England commemorate the virtues of their ancestors, the original settlers of that colony. A principal object of the sermon is to enforce the necessity of electing only Christians to offices of power and trust. It is scarcely necessary to observe, in order to explain this, that the Opposition to the present Administration of the United States have long been endeavouring to prove that their political adversaries have no religion, and that dexterity in wielding this party-weapon is considered by many as the most likely means of recovering the power and ascendancy they have lost.

The Rev. Mr. ELY, pastor of a church in Lebanon, has been diligently employed in delineating "The Wisdom and Duty of Magistrates," a sermon preached at the general election in Connecticut in May 1804. Discourses of this kind, when really designed to impress on magistrates the right understanding and importance of their duties, will always be reverently attended to by communities which have a proper sense of religion and of its obligations. It is only when suspicion of the sinister purposes of party is excited, that men are inclined to withhold any part of the respect due to the labours of a pious clergyman. The functions of his sacred office should constantly elevate him above the mists of prejudice and faction.

The Rev. Mr. GARDINER's "Sermon preached at Trinity Church, Boston, on the Death of the Right Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Massachusetts," exhibits a becoming testimonial of the respect due to the character and memory of the deceased. The excellence of Bishop Parker's character was such as to obtain universal respect, and therefore the attempt to eulogize him was only to fall in with public sentiment. There is little in this sermon to impress the reader either powerfully or agreeably. The matter is trivial and common-place; the manner sometimes offends by affectation, sometimes by negligence.

Charity, though a threadbare subject, and on that account difficult to treat in a manner calculated to arrest attention, finds a respectable advocate in the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, in "A Discourse delivered before the Members of the Boston Female Asylum." Though this sermon is characterized by no species of ornament or elegance, it exhibits indications of an amiable and benevolent heart.

In another "Charity Sermon delivered at Providence before the Female Charitable Society for the Relief of Indigent Widows and Children," we find the Rev. THEODORE DEPON, A.M., Rector of Trinity Church in Newport, exerting his talents with a laudable degree of zeal and earnestness.

The

The Rev. HENRY WARE, of Scituate, has lately presented to the public a sermon, the object of which is to prove "The Service of God, as inculcated in the Bible, our reasonable Choice." The author undertakes to establish the following principles:—1. That every man will have some kind of religion. 2. It is not a matter of indifference what religion a man chooses. 3. Christianity is the best of all religions. 4. In proof of this assertion, he asks, what is there valuable in other religions which is not in the gospel? And, on the contrary, What is there in the gospel which ought to be expunged?—This plan of argument is ingeniously managed, but it has no claim to the merit of originality.

At Philadelphia we observe the publication of a "Sermon delivered at the Opening of a new Presbyterian Church in that City, by ASHBELL GREEN, D.D." This is a sensible and eloquent discourse, and fully supports the well earned and long-established reputation of the author.

We close this tedious catalogue of sermons by noticing "A Discourse delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, in the Church of Brattle-street, Boston, by his Father, JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D.D., of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire." It is well adapted to the occasion, judicious, instructive, solemn, and pathetic.

MEDICINE, AND THE AUXILIARY SCIENCES.

The state of medical science in the United States may justly be pronounced to be in a train of rapid progress and extension. If any particular science can be said there to take the lead of all others in the rapidity of its course and in the importance of its developments, it is unquestionably that of Medicine. The reasons of this are obvious.

The prevalence of malignant and mortal epidemics within the last fifteen years has conferred a new degree of value and dignity on the profession. It has produced in the community a deeper conviction of the importance of that branch of knowledge. It has awakened among physicians themselves a more ardent spirit of research and investigation, and has impelled them, by an irresistible attraction, into the paths in which professional reputation and usefulness are alone to be found. It has driven them into controversies, which, being keenly agitated and putting all their powers on the stretch, have produced bolder inquiries, more ingenious and more discriminating theories, more precise and logical habits of thinking and reasoning.

Another spring to the extension of medical science in America has been given by the astonishing progress of the Medical School of Philadelphia." This seminary has been rapidly rising ever since its first establishment, and has now acquired a celebrity and maturity which place it infinitely beyond any other institution of that kind in the Western hemisphere. The number of students, already very great and constantly increasing, will in the course of a few years certainly exceed five hundred. The learned professors in this school, holding a high station in point of genius and talents, and allured by the prospect of its expanding reputation and usefulness, and of the advantages which in consequence must accrue to themselves and all concerned in it, are zealous and indefatigable in undertaking every labour and exciting every enterprize which may conduce to its improvement. Exertions so strenuous and persevering seldom miss their effect. Holding out to students of physic such pre-eminent advantages, Philadelphia now attracts them in crowds from all quarters of the United States.—The medical schools in other parts of America, possessing few or none of these advantages, and making little exertion to extend or improve their means of instruction, are dwindling fast into insignificance. In Philadelphia therefore we behold erected the grand luminary of medicine for the Western World, which already darts its rays to every corner of North-America.—The utility of this concentration of medical light and influence, in order to promote the propagation and diffusion of them afterwards, must be obvious to every one who contemplates the subject.

The establishment of periodical publications on medicine and all the kindred branches of learning, appears also to have had a considerable influence in effecting these improvements. By means of these publications, many physicians have been induced to present to the community the fruits of observations and inquiries which otherwise would have lain inactive and useless in their own minds. And many others, stimulated by the examples set before them by their neighbours and acquaintance, have been determined to "go and do likewise." There is perhaps no feature in the present aspect of science in America which augurs so well concerning its future growth and diffusion as the establishment of three periodical medical publications,

lications, and the support and patronage which they constantly receive.

From Dr. WATERHOUSE, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Teacher of Natural History in the University of Cambridge (State of Massachusetts), the public have received a valuable publication, which he intitles "Cautions to Young Persons concerning Health." The object of this performance is to exhibit the general doctrine of chronic diseases, to shew the evil tendency of the use of tobacco upon young persons, and more especially the pernicious effects of smoking segars, and to offer observations on the use of ardent and vinous spirits in general. This excellent publication seems to be calculated to do a great deal of good, by faithfully warning young persons of the consequences they ought to apprehend from the abuses and excesses they daily commit in the intemperate use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

Dr. RAND, of Boston, has lately published a Tract containing "Observations on Phthisis Pulmonalis, and the Use of Digitalis in the Treatment of that Disease; with Practical Remarks on the Use of the Tepid Bath." The substance of this publication was delivered not long since in a Discourse to the Medical Society of Massachusetts, at their annual meeting, and published by their desire. It is to be feared the author is too sanguine in his estimate of the virtues of *digitalis*.—Much has indeed occurred to diminish the confidence which it was once believed might be placed in the efficacy of this celebrated remedy. Dr. Rand, however, is well informed on the subject, and has done enough to render this performance exceedingly instructive and useful.

"The Medical Repository, and Review of American Publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the Auxiliary Branches of Science," still proceeds under the management of Dr. MITCHILL and Dr. MILLER, of New-York, and is now arrived at the completion of the eighth volume. The same steady and dignified march which distinguished the outset of this publication, still continues to mark its progress, and to attract more and more of the patronage and support of the public.

"The Philadelphia Medical Museum," conducted by Dr. COXE, in the three quarterly numbers of the first volume, now published, contains many valuable papers, and inspires every reader with confidence in its growing usefulness, and with respect for the talents and diligence of the editor.

"The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal," collected and arranged by Professor BARTON, of the University of Pennsylvania, has now reached the completion of the first volume. This publication exhibits several good communications, and will doubtless serve to extend and improve the medical science of the United States.

While Europe continues, as at present, to be visited with malignant and mortal epidemics, she cannot view with indifference the progress of medicine in America. The ravages of the yellow-fever in the West-Indies, and in North and South America, so frequently repeated and continued now for so long a series of years, point to the physicians of these regions as the best qualified, by experience and observation, to give a clear, practical, and experimental account of the disease. The writings of practitioners in the British and French West-Indies have long held a high reputation. Those of North-America, and particularly of the United States, have lately become very numerous, and have risen to a high degree of authority. The several questions concerning the origin, nature, and treatment, of the yellow-fever, have there undergone discussions so animated and enlightened, as to place the subject in a very satisfactory point of view. The questions of its origin and contagiousness have been agitated with an especial degree of zeal and scrutiny. A very singular state of the public opinion seems to be the result of these inquiries. Certainly, nineteen physicians of twenty in the United States, and probably a much larger proportion, assert the domestic origin and non-contagiousness of the yellow-fever; while perhaps one-half of the merchants, and undoubtedly a majority of the populace, in the commercial cities, believe in the importation of it from abroad. Unfortunately for the opinion of foreign derivation, the few physicians who still profess to believe that doctrine have been so far overpowered and silenced by their opponents, as for several years past to have entirely relinquished the defence of it. No medical man of any description has undertaken for a long course of time to write in favour of the foreign origin, while the other side of the question is steadily maintained by a groupe of distinguished writers, who are every day supporting by new arguments or illustrations what they consider as the established doctrine,

trine, viz., the domestic origin of the disease. It results therefore from this statement, that the great medical majority of the United States perfectly agree in opinion with the great majority of British physicians who have resided in the West-Indies and written on the diseases they had observed; for all the most eminent of the latter (with the exception of Dr. Chisholm) decidedly adopt the doctrine of the domestic origin and non-contagiousness of the yellow-fever.

To a person who reflects maturely on this subject, it will not appear strange that the public mind should be so divided. The questions which present themselves are extremely complicated, and require the consideration of a much greater number of particulars than minds unaccustomed to reasoning and to mental disentanglement can possibly comprehend. No point in the history of diseases has been considered as more mysterious or difficult to explain than contagion. It is not wonderful, then, that uninstructed minds should find such little success in solving difficulties which had baffled the exertions of the most erudite and vigorous. It is not wonderful that a short explanation, which may be comprehended by every body, should be preferred to an intricate and laborious investigation. To assign to malignant epidemics a foreign origin, and to bring them from distant regions like an article of merchandize, is to solve the difficulty most easily and readily; it is cutting, instead of untying, the Gordian-knot. The superstition of imported contagion, like witchcraft, is intelligible to every capacity, supersedes all reasoning, and arrives in a moment at the termination of the inquiry.

This must be considered, however, as a serious question in regard to commerce, as well as to many of the political, social, and hospitable relations of different countries. If the popular creed of the importation and exportation of malignant diseases should prove to be untrue (as there is indeed the greatest reason to believe), then commerce is burthened and restricted without cause, and the most inconvenient detentions are imposed without benefit.—Many cities of the United States suffer grievous injuries from this source. Philadelphia, once active and flourishing as any seaport in the Union in her commercial aspects, is now rapidly withering away. The ice destroys her commerce in the winter, and a superstitious quarantine equally destroys it in the summer and autumn. It is astonishing that the acute-

ness of mercantile investigations, prompted by the love of gain, has never thoroughly penetrated this delusion, and that they should have profited so little by the instruction of time and experience.—If the principle contended for by the contagionists had been true, from the enterprize and extent of modern commerce the world must long since have suffered utter depopulation. What nation would be mad enough to permit the intercourse of commerce, if this commerce could make them liable to the introduction of diseases more destructive than the natural small-pox, and capable of invading the same person repeatedly and for an indefinite number of times? If the small-pox were capable of attacking the same persons repeatedly, like the malignant diseases whose importation is apprehended, what community could expect any other period to its ravages than the death of the last individual of their whole number? And though the small-pox affects persons but once in their lives, what community has ever succeeded in the attempts to exterminate it? In spite of all the rigour of the best-devised systems of quarantine, the subtle poison would find conveyance, and, once introduced, would for ever bid defiance to every attempt at extermination.

The error here undertaken to be combated, is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Medical observation and commercial experience, when divested of prejudice and superstition, and permitted to be just to themselves, are all opposed to it. Yet we see governments claiming to be enlightened and humane, ordaining confiscation of property and the pains of death, in order to shut out an evil from abroad, which can only exist by domestic production.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," vol. ii., part ii., lately published, afford a satisfactory view of the attention paid to the cultivation of science in the state of Massachusetts, and of the success with which those endeavours have been attended. We find in this part of the second volume several respectable communications on astronomical subjects; some improvements in mechanical instruments; some ingenious papers concerning a variety of objects in natural history; and a considerable number of other things in which the antiquary, the chemist, and the physician, would feel interest. After the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which was the first association for philosophical pursuits

purſuits in the United States, we believe the Maſſachuſetts Inſtitution, ſtyled "The American Academy of Arts and Sciences," holds precedence of all others.—Many of the members of this Academy are diſtinguiſhed for their attainments in ſcience; and the publication now under notice gives ample proof of the fact.

The State of Virginia, which has been remarkably fertile of diſtinguiſhed men, has not long ſince given birth to a performance of merit, intitled "The Britiſh Spy, or Letters to a Member of the Britiſh Parliament, written during a Tour through the United States, by a Young Engliſhman of Rank." It is aſcertained, we are told, that this publication comes from the pen of a native American. The firſt letter contains a geographical and picturesque deſcription of Richmond, in Virginia, and its environs, with remarks on the habits, manners, and foibles, of its inhabitants. The ſecond letter conſiſts of a vindication of the Abbé Raynal's opinion that this continent was once covered by the ocean, from which it has gradually emerged. American eloquence is the ſubject of the third and fourth letters. On this topic the opinions of the author are compriſed in the following general poſitions:—1. That American orators have not a ſufficient fund of general knowledge. 2. They have not the habits of cloſe and ſolid thinking. 3. They do not aſpire at original ornaments. The fifth letter is on the ſubject of a viſit to the ſite of the Indian town Powhatour, the metropolis of the dominions of Pocahuntas's father. The ſixth, ſeventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth letters contain ſketches of the characters of ſome of the eminent men of the ſtate of Virginia, obſervations on genius, ſtyle, the writings of the Spectator, &c., &c.

Many parts of this performance are written with ſpirit and force; and here and there the reader meets with paſſages which are extremely eloquent and intereſting.

POETRY.

Under this head the firſt place may be properly aſſigned to the "Miſcellaneous Works of DAVID HUMPHREYS, late Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Madrid." The greater part of this volume conſiſts of poetical pieces, moſt of them of an occaſional kind, and written during or ſince the American revolutionary war. The merit of the poetry is ſometimes conſiderable; paſſages of great excellence might be ſelected now and then; and generally the author does not fall below that reſpectable level of good writing which muſt always require ſome native powers of mind, aided by the advantages of careful cultivation. Mr. Humphreys undoubtedly holds a place among the more reſpectable order of American poets. And though we are ready to admit that poetry has not greatly flouriſhed on this ſide of the globe, it is proper to claim a due degree of praiſe for ſuch as will conſent to make the beſt exertions in their power, notwithſtanding the infelicity of having been born under malignant ſtars. Beſides the poetical papers in this volume, we obſerve "A Life of General Putnam," "Thoughts on the War with Tripoli," "An Account of the Merino Breed of Sheep," and ſeveral other proſe compoſitions. Theſe are generally amuſing, and often inſtructive and intereſting.

An American edition, conſiderably augmented and improved, of "Terrible Tractorations," &c., by CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, &c., has not long ſince iſſued from the preſs. This performance has had a good deal of circulation, and by many of the ſhallower order of readers has been much admired. There are undoubtedly ſome things in it which are pleaſant and amuſing; but it is alſo true that the author often attempts to ridicule perſons and things which are entitled to the higheſt veneration. As an imitation of Hudibras, we cannot prevail on ourſelves to think highly of this publication. As an original writer, Butler may claim diſtinguiſhed rank. But ſuch ſtuff as he works, however learned and far-fetched, is formed into ſhapes ſo groſs and ill-favoured, ſo vulgar and diſguſting, as, in ſpite of the merriment he excites, ſpeedily to become offenſive and loathſome. What then ſhall we ſay of the herd of imitators of this groſs and nauſeous original? To make verſes of this kind is one of the loweſt orders of intellectual employment; it is ſo eaſy, that every vulgar rhymer can perform as much of it as he chooſes at pleaſure.

But a later performance, by the ſame writer, which he intitles "Democracy Unveiled, or Tyranny ſtripp'd of the Garb of Patriotiſm," deſerves to be ſtigmatized by much ſeverer terms of diſapprobation. In this every vile fabrication, every malicious ſlander which the rancour of party had been for years employed in raking together againſt the preſent Adminiſtration of the American Government, is collected and coloured with new tints of malignity. What the meaneſt and moſt unprincipled tools of party muſt have ſhrunk from undertaking, this man has executed, and that too apparently *con amore*; and he ſeems to be perfectly at home in the taſk.

RETROSPECT

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"HISTOIRE des Gaulois, depuis leur origine jusqu'à leur mélange avec les Francs, et jusqu'au Commencement de la Monarchie Française; suivie de Détails sur le Climat de la Gaule, sur la Nature de ses Productions, sur le Caractère de ses Habitans, leurs Mœurs, leur Gouvernement, leur Religion, les Sciences et les Arts qu'ils ont cultivés," &c.—The History of the Gauls, from their Origin to their Mixture with the Franks, &c. By M. PICOT, Professor of History and Statisticks in the City of Geneva. 3 vols. 8vo.

The history of France is very obscure until the time of Charlemagne. What we know of the preceding reigns has been transmitted by a few ignorant and interested monks, and therefore merits but little confidence. On ascending three hundred years higher, we discover the epoch when the Franks obtained possession of a part of Gaul, and conferred their own name upon it. They settled there because that rich and cultivated country appeared far preferable to the soil which gave them birth. They did not destroy the people who had submitted, but only imposed chiefs upon them, and changed their character and habits by degrees. They even adopted some of their laws, and conformed themselves in many respects to their social organization.

If we are to give credit to the French, with an exception of the Hebrews and the Greeks alone, the records of no other nation extends so high, nor does any people appear to have played a greater part in Europe, and that too at a time when the Romans were not known out of Italy. Unfortunately, however, they did not cultivate letters; we therefore are unable to learn from themselves what was the nature of their government, and the series of their exploits. But although destitute of original writers, the historians of Greece and Rome have frequntly mentioned them, and recorded their exploits. It is by collecting and comparing their testimonies, as well as by balancing one against the other, that we are enabled to obtain suitable results.

The author of the present work, being anxious to obtain precise ideas on this subject, determined to abandon the perusal of all the modern writers, and recur to the ancients alone. From these he was at the pains carefully to extract all the passages relative to the Gauls, and to arrange them in such a manner, as to form

First, A chronological series;

And, secondly, A correct account of all important events.

Out of these labours has arisen the present history, and he has carried it down to the epoch of the establishment of the monarchy, and the entire and complete mixture of the Franks with the Gauls, under Clovis.

The work itself is divided into two parts: the first contains historical events from the earliest periods until the conclusion of the reign of Clovis, the Prince just alluded to. The second comprehends a statistical account of ancient Gaul, the government, customs, religion, and natural productions of the country, together with the state of its acquisitions of all kinds; in short nothing is omitted.

If we are to give full credit to M. Picot, the ancient Gauls undertook memorable expeditions into Spain, England, and even Asia. We are told that 600 years before the Christian æra, and at the period when the Phocians founded Marseilles, a leader of the name of Sigovesius established himself in the South of Italy, while Bellovesius subjugated the North, which thenceforth received the name of Cisalpine Gaul. There he built Milan, Coma, Verona, &c. and formed that redoubtable power that burnt the city of Rome and laid siege to the capitol.

On the other hand, the Gauls established on the borders of the Danube extended their conquests to Macedonia and Greece, attacked the temple of Delphos, obtained possession of a large tract of country, and at length besieged and pillaged Byzantium.

After having thus traced the progress of the conquests and establishments of the Gauls in Europe and Asia, M. Picot candidly undertakes to pursue a fair statement of their misfortunes. By struggling with the Romans during some centuries, they were taught how to conquer them. They always displayed the same audacity, the same intrepidity; but being destitute of a fixed plan, and frequently disunited among themselves, they become enfeebled by means of their victories, and did not learn how to profit by their advantages. The Romans, on the contrary, drew instruction from defeat; established in the capital of the world, under a government at once free and regular, they made daily progress in civilization and the arts, and ensured their domination by constancy and discipline.

The Cimbri and Teutones, those barbarians of the North, ravaged the country of the Gauls, and certainly rendered

the conquest of it more facile to Cæsar, who after ten years of combats completely overcame them; but for this he was more indebted to the power of his genius, than the valour of his troops.

"Several traits," it is added, "have been accidentally recorded by historians, tending to prove that the Gauls entertained just ideas of grandeur and generosity. Terrible in battle, and cruel to the vanquished, they were at the same time hospitable, faithful, and sincere; above all things, they held treachery in abhorrence. Among them, the women were respected; and they merited to be so, by their virtues.

"They were doubtless superstitious and barbarous: but had the Romans any right to reproach them with this? Let us decide by some facts selected at the beginning, the middle, and the end of a long war between these rival nations.

"The first time that the Gauls attacked the Romans and laid siege to their city, was to avenge the violation of the law of nations, for which they had in vain demanded justice by means of their deputies.

"On another occasion, when their approach once more carried terror to Rome, the citizens, with a view of rendering the gods favourable, interred a living man and woman appertaining to the Gauls.

"At a third period, when Cæsar had overcome them, Vercingetorix, who might have escaped, entered his camp to implore the clemency, and confide himself to the generosity of the victor, but he was seized, conducted to Rome, and served to grace the triumph of the conqueror."

"Examen critique des anciens Historiens d'Alexandre le Grand."—A critical Examination of the ancient Historians of Alexander the Great.

The author of this work, in 1772, was honoured with the prize of the Academy of *Belles Lettres*, for his dissertation on the same subject. It received, at the same time, the approbation of the learned throughout Europe, and was translated into a variety of foreign languages. Not content with this, M. de SAINTE CROIX has re-cast and re-written all his materials, in order to render his labours more deserving of the eulogies of the public.

In a well-written introduction, we are presented with a sketch of the ancient history of Greece, in which he traces the original motives of the hatred of the inhabitants to the Asiatics. We at the same time learn the true cause of the Trojan war, the expedition of Xerxes, and of the disputes of the Grecian cities, who, after triumphing over their enemies, quarrelled with each other.

At length the sovereign of a petty kingdom was enabled to effect what the mighty monarchs of the East could never accomplish. Philip King of Macedon, after remaining nine years as an hostage at Thebes, during which period he had received the instructions of Epaminondas, and obtained a perfect knowledge of the character of the natives, returned to his own dominions. On his arrival he instantly appeased the troubles which had long prevailed there, settled the administration of public affairs, formed the invincible Macedonian phalanx, and, becoming master of some mines of gold, recruited his exhausted finances, extended his conquests, and, by means of his immense wealth, kept up those fatal divisions in Greece which, at length, enabled him to subdue it.

Being thus disengaged from all his fears, he turned his views towards Asia, whither Attalus and Parmenio had already conducted a body of his troops, and he himself was preparing to follow, when he was stabbed during a festival, at the age of forty-six, leaving the execution of his immense projects to his son.

Before he undertakes to examine the characters of the historians of Alexander, M. de Sainte Croix deems it proper to give some account of those who immediately preceded them, for the purpose of affording the means of comparison. Diodorus, Arrian, Quintus Curtius, Plutarch, and Justin, then pass in review, and their merits are examined with the most scrupulous impartiality. In addition to this, he recurs to the Arabian and Persian authors who have mentioned Alexander, and makes use of the extracts which have been furnished him by M. Silvestre de Sacy from Macrizi, Novairi, Mirkhond, &c. It ought to be observed, however, that these have admitted into their histories a variety of incidents, so novel and so wonderful, that they deserve insertion in the volumes of the Arabian Nights, rather than in the annals of this celebrated conqueror.

"Essais historiques sur Paris, pour faire suite aux Essais historiques de M. Poullain de St. Foix," &c.—Historical Essays relative to Paris, forming a Continuation of the historical Essays of M. Poullain de St. Foix, by AUGUSTIN POULLAIN DE ST. FOIX.

This work abounds with a multitude historical reflections suggested by the appearance

pearance of certain buildings still conspicuous in Paris.

"In 1684," says the author, "the house of the *filles du Saint Sacrament, sise rue S. Louis au Marais*, was still the hotel Turenne. This hotel has conferred its name on that spacious and regular street, since the ashes of the immortal hero have been transferred to the Invalids.

"Turenne," says Bussi, "was so well acquainted with the profession of arms, from long practice, that what with this, and what with a good judgment and extraordinary application to the art, he found means to render himself the greatest captain of his age. To hear him talk at the council-board, he appeared the most irresolute man in the world; however when it became necessary for him to make up his mind, no person in existence was more quick or more decisive. His true talent, which in my opinion is the most estimable in war, was to re-establish affairs after they had got into a bad state. When he was weaker than the enemy, and began to engage, there was no spot of ground chosen for giving battle in, whence he could not by means of a rivulet, a wood, or an eminence, extract some advantage."

The hotel de Lamoignon, which was begun by Diana de Poitiers, and finished by Charles de Valois, duke of Angouleme, recalls the memory of the virtues, and the deplorable end of the late M. Malesherbes. This worthy man, although he had disapproved many things during the reign of Louis XVI., and been twice dismissed by that monarch, yet devoted himself to his cause the moment he was imprisoned. Abandoned by the nobility and the people, he alone remained with him; he alone was his friend.

"A single sentence is sufficient to describe his character: he caused more than two thousand *lettres de cachet* to be revoked; it is to him too the people were indebted for the evacuation of the dungeon of Vincennes—and yet no public monument has hitherto been elevated to this worthy magistrate, whose memory will long be cherished by all good men."

After this, we are presented with a fine trait in the character of M. D'Ormesson, who having been left a large fortune by M. de Rotmadec in 1784, in consequence of the whim of an old man, immediately returned the whole of it to those heirs whom the testator had disinherited.

"Essai Historique sur le Commerce et la Navigation de la Mer Noire, ou Voyages et Entreprises pour établir des rapports commerciaux et maritimes entre les Ports de la Mer Noire et ceux de la Méditerranée. Ouvrage enrichi d'une carte où se trouvent tracés, 1°. la navigation intérieure d'une grande partie de la Russie Européenne et celle de l'ancienne Pologne; 2°. le Tableau de l'Europe, servant à indiquer les routes qui suit le commerce de Russie par la mer Baltique et la mer Noire pour les ports de la Méditerranée; 3°. le Plan des Cataractes du Nieper."—An Historical Essay on the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, &c.

Anterior to the treaty of Kainardgi, concluded between Russia and Turkey in 1774, the ports of the Black Sea were only visited by trading vessels from Constantinople and the Archipelago. The greater part of the coasts bordering on it appertained to the Grand Seignor, and the remainder to the Khan of the Crimea. Ottoman ships alone were then permitted to exercise the privilege of navigation either in the Black Sea, or the sea of Azof.

The commerce carried on by these, consisted in the carriage of provisions of all sorts for the supply of the Turkish capital, and this is continued with unremitting zeal to the present day; but another and more important source of trade has been opened since the treaty alluded to above, Russia having by one of the articles obtained the liberty of navigating the Black Sea, a concession in which Austria first, then France, and finally several other powers, have successively participated.

In consequence of this, a direct intercourse of a commercial and maritime nature has taken place between the ports of the Black Sea and those of the Mediterranean. Different states have accordingly made an exchange of their respective products and manufactures; certain portions of Russia and Poland now export directly by means of the canal of Constantinople, and carry on an advantageous intercourse through that route.

The author of the work under consideration assumes great merit on account of having been the first to lay open the mode by which a profitable trade may be carried on between France and the Black Sea, on the part of his countrymen, by means of a series of information, both nautical and mercantile.

His labours are directed to two principal objects. The first concerns the Crimea, or Taurida, and the navigation of the Dnieper; the second, the ports of Cherson, Odessa, Oczakow, Cassa, and Taganrok.

It seems to be one of the chief motives for

for drawing up this account, to facilitate the means of procuring masts, hemp, and naval stores, for the arsenal at Toulon, by means of the Dnieper; and it would appear from the details, that several rafts of masts had been actually obtained from Lithuania.

The town of Kijabey, in 1796, was called Odessa, by order of the late Empress; it is admirably situate for the commerce of Bessarabia, as well as that of the palatinates of Bresław, Podolia, Volhnia, and the other territories of Poland, which fell to the lot of that princess, in the two last partitions of the antient republic.

Alexander I., desirous of following up the plans of his grandmother, has been at infinite pains to render Odessa a place of importance, and for this purpose he has placed the Duke de Richelieu at the head of Natcitz and the adjoining district, with such extensive and independent powers, that he is to render an account of his conduct to the ministers of his Imperial Majesty at Petersburg alone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Abrégé de l'Histoire Générale des Voyages faits en Europe, contenant ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable, de plus utile et de mieux avéré dans les Pays où les Voyageurs ont pénétré; les Mœurs des Habitans, la Religion, les Usages, Arts et Sciences, Commerce, Manufactures; enrichi de Cartes géographiques et de Figures."—Abridgement of a General History of Travels in Europe, containing whatever is most remarkable, &c. by J. B. J. Breton, continuator of Laharpe's Abridgement.

The first eight volumes of this periodical work are now presented to the public: it contains a variety of useful information, and the author complains bitterly of the piracies to which it has been exposed.

"De l'Agriculture, considérée dans ses Rapports avec l'Economie Politique, d'où l'on déduit la Nécessité d'établir des Fermes Expérimentales pour fonder l'Art Agricole."—Of Agriculture, considered in Connexion with Political Economy, whence is deduced the Necessity of establishing experimental Farms as a fundamental Basis to this Art. By M. Flamen d'Assigny, formerly one of the ministers of France.

Much useless argument is here recurred to, with a view of demonstrating that agriculture ought to be considered as the first of all arts, as without it men could not practise any other, or even exist in a state of society.

It is easy to percieve, that the scheme here laid down was actually proposed, and even carried into effect, by Sir John Sinclair, in England. The author observes, "that a Lavoisier, overflowing with gold, and sparkling with genius, has become necessary to dispel the chaos in which the agricultural art remains still enveloped.

"Observations sur quelques Points de l'Anatomie du Singe Vert, et Réflexions Physiologiques sur le même Sujet, par J. Lordat, Docteur en Médecine, Médecin en Chef du Dépôt de mendicité de Montpellier, chef des travaux anatomiques de l'Ecole de Médecine, secrétaire-perpétuel de la Société médicale de la même ville," &c.—Lordat's Observations on some Parts of the Anatomy of the Green Monkey, together with Physiological Reflexions on the same.

This subject, although it has already been treated by Daubenton, Vicq d'Azir, and Cuvier, is not entirely exhausted; for it has been again examined by this anatomist, who appears to have exhibited great patience, attention, and abilities, on the occasion.

"Voyage à l'Ouest des Monts Alléghanys dans les Etats de l'Ohio, du Kantucky et du Tennessée, et Retour à Charlestown par les hautes Carolines: contenant des Détails sur l'Etat actuel de l'Agriculture et les Productions Naturelles de ces trées, ainsi que des renseignemens sur les Rapports commerciaux qui existent entre ces Etats et ceux situés à l'ouest des Montagnes et de la basse Louisiane. Avec une Carte très-soignée des Etats du centre de l'Ouest et du Sud des Etats Unis."—Travels to the West of the Alleghany Mountains, in the States of the Ohio, Kentucky, and Tenessée, &c. By E. A. Michaux, M. D.

This traveller set out on his journey from the neighbourhood of Charlestown, where his father possesses a botanical garden, in which is to be found a great variety of the plants both of the old and the new continents. As his mind was filled with an ardent desire for botanical researches during his stay at New York, he made excursions into the Jerseys, and on the banks of North River, where he discovered the white oak *(quercus alba)*, and among a variety of nut-trees found the *juglans tomentosa*, and the *juglans minima*. In moist spots, generally overflowed with water, the *juglans hickery*, and the *quercus prinus aquatica*, are also to be met with; while the valleys are peopled with plantanes, poplar, the *cornus florida*, the *quercus tinctoria*, &c. Some acorns exported

ported by him at this period, are now thriving in the nurseries of St. Cloud.

The number and variety of oval nut-trees throughout America is surprising. They abound in every region, from the northern extremity of the United States to the Mississipi, being an extent of eight hundred leagues from north to south. M. Michaux carried home with him no less than five different species hitherto undescribed, and which appear to agree with the climate of Europe.

The country between Philadelphia and Lancaster is represented as far more fertile than that between New York and Philadelphia. It was covered with corn, and the fine vegetation indicated that the soil and climate were analogous. During this part of the journey, he observed the *anona triloba*, the fruit of which was as large as a hen's egg: this shrub also grows in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. As he approached to Carlisle, the country became mountainous and barren. White and red oaks, chesnuts, &c. were seen in great abundance in the forests; and on the summits of the hills he remarked the *quercus banisteri*.

The borders of a profound torrent were covered with the *andromeda*, the *vaccinium*, and also with a species of the *rhododendrum*, the flowers of which are perfectly white; but the leaves are more obtuse than those of the *rhododendrum maximum*. This shrub is also to be found in the mountains of North Carolina; and as its seeds were in full maturity when discovered, they were immediately transmitted to France, where they appear to prosper.

The *magnolia acuminata* is very common in the vicinity of the Juniata River, and is distinguished throughout the whole country by the appellation of the *cucumber tree:* the inhabitants of the distant parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the western countries, steep the green cones in whiskey, which extracts a bitter from them that is considered a specific against intermittent fevers. It is supposed, however, that it would be less in request if the infusion were to take place in water, instead of spirits.

The inhabitants of the United States, we are told, exhibit a prodigious partiality for strong liquors. In consequence of this depraved taste they care but little for cyder, which they consider as too weak, notwithstanding it might be obtained at little expence, as apple trees thrive wonderfully in that country. On both sides of the Alleghany mountains our traveller discovered a multitude of fine orchards, bearing fruit from eight to nine inches in circumference.

While traversing the ridge called Laurel Hill, he remarked that the woods which covered it were thicker, and their vegetation more luxuriant, than on any of the former ridges which he had passed. The name given to this chain arises from the quantity of *kalmia latifolia*, from eight to ten feet in height, which exclusively occupies all the open spots; while the *rhododendrum maximum* is scattered along the borders of the torrents: the inhabitants usually confound both of these plants by the name of laurel.

Mr. W. Hamilton having informed M. M. during his journey to Lancaster, that at a little distance from West Liberty Town was to be found a shrub, the fruit of which might be made to produce most excellent oil, he was determined to make the experiment. This accordingly became one of the first objects of his enquiries, as he considered it a subject of great public utility, to be able to discover a vegetable production, which, in addition to the advantages appertaining to the olive, re-united that of supporting the cold of northern climates. It was found by him on his first excursion, and he instantly recognized it to be the same his father had met with in the mountains of South Carolina, and which, notwithstanding all his care, he was unable to naturalize in his garden near to Charlestown. Mr. Hamilton, also, had never been able to make it succeed with him, although he had tried both seeds and layers. The seeds indeed became rancid in so short a time, that at the end of a few days they lost the powers of germination, and contracted an extraordinary degree of bitterness.

On the borders of a creek, in the same neighbourhood, a species of the *azalea*, still in full blossom, was discovered. It was from twelve to fifteen feet in height; its flowers were of a white colour, large, and replete with odour. The *azalea coccinea*, on the other hand, produces a dark-coloured flower, grows on the tops of the mountains, and blows much earlier.

Ligonier valley, which he afterwards passed through, is fertile, producing barley, oats, &c.; some of the inhabitants plant maize, or Indian corn, on the tops of the mountains, but it does not succeed, the country being too cold for it. Flax and hemp are also cultivated there, and every house raises sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, for all the women here know how to spin, &c. and they make not only their own clothes, but also those of the whole family. In this portion of the United States, as in all mountainous countries, the air is very healthy.

Men

Men of more than seventy-five years of age are frequently to be met with there, which is a very uncommon thing in other portions of the Atlantic states.

"In proportion as the traveller advances towards Greensburgh, the aspect of the country changes; the soil becomes better; and the habitations, although surrounded by woods, approach each other more closely than in the valley alluded to above. The houses also are larger, and the lands better cultivated; the enclosures of the fields too indicate that this part of the country is peopled by Germans. Among them every thing announces a meliorated situation, the produce of their superior assiduity and labours. They live far better than those Americans descended from the English, the Scotch, and the Irish. They are not so much addicted to spirituous liquors; and are not, like them, possessed with the mania of wandering from place to place, and changing their habitations on the slightest motive, in order to emigrate several hundreds of miles, in hopes of being able to discover a more fertile tract of country."

"Œuvres complettes de Senecé."—The complete Works of Senecé, 1 vol. 12mo. This edition, by M. AUGER, is by far the best hitherto published. It contains the following articles:

Le Serpent mangeur de Kaïmack, ou la confiance perdue.—La Roupie, conte.—Le Présent ruineux, conte.—Virgile et Mécène, anecdote.—Molière et Corin, anecdote.—Les Travaux d'Apollon, poëme satirique.—Les Auteurs, satire.—Le Nouvelliste, satire.—Orphée, paraphrase d'une redondille de Quevedo.—Plusieurs épîtres.—Quelques poésies fugitives.—Quelques épigrammes.

We shall give a specimen of the author's talents, from a tale entitled, "Filer le parfait amour."

"Un gentilhomme, ennuyé de la guerre,
Se maria sous un astre benin,
Prit belle femme, et vivoit dans la terre
Qu'il possédoit au sauvage Apennin.
Commencemens sont doux en mariage;
Nouvelle ardeur, flatteurs expressemens,
Jeunes attraits exposés au pillage,
Y font passer d'agréables momens.
Bientôt après, quand pleine jouissance
De larges dons accable un cœur lassé,
Molle tiédeur, ennuyeuse indolence,
Y font languir l'appétit émoussé."

Hippolytus, now yielding to the suggestions of ambition, determines to leave the tender Camilla, in order to range himself under the banners of Mars:

"De ce propos, comme d'un coup de foudre,
Le tendre cœur de Camille est frappé:
A ce départ il ne peut se résoudre;
De pleurs amers son visage est trempé.
L'amour, propice à son époux fidèle,
Pour les sécher lui prêta son bandeau.
Sur ce qu'il fit pour consoler la belle,
La modestie a tiré le rideau."

The Baron, however, although both amorous and jealous, yields to the voice of honour, and sets off for the camp of Charlemagne. During his journey thither, he falls in with a necromancer, whom he consults relative to his situation, but who candidly replies that neither himself nor the devil could interfere in this affair. He, however, presents the knight with an image made of wax, which will at least serve to make him acquainted with his lot, as it was to remain white if his lady remained virtuous; to turn yellow if she became a coquette, and black if she should prove faithless. Being known to Roland and Renaud, a body of troops was confided to his command soon after his arrival in the camp, with which he seizes on four strong forts, and becomes excessively rich.

In the mean time, Anselm de Riparol, a gay, young, and gallant warrior, rallies the good Hippolytus on his confidence in the virtue of his lady. A great strife ensues, and both appear in presence of the Emperor.

The chevalier immediately throws down his gauntlet, and demands leave to fight a single combat with the aspersor of the chastity of his Camilla. On the other hand, the gentle Anselm offers to yield up all his estates to the Baron, if in the space of three months he does not make a conquest of the lady in question. This bargain is immediately agreed to, and the terms are drawn up by a notary of the court; after which Anselm, dressed out in all the trappings suitable to a lover, sets out on his journey to the Apennines, while the solitary Hippolytus remains in his tent, continually looking at the waxen image.

We shall pass over the interview between Anselm and Camilla, who instantly discovers the designs of the Gascon knight.

She resolves, therefore, to punish him for his presumption, and for this purpose pretends to appoint a meeting in one of the towers of the castle:

"Les murs tous nus laissoient voir les ardoises
Dans cette tour. On y respiroit l'air
D'un jour dormant élevé de deux toises,
Et bien muni de sa grille de fer.
Quel sombre endroit, et quels préliminaires
Pour mes plaisirs! Est-ce une trahison!
Non,

Non, c'est bon signe aux amoureux mystères,
On vaque mieux en étroite prison.
Le nuit arrive, et personne avec elle."

The impatient Anselm at length determines to depart. But he tries in vain to get out, for neither the gates nor locks would yield to his efforts. He at length discovers some straw in one of the corners of the tower, on which he throws himself down.

At break of day a voice is heard, and the prisoner beholds what follows:

" Une quenouille à ses pieds est jetée :
Il la ramasse, il en paroit surpris.
De papier blanc elle est empaquetée,
Ou sont ces mots en grosse lettres ecrits.
' *On ne fait point l'amour mais on le file*
' *Dans ce chateau.* *Filez, brave étranger.*
' Filez, filez, Chevalier de famille,
' Si vous voulez qu'on vous donne à manger."

The furious chevalier now curses and swears at his hard fate:

" Emportement ne peut vous être utile,
Dit Marinette, et ce courroux est vain :
Filez, filez, seducteur de Camille ;
Vous filerez, ou vous mourrez de faim."

At length, being extremely hungry, he is actually forced to spin; but as he worked at first but clumsily, he is scolded by Marinette, who tells him that the quantity and quality of his dinner depends on the manner in which he performs his task. At length, the wearisomeness attendant on a prison, the habit of employment, together with the desire of obtainining a good meal, induce the chevalier to do his utmost, and he actually begins to excel.

In the mean time, Camilla and Marinette, the daily witnesses of his efforts, amuse themselves with contemplating them:

" Que devenoit cependant Hippolyte ?
Bien triste étoit et bien inquiété,
Se consolant à faire la visite,
Vingt fois par jour du portrait enchanté.
Frais et vermeil, il le retrouve encore ;
Hors certain jour qu'il vit à ses attraits
Prendre couleur telle que prend l'aurore,
Que le soleil talonne de trop près.
Il en soupire, il en est au supplice ;
Sa face en change, et devient d'or bruni,
Ainsi que ceux qui prennent la jaunisse,
En regardant un teint qu'elle a jauni.
Mais la frayeur fut bientôt dissipée ;
Il en fut quitte à ce coup pour la peur."

Camilla now dispatches an express to her lord, and informs him of the adventure:

" Fortune en tout à Camille propice,
Après vertu la combla de bonheur,
Et l'empereur pria l'impératrice
De la choisir pour sa dame d'honneur.
Le prisonnier fut vieille haquénée,
Conduit au camp, et pour fou réputé,
Fut promené toute une matinée
Parmi les rangs la quenouille au côté."

" Paradoxes de Condillac, ou Reflexions sur le Langue de Calculs, Ouvrage Posthume de cet Auteur. Brochure, in 8vo." —Paradoxes of Condillac, or Reflexions on the Language of Calculation, a posthumous work of that Author.

Condillac has observed, that a science being only a long series of identical propositions, supported upon each other, the passage from one proposition to another is what constitutes the reasoning; he then adds, that this reasoning being a mere calculation, and consequently entirely mechanical, refers merely to words: a science, therefore, is nothing more than a language, and is entirely composed of words.

The anonymous author here comments upon, and developes this and other extraordinary apophthegms of the celebrated Condillac.

" Contes de Paul-Philipe Gudin, précédés de Recherches sur l'Origine des Contes, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Poésie et des Ouvrages d'Imagination."—Tales of Paul-Philip Gudin, preceded by Enquiries into the Origin of Tales, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. de Parmi, who resided some time at Madagascar, published a collection of songs by the natives, translated into French prose. Mr. Gudin has versified them, and the following is a specimen:

La Prisonnière Madécasse.

AMPANANI (*Roi*).

Parle, dis-moi ton nom, ô jeune prisonnière !

VAÏNA.

Vaïna.

AMPANANI.

Vaïna, ta beauté singulière
Me plaît comme le jour naissant.
Mais dis, pourquoi ces pleurs sous ta longue paupière ?

VAÏNA.

O Roi ! j'avois un amant.

AMPANANI.

Eh bien ! où donc est il ?

VAÏNA.

Hélas ! en combattant,
Il est mort ; ou, s'il vit, il fuit en ce moment

AMPANANI.

Je veux être le tien.

VAÏNA.

Si la pitié te touche.....

AMPANANI.

Que me veux-tu ? Ne puis-je adoucir ta douleur ?

VAÏNA.

Il a baisé mes yeux, il a baisé ma bouche;
Il dormit sur mon sein; il habite en mon cœur.

AMPANANI.

Vaïna, prends ce voile, et couvres-en tes charmes.

VAÏNA.

O Roi! parmi les morts que j'aille le chercher;
Ou, s'il fuit, que je puisse à sa suite marcher.

AMPANANI.

Va, belle Vaïna; va, calme tes alarmes:
Périsse le cruel qui pourroit arracher
Et goûter des baisers ou se mêlent des larmes!"

The second volume contains several tales, among which are those descriptive of the manners of the former government, published under the name of "Frere Paul, Hermite de Paris."

We shall close this article with

La Confession du Berger Normand.

"Certain curé, vers Pâques confessant
Un villageois du pays Bas-Normand,
Pour rappeler sa mémoire engourdie,
Lui dit: Es-tu joueur?—Oh! monsieur, non,
—Ivrogne?—Non.—Paillard?—Nenni.—Glouton?
—Non pas.—Eh! mais, qu'es tu donc, je te prie?
—Je suis berger.—Ah! ah! double fripon,
Dit le pasteur avec quelque surprise;
As-tu du moins gardé de notre église
Les ordres saints qu'elle même a prescrits?
—Je n'ai jamais gardé que mes brebis.
—Fort bien! mais dis, dans le cours de ta vie
N'as-tu jamais rien pris à ton prochain?
Si fait: je crois qu'au fermier, mon voisin,
J'ai pris hier une bride pourrie,
Un vieux licou.—C'est mal.—Ah! pas trop mal;
Car au licou tenoit un bon cheval."
——"Va promptement vendre cet animal;
Je t'attendrai dans mon saint presbytère.
Le prix reçu reviens vite m'en faire
Un ample aumône, et quand je la tiendrai,
De ce licou volé je t'absoudrai."

"Œuvres Posthumes de Marmontel, Historiographe de France, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie Française; imprimées sur le Manuscrit Autographe de l'Auteur, contenant ses Mémoires."—The Posthumous Works of Marmontel, Historiographer of France, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. These four volumes are entitled "Memoirs of a Father, for the Instruction of his Children;" they are better calculated, however, for the amusement of men of letters and men of the world, who have been the contemporaries of the author; for he makes all those with whom he had lived in habits of intimacy pass before him in review, and describes them with abundance of truth. Without interesting deeply, the work is replete with pleasing details and piquant anecdotes, together with traits which characterize a man of merit, whose morals have always been allowed to be estimable.

The life of Marmontel possesses at the same time a considerable share of uniformity; he never varied either in his attachments or his principles, and in no one period of his life can he be quoted in opposition to himself.

The first volume, like that of the Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau, is decidedly the best. The picture of his family, the description of his respectable grandfather, of his good aunts, and his excellent mother, is charming, and readily finds its way to the heart. The petty adventures which occurred to him while at college, abound with gaiety, and display, in the person of young Marmontel, not only a scholar of great hopes, but a lad destined to become a man of courage, of probity, and of virtue.

The Jesuits, who were accustomed to study the characters of their pupils, neglected nothing to enrol in their society such as announced any talent. Their wishes would have been fully gratified in respect to the author, if Madame Marmontel had not prevented her son from entering into their order, by a letter replete with sentiment and eloquence.

He at length returned to Toulouse, having first visited the colleges of Mauriac and Clermont, where he distinguished himself by obtaining nearly all the prizes of the academy during the *floral games*; but he has not deemed the pieces composed by him on this occasion worthy of being admitted into his works, although at that period they added not a little to his reputation. What was still better, they obtained for him the acquaintance of Voltaire, and the active protection and constant friendship of that great man.

Voltaire, who would not allow him to remain at Toulouse, obtained for him a place in the office of Stobrey, at that period controller-general of the finances: but while Marmontel was on his journey to the capital, that minister happened to be disgraced.

Fearing to abuse the kindness of his patron, Marmontel concealed his situation from him, and lived in the capital for some time, in a state of mediocrity that greatly resembled indigence. At length, in 1746, he obtained the prize at the French Academy, and Voltaire undertook on this occasion to sell the poems of the author

author at court, in return for which he brought home to him a hat full of crowns. He obtained the prize once more, in 1747, and about the same period his friend obtained for him the education of Madame de Harenc's grandsons. From that moment, he always associated with company distinguished by their rank, their wit, and their learning.

In 1748, Marmontel produced *Denis le Tyran* (Dionysius the Tyrant), the first and best of his tragedies. Mademoiselle Gauffin and Mademoiselle Clairon disputed on this occasion which of them should act the part of Ariete, and the author possessed sufficient courage to refuse it to the more handsome of the two, and also at that time the greater favourite, in order to bestow it on her who even then promised to be the better actress, and at length actually became so.

M. Marmontel consumed five whole years in writing for the stage; and during this interval he composed four tragedies, the success of which regularly diminished with the number. At length he quitted Melpomene, who in truth had quitted him, in order to reside at Versailles as secretary-general of the buildings, an office which Madame de Pompadour had obtained for him, in the department of M. de Marigny, her brother.

His situation under this demi-minister, however, was not very comfortable; for at a period when the proudest nobles lived in the most easy familiarity with men of letters, M. de Marigny affected great distance towards a distinguished writer, whose very name contributed to confer honour on his administration.

Here follows a short extract, in which the character of his earliest and best friend is fully depicted. One morning while Voltaire was still in bed, Thiriot was introduced into his apartment.

VOLTAIRE.

"Well! what news have you brought?

THIRIOT.

"Something comical enough—Arnaud Baculard is arrived at Potsdam, where the king of Prussia received him with open arms—

VOLTAIRE.

"With open arms?

THIRIOT.

"And that Arnaud presented him with an epistle.

VOLTAIRE.

"A very flat and insipid one, I suppose?

THIRIOT.

"Not at all; on the contrary, very fine: so fine indeed, that the king has replied in another epistle.

VOLTAIRE.

"The King of Prussia address an epistle to Arnaud!—why, Thiriot, somebody must have imposed upon you.

THIRIOT.

"I know not who has imposed upon me; but the truth is, that I have the two epistles in my pocket.

VOLTAIRE.

"Come, come—hand them to me instantly—let me read these two master-pieces of composition. . . . What insipidity! how flat! what meanness! in this same address to his Majesty of Prussia—But let me see the royal verses—how pitiful—what, does he dare to say!

"Voltaire est à son couchant,
Vous êtes à votre aurore."

Having read this twice over, the quondam favourite of Frederic instantly jumped naked out of bed, and exclaimed:

"What is it a king who is capable of such enormous foolery? Ah! let him mind his own trade, and criticise only on the art of reigning!"

While at Versailles, Marmontel became acquainted with M. Quesnay, a very celebrated man, for he was the first Frenchman who turned the attention of the government towards the importance of agriculture, and demonstrated the propriety of employing *capitals* in it; the necessity of augmenting these capitals, and the utility of encouraging this basis of national wealth by the liberty of commerce.

"Anterior to this time, the opulent never repaired to the country, but merely to enjoy the sports of the field, or to exercise on their fellow-subjects, whom they called *peasants*, a vexatious and despotic authority. It is to the school of philosophers formed by M. Quesnay, that we are indebted for the melioration of the lot of those who *feed* their country, a taste for plantations, the extension of the art of gardening, the cultivation of potatoes, the improvement of artificial grasses, the enhanced value of meadows, a better knowledge in respect to composts of all kinds, the introduction of a superior race of sheep and oxen, a greater degree of perfection in our wines and brandy, the art of estimating the revenues so as to render the imposts less arbitrary, that of making an inventory of the riches of a country, which has since acquired the appellation of *statisticks*, and all the laws favourable to commerce and industry, during the last half century."

M. Marmontel having soon after obtained the *privilege* of publishing the

Mercury for his friend Boissy, supported that work by means of his *Contes Moraux*. At this period he resided in the house of Madame Geoffrin in Paris, and having one day the imprudence to recite a few satirical verses in a company of six persons only, of which he himself was not the author, he received an order next morning from the Duke d'Aumont, whose name had been made free with, either to point out the person who had composed the libel, or to repair to the Bastille. He accordingly submitted to his fate; for being determined not to betray a friend, he was imprisoned for a few days. Notwithstanding this disagreeable event, which plainly demonstrates what kind of government prevailed at that period in France, Marmontel at length became a member of the French academy, and even historiographer of France.

"Théorie Elémentaire de la Statistique, par DENIS-FRANÇOIS DONNANT, Secrétaire-perpétuel de la Société Académique des Sciences de Paris; Membre de l'Athénée des Arts, du Conseil d'Administration de la Société d'Encouragement, de la Societé de Statistique, &c."—Elementary Theory of Statisticks, &c. This is the first work of the kind that ever appeared in France, for until of late the term was unknown. The object of the science here referred to, consists in treating of the physical, moral, and political power of any country.

M. Donnant, the author, divides statisticks into three principal branches, and this division appears very necessary for the arrangement of so extensive a study. The first branch embraces whatsoever concerns the balance of different states in any given portion of the world, such as Europe, Asia, &c.; it is merely calculated to present a grand collection of facts, and exhibit general results. The author, therefore, denominates it *analytical statisticks*.

The second comprehends researches on the topographical situation, the nature of the resources, the extent, and the development of the strength of a whole country, such as England, France, Prussia, &c. This is denominated *special statisticks*.

The third, in short, includes the facts, both particular and general, which distinguish every specific division of a great state, such as a department, a district, a county, a province, &c.; which M. Donnant terms *internal statisticks*.

The author is at great pains to point out the essential distinction between the publicist, and what he is pleased to term the *statistician*. It is only necessary for the former, he says, to have a correct notion of geography, political economy, and diplomacy, while the latter, in addition to these, ought to be perfectly versed in the knowledge of the constituent branches of the social body.

"Dictionnaire Universel, Géographique, Statistique, Historique, et Politique, de la France, contenant la Description, la Population, la Minéralogie, l'Hydrographie, le Commerce, les Produits Naturelles et Industriels de cet Empire; la Généalogie de ceux qui ont gouverné ce Pays depuis 400 avant l'Ere Vulgaire, jusqu' à ce Jour, avec les principaux Evénemens qui s'y sont passés sous les différéns Règnes et Gouvernemens; les Coutumes, les Institutions Civiles, Militaires, et Ecclésiastiques; des Tableaux Comparatifs de la France Monarchique, avec la France en République; tous les Grands Hommes célèbres ou fameux depuis plusieurs siècles, avec une Notice des Ouvrages qu' ils ont publiés; les Siéges, les Batailles, le lieu où elles se sont données, le Nom des Généraux qui y ont commandé," &c., &c.—A New Universal, Geographical, Statistical; Historical, and Political, History of France, &c., &c.

The title alone of this work may serve as a prospectus; an analysis therefore would be useless; and we shall only add, that it is intended to consist of five volumes, of which the first and second alone are published. Volume V. is to be dedicated entirely to the colonies.

The following extract may serve as a specimen of the work:

"The people of France were absolutely slaves until the time of Philip Augustus. The seigneurs or lords were tyrants until the reign of Louis XI., a tyrant himself, who aimed at nothing but the increase of the royal authority.

"Francis I. gave birth to commerce, navigation, letters, and the arts, which perished with him. Henry IV., called the Great, prepared to renew the reign of Francis I., when he was assassinated. The Cardinal de Richelieu was entirely occupied with the task of humbling the House of Austria, Calvinism, and the Grandees: the Cardinal de Mazarin dreamed of nothing but maintaining himself in his post with art and address.

"Thus the French remained during many years devoid of industry, in the midst of disorder and ignorance, and took no part in any of the grand discoveries or memorable inventions of other nations.

The

The invention of printing, gunpowder, glass, the telescope, the discovery of the circulation of the blood, the pneumatic machine, and the true system of the world, therefore, did not appertain to them: they were employed in tilts and tournaments, while the Portugueze and the Spaniards discovered and conquered new worlds to the east and west of the old continent.

"During the reign of Louis XIV. a great change took place. The arts, the sciences, commerce, navigation, and a marine, appeared under the auspices of his minister Colbert, with a degree of *éclat* that astonished all Europe. This proves that the French nation is flexible, active, and calculated for any thing.

"The riches of France at that period amounted to a milliard, (reckoning the gold marc at 682 livres, and that of silver at 50), and this milliard unfortunately was divided like the wealth of Rome at the fall of the Republic. The capital may be said to have constituted the state itself. Every thing was brought to that immense abyss, that great centre of power. The provinces became depopulated in succession, and the peasant, overwhelmed with misery, was afraid to give birth to miserables.

"Louis XIV., to put a stop to the spirit of emigration, was obliged to promise recompences to all those who had ten children; but the true remedy would have been the diminution of the imposts. The King forgot the good of his people, and thought only of adding lustre to his name, by means of the magnificence of his metropolis and the luxury of his court. He left to his grandson the finances in a most deplorable state; and the weakness of that monarch's character prevented him from applying any remedy."

The compiler of this work presents us with two parallel columns, in which we find a comparative estimate of monarchical and republican France. From this we learn,

1. That France, which reached in a northerly direction to only 51° 10′ latitune, in 1804 had attained 52°.

2. That whereas it did not extend from S. to N. more than 220 leagues; it had in 1804, 250.

3. That to the thirty-two ancient governments are now to be added the comtat d'Avignon, the duchy of Bouillon, the little town of Mulhausen, the principalities of Mont-Beliard, Porentrui, and Salm; the republic of Geneva; the county of Nice, Savoy, Piemont, Belgium, Dutch Flanders, and all the country reaching from the left of the Rhine to the Batavian Republic; together with the Isle of Elba.—4. That France, anterior to the Revolution, contained only 26,896 square leagues, with a population of 26,000,613 individuals; instead of which, at the conclusion of the late war, she possessed a surface of 31,383 square leagues, and contained 34,468,512 inhabitants.

We are sorry to add, that her late conquests will render France still more extensive and formidable.

"Curtis Beronis, l'Ermitage du Solitaire à Coubron, près Mont Fermeil et Livry, Departiment de Seine et Oise."—Curtis Beronis, the Hermitage of a Solitary at Coubron, near Mount Fermeil and Livry, in the Department of the Seine and Oise.

The Abbé Lebeuf, in his History of the Diocese of Paris, had described Coubron in such romantic terms, that a person of parts and learning, who was desirous of tranquillity during the late troublesome times, determined to retire thither, and live the life of a hermit. There he delivered himself entirely up to the contemplation of nature, while he daily read with a renovated pleasure the charming precepts of Hesiod and of Virgil.

He appears however to have been at no inconsiderable pains and expence to render his retreat agreeable; for he tells us of trees and shrubs brought from the four quarters of the globe, and of woods planted with all the regularity of a garden. We hear also of monuments recalling the most brilliant epochs of history, and of spots long inhabited by the favourites of Apollo and the Graces, which by turns fix his curiosity and attention. In short, a summary of the occupations of this accomplished solitary presents a variety of remarks relative to agriculture, botany, mineralogy, and antiquities.

His kitchen-garden affords them every thing that can be deemed either agreeable or useful. Almost every portion of the globe seems to unite its seeds in order to flatter his sight and his taste.

His plants become his companions, and constitute his habitual society: he attends to their culture; he supplies their wants; they actually serve him in the stead of friends. At every moment he comments on and applauds the labours of Dioscorides, of Columella, of Pliny, of Gesner, of Bauhin, of Tournefort, of Jussieu, and of Linnæus.

To Asia, which, on account of its variety of temperatures, has always been famous for its productions, he renders homage for his best legumes, his most excellent fruits, and his most delicious flowers.

Africa

Armenia has furnished him with the apricot, the peach, and the fig.

Asia-Minor presented him with the cherry, the mulberry, the melon, the olive, the kidney-bean, the raspberry, the honey-suckle, the laurel of the poets, &c.

Syria furnished the plum and the rose of Damascus, the Althæa, the elm of Samaria, and the hyssop.

From Mount Lebanus originally came his cedars, his service-trees, and his currant-bushes.

Arabia Felix, or Yemen, so renowned for its continual verdure and prodigious fecundity, had transmitted to our solitary the white and red muscadine-grape, the rose-bush that blooms four times a-year, the rose with a hundred leaves, and the burning-bush *(ou le buisson de Moyse)*.

From Persia came his peaches, his strawberry-plants, and his dwarf almond-trees.

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From the above catalogue, in which the original country of each production is pointed out, it will be seen that the French hermit must have had charming wall-fruit, an excellent kitchen garden, and fine pleasure-grounds.

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at Soleure. His father, who appears to have been in the confidence of Louis XIV., was sent in a diplomatic capacity by that monarch, first to Charles XII. King of Sweden, and then to the Court of Augustus King of Poland. On his return from this mission he resumed the career of arms, and died a Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the Swiss-Guards.

M. Segur, the editor of this work, as well as the executor of the Baron's will, makes us acquainted with his character by means of a short biographical notice, whence we learn, that at an early period of his life he distinguished himself in presence of the whole French army, by storming a formidable redoubt, that had defied several assaults. We are also told that he was extremely hasty, and even violent; but that benevolence and generosity immediately succeeded to his rage, and he was miserable until he had apologised for his passion by some act of kindness and beneficence.

This trait in his character is fully exemplified in his dispute with an old man, formerly his father's gardener. The Baron having obtained a very fine flowering-shrub from abroad, which he was extremely desirous of presenting in all its beauty to the Queen; he confided it to the care of this aged domestic, with instructions to water it once a-day. On receiving it, however, his feeble hands, unable to sustain the weight, allowed the pot to fall on the pavement, and the plant, as well as the flower, were instantly destroyed.

His master, who was a great courtier, on perceiving this, instantly burst into a rage, and the old man, being afraid of the consequences, prepared to depart, seizes his hat, declaring at the same time that he would never return to the hotel again.

On this the Baron, recovering from his violence, reminded the gardener that his wife had suckled him, and that he himself had lived near half a century in that house he was then about to leave. In addition to this, he observed, that as the other had been longer in possession, he was of course better entitled to remain in the hotel than himself, and turning about on his heel, he declared that he would never revisit it until a reconciliation had taken place. Overcome with this kindness, the gardener instantly fell at the Baron's feet, and cheerfully resumed his former employment.

The work itself consists of detached memoirs, drawn up at different periods. The first of these relates to the Swiss, and some military events, such as the battle of Hastenbeck, the conduct of M. Mallebois, the actions at Fillinghausen, Closterkamp, &c. We are also presented with a variety of anecdotes relative to Louis XIV. and his mistresses; concerning the Duchess De Gontaud, who shone at Court during the minority of Louis XV., of M. De Pezay, M. De Choiseul, and several other distinguished personages.

The most remarkable article, perhaps, is the account of the intrigue between the Duke De Richelieu and the Mademoiselles Charolois and De Valois. We are then made

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made acquainted with the secret history of the disgrace of M. D'Argenson and De Choiseul, as well as the particulars of the elevation and the fall of several other ministers.

The details relative to the death of Louis XV., are shocking, if we either consider the situation of that monarch on his death bed, or the account of his burial. M. De Vauguyon, the Chancellor Maupeou, the President De Lamoignon, M. De Vergennes, M. De Necker, who on his recall saved the author from the fury of the mob, M. De Muy, M. De Saint-Germain, M. M. de Castries and Segur, Madame de Guemené, and Madame De olignac, all pass in review before him.

The Baron does not appear to have given a very favourable account of Marie Antoinette, the late unfortunate Queen of France, although he enjoyed her confidence, and had access to her Majesty on all occasions. He describes the duel between the Count D'Artois and the Duke De Bourbon with much minuteness, and appears on more than one occasion to have written the letters and dictated the answers of the former of these princes.

The third volume contains an account of the operations of M. de Lamoignon, M. De Calonne, M. Necker, &c., &c.

These memoirs are written with simplicity, and must be read with interest, more especially on the part of those who have been acquainted with the late Court of Versailles. We perceive, from the acknowledgments of a nobleman intimately acquainted with all its transactions, that every thing was accomplished by intrigue, that merit had no chance of preferment, and that influence alone predominated. Instead of attending to his military arrangements, we find the author, although a foreigner, and a colonel of the Swiss-guards, interfering in the nomination of ministers, directing the civil operations of government, and caballing about the advancement of favourites.

"Voyage dans les quatre principales Iles des Mers d'Afrique, fait par Ordre du Gouvernement, pendant les Années IX. et X. de la Republique (1801 et 1802); avec l'Histoire de la Traversée du Capitaine BAUDIN jusqu'au Port-Louis de l'Isle Maurice; par J. B. G. M. BORY DE ST.-VINCENT, Officier d'Etat-Major, Naturaliste en Chef sur la Corvette Le Naturaliste, dans l'Expédition des Découvertes commandée par le Capitaine Baudin."—A Voyage to the four principal Islands in the African Seas, by Order of the Government, during the Years IX. and X of the Republic (1801 and 1802), with the History of the Passage of Captain Baudin to Port-Louis in the Island of Mauritius, &c., &c.

M. Bory De St. Vincent having a decided attachment to travels and voyages, deemed himself peculiarly fortunate in being employed in the expedition commanded by Captain Baudin. He accordingly embarked on board the corvette* called the Naturaliste, in quality of chief naturalist to the expedition. They sailed from Havre on the 27th of Vendemiaire of the 9th year, and arrived at the port of St. Croix in the island of Teneriffe after a voyage of no more than fourteen days duration.

We are here favoured with a succinct account of the first inhabitants of the Canaries, usually denominated Guanches, who always embalmed their dead, a custom supposed to be derived from the ancient Egyptians. Several fragments of mummies are accordingly to be met with at Teneriffe; and our traveller asserts that he possesses a complete one. Those called xoxo by the persons who prepared them, after being dried, were sewed up in skins, and then deposited in grottos, which were respected as a sacred asylum.

After treating of the numerical signs, which consisted of baked earth, and asserting that the Guanches, being unacquainted with the precious metals, made use of no other money, he proceeds to give a description of the principal towns.

Soon after this follows an account of the Isle of France and its productions. M. De St. Vincent mentions not only whatever is rare in the vegetable kingdom, but also in the adjoining seas; and he describes the singular movements of an animal called *bourse*, or the *tetraodon tortue*, with particular accuracy. Among the insect tribes, he notices the *kaberlac* and the yellow-musquito as particularly offensive.

After this he visits the Isle of Bourbon, which during the Revolution was termed Isle de la Reunion. The coffee-tree has been introduced here, but its berries are acknowledged to be far inferior in point of flavour to those produced at Cayenne or St. Domingo. Our traveller, while there, visited those parts of the mountains famous for being the seat of volcanoes, and affixed the name of Dolomieu to the central crater of the most distinguished

* The French corvette is on the same establishment in every particular as an English sloop of war.

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one.' He considers the birth of the Isle of Reunion as posterior to that of the ancient continent, and thinks that it originated from the constant accumulation of volcanic matter.

The inhabitants of St. Joseph chiefly consist of men of colour; they are free, and usually purchase a black slave, whom they call their wife, and by whom they have black children; yet they are not only singularly prepossessed against the appellation of Negro, but it seems actually call, and, we are told, believe, themselves to be white.

"Mes Souvenirs de 20 Ans de Séjour à Berlin, ou Frédéric le Grand, sa Famille, sa Cour, son Gouvernement, son Académie, ses Ecoles, et ses Amis Littérateurs et Philosophes," &c.—My Recollections during Twenty Years Residence at Berlin, or Frederick the Great, his Family, his Court, his Government, his Academy, his Schools, and his Literary Friends and Philosophers; by DIEUDONNE THIEBAULT, of the Royal Academy of Berlin, the Society of Arts and Sciences, Paris, &c. Imported by J. De Boffe.

These five volumes are at once curious and useful. They abound in various and remarkable events, and contain a fund of anecdotes which cannot fail to excite the public curiosity. There is not one of them whence the following maxim may not be fairly deduced: That it may be agreeable to serve under a conqueror, but that none ought to live with him, or even near him, unless condemned so to do by dire necessity.

Frederick is here represented as one who, if he had not been a great king, might have been considered as a great man. He was endowed with all the qualities of the human mind which confer a superiority; he would have been deemed a learned man among learned men, a poet among poets, a philosopher among philosophers; he even possessed several qualities calculated to render him amiable and agreeable; yet he could never forget for a single moment that he was the master, nor cease to make all who approached him remember that they were his inferiors.

No one who enjoyed his familiarity ever approached him without dread; attachment was intimidated, and dislike became dangerous; so that he was condemned to have servants instead of friends, and slaves instead of servants.

His intimacy has been justly described as a kind of *leonine* familiarity, he being continually on the watch to make a spring at his prey, armed with the tooth of sarcasm, and the claws of satire.

Frederick the Great, in company with D'Argens and Voltaire, resembled the lion in the Tower, who allowed a little dog to remain undevoured in his den, in order to divert himself with such a diminutive companion after his repast. His favourites were the continual butt of his jokes—the jokes of a man of wit, to which another man of wit did not dare to make any reply: his auditors were in fact rubbed over with honey, in order to be stung with wasps.

But this great King did not always condescend to be in a playful humour, and every one must tremble for the situation of the author, when, after an amicable conversation, he communicated to him confidentially an epigram against D'Alembert, observing at the same time with a frown, "This, Sir, is between ourselves; for if ever D'Alembert should discover a single syllable of it, *I will have your ears cut off!*"

The Marquis D'Argens, who during the course of thirty years believed himself to be the friend of the King, at the age of seventy, after a long and faithful service, at length obtained leave of absence for six months. His return having been retarded beyond that period by a severe indisposition, he learned on his recovery, that, on account of his delay, notwithstanding it had become indispensable, his name had been erased out of the list of pensioners, and he was deprived of a paltry stipend acquired by near half a century of attendance. Stung with this conduct, and fifty similar affronts, he observed one day in confidence to M. Thiebault, "Let us not hope, my friend, that we shall be ever able to civilize kings."

One honourable exception, however, occurs on the part of the King of Prussia, in respect to Jordan, who usually read to him. Having been taken ill, His Majesty acted the part of a real friend, having visited him in his apartment, dismissed the attendants, and insisted on supplying his wants with his own hands.

The whole of this interesting work does not consist of anecdotes. We are also presented with a political, civil, military, and financial system of Prussia, and with an account of the Court and its society, the spirit of the army, the manners of the inhabitants of the towns, the characters of those persons who have figured at Berlin, &c. Materials for history also abound; for we learn that a satirical expression of

the Monarch against three powerful women produced a long war, and that a peace was occasioned by a simple billet from Frederic himself to Maria-Theresa; while the unfortunate Baron Trenck obtained his liberty by means of a servant who lighted the fire.

The opportunities afforded by the situation of the author must be allowed to have been well calculated for information. Having superintended the studies of the youth educated at the Prussian Military School, founded by the King himself, he had frequent and often daily communications with the Prince, and was thus enabled to produce a work well calculated to excite the public attention.

"Essai sur l'Histoire Topographique de Paris," &c.—An Essay on the Topographical History of Paris, or Letters to M. D'AUMONT on the Climate and State of Medicine in that Capital.

So long ago as the time of Hippocrates it was recommended to the physician to commence his professional career by studying every thing connected with the country where he was to exercise the healing-art. Such of his disciples as, like him, have written philosophically upon medicine, have constantly justified the same doctrine, and declared that the knowledge of the state of the atmosphere, of the aqueous and igneous effects of two of the elements, and the nature of the third, merit the particular attention of the physician.

The medico-topographical history of Paris, therefore, cannot but present an interesting subject, and provided it be treated with due ability, must attract the attention of the curious in every capital of Europe. It is no small proof of the merit of the present work, by Dr. MENURET, that three editions of it have already been sold, and that this is the fourth presented to the public.

It is his fixed opinion, that the capital of the French empire is on the whole very healthy; and he attributes this partly to the climate, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of heat and cold are so frequent and rapid, as to present a difference of from twenty to twenty-five degrees on the same day. The passage, however, from one season to another, we are told, "takes place in such an insensible manner, that this circumstance alone contributes not a little to repel epidemic disorders." This influence is evident, he adds, in respect to all maladies, but is most conspicuous in the small-pox, on account of the seat of that disorder being more immediately exposed to the impressions of the air.

After presenting a curative process, he gives a dissertation on inoculation, in the course of which he discusses all the inconveniences attendant on it, and demonstrates the advantages to be expected from the practice. Without exhibiting himself an enthusiastical partizan for the vaccine method, he prognosticates the most fortunate results from its introduction. He even contends for the application of galvanism; but he prudently confines his admiration within very narrow limits.

"Eloge de Boileau-Despréaux," &c.—Eulogium on Boileau, by VICTORIN FABRE.

Boileau, the most judicious of the French poets, is also the one who has been most censured, and most cruelly attacked by envy. The reason is plain: he commenced his literary career by means of his Satires, and accordingly gave great offence. Scudery, Desmarets, and Pradon, printed the most gross aspersions by way of reply to his raillery, and Visé proved in the Mercury that he did not understand French. Voltaire himself, even Voltaire, so admirably calculated to appreciate the author of the *Lutrin*, did not always do justice to him; and this very circumstance must be allowed to have been a blemish in the character of that great man.

On the other hand, Boileau has had many admirers, and among others M. Fabre, who represents him "as lashing Cotin and Pradon on one hand with the whip of satire, while with the other he crowns Arnauld and Racine with laurels. He raises altars (adds his panegyrist) to Titus, and overthrows the trophies of Alexander. He confers on the epic Muse the smile of Thalia, gives laws to Parnassus, a rival to his models, and to their Zoiluses a vanquisher."

From the satires and epistles he passes on to the *Lutrin*, "a work of the most singular novelty, perhaps (adds he), which modern literature exhibits. Both in its disposition and in its style it is one entire series of happy inventions and beauties; in short, it is a work which may be aptly compared to those pompous palaces which the mythology of the people of the North has elevated and suspended in the mid-way air."

In respect to the "Art of Poetry," M. Fabre observes, "That the examples dangerous to be followed, the models useful to be imitated, are exhibited to us by means of a gallery of portraits; and those portraits

portraits are sometimes painted with so much address, that they either contain precepts hitherto unnarrated, or develope dangers which have hitherto been but imperfectly developed. The result of the whole is, that all which is in this poem ought to be there; all that ought to be, is where and in the manner it should be."

After this the author endeavours to point out the service rendered by Boileau to the poetry of France. "Our versification (says he) dates from Marot; Marot knew how to joke in verse; Ronsard wrote Greek, Latin, and the provincial dialect, if you will, but not French; some happy lines escaped from Desportes and Bertaud; at length Malherbe made his appearance, and our poetic language was formed; it assumed a regular march, harmony, and elevation.

"Reignier sometimes infused into it a certain nervous vivacity; for pomp, grandeur, energy, the sublimity of sentiment, it was indebted to Corneille; to Fontaine for grace and ingenuousness.

"Boileau then came into existence, and to those parts of the art already acquired he added correction, precision, a continuity of elegance, a happier and more select invention of style, together with more proportion and art. He declared himself the defender of good taste, and each of his works produced a revolution."

After mentioning the faults of the great Corneille, he continues thus:

"These mistakes of the father of our theatre, sanctified in some respects by his august example, menaced the French stage by means of their dangerous influence. It was to be dreaded, lest, consecrated by a long and superstitious admiration, they might become so many models for our tragic poets of the succeeding ages, as actually occurred in the case of Shakespeare, merely because there was no Boileau amongst the English.

"In respect to Despreaux and Racine, the criticisms and the precepts of the one, together with the example and the success of the other, concurred to preserve the French scene from such a danger.

"But this very Racine, so pure in himself, and the model of such exquisite taste in regard to others, if he had not been so early enlightened by the counsels of his friend, would undoubtedly have sacrificed himself to the fanaticism of public opinion, as may be easily guessed from his earlier works. We have seen how Boileau brought him back to nature, whence he had taken pleasure to depart.

"Thus it would be ungrateful not to do honour to Boileau, and acknowledge that we are indebted to him for a portion of the perfection of our theatre,—that of all the branches of literature which has reflected most honour on our nation, and in respect to which we have neither models nor rivals."

"Discours prononcé dans la Seance Publique tenue par la Classe de Langue et de la Literature Française de l'Institut National," &c.—A Discourse pronounced at a Public Sitting of the Class of French Language and Literature of the National Institute, 15th Ventose, 13th Year, for the reception of M. De Lacretelle. A 4to. pamphlet.

This *brochure*, of forty pages, was pronounced on the admission of M. De Lacretelle, in the place of M. La Harpe, who was considered the patriarch of modern French literature. It however neither abounds with point nor with eloquence; we therefore forbear giving any quotation.

"La Vie et le Mort," &c.—Life and Death; a Piece of Poetry of the Fourteenth Century, by P. MATTHIEU, Historiographer of France under Henry IV. published and augmented with Notes and Commentaries, by JOSEPH ROSMYN.

The works of Matthieu are scarcely mentioned by any of the French poets, with the exception of Moliere, who in the epithet annexed to the name alludes to the manner in which they were printed, being in the form of an advocate's brief:

"Lisez moi, comme il faut, au lieu de ces sornettes,
Les Quatrains de Pibrac, et les doctes tablettes
Du *Conseiller* Matthieu!"

Matthieu lived in great intimacy with Henry IV.; and it is thus that he alludes to his melancholy death:

"Cette grandeur des Rois, qui nous semble un coloſſe,
N'eſt qu' ombre, poudre et vent. L'unique honneur des Rois,
D'une exécrable main meurt dedans ſon carroſſe,
Au tems que l'univers trembloit deſſous ſes lois.
Hier, tout étoit triomphe; aujourd'hui, chacun pleure:
La beauté du matin n'a duré juſqu' au ſoir.
On a vu vif et mort ce Prince en moins d'une heure...."

The author, with a certain degree of harshness peculiar to his age, unites great originality, as may be seen from the following lines:

"Si du cours de tes ans, tu retranches le ſomme,
Les ſoucis, et ce feu qui brûle peu-à-peu,
Ce qu'en prend un ami, et ta femme conſomme,
Les douleurs, les procés ; il t'en reſte bien peu.

"Une rage de dents, une fievre, une goutte,
Une ulcere en ta jambe, une pierre en tes reins,
Te contraint diſtiller ton ame goutte à goutte ;
Et quand la mort t'en veut délivrer, tu de plains.

"Quand le terme eſt venu, tu veux payer de ſuite ;
Tu crois faire beaucoup, en gaignant quelques mois ;
Mais puiſqu'il faut payer, il n'eſt que d'être quitte :
La mort ne ſera pas plus douce une autrefois.

Ne remets du départ à demain les affaires.
Chez le Retardement loge le Repentir."

"Malthe ancienne et moderne, contenant la Deſcription de cette Iſle, ſon Hiſtoire Naturelle, celle de ſes différens Gouvernemens, la Deſcription de ſes Monumens Antiques, et l'Hiſtoire des Chevaliers de St. Jean de Jéruſalem, depuis les Temps les plus reculés juſq' á l'An 1800," &c.—Malta, Ancient and Modern, containing a Deſcription of that Iſland, its Natural Hiſtory, &c. By LOUIS DE BOISGELIN.

This work, although perhaps originally written in French, was firſt publiſhed in this country in Engliſh ; we are at a loſs therefore to ſay whether or not this is a tranſlation.

"Génie du Chriſtianiſme, ou Beautés de la Religion Chrétienne."—The Genius of Chriſtianity, or Beauties of the Chriſtian Religion ; by F. AUGUSTUS CHATEAUBRIANT.

This work, from the pen of a man who had been driven into exile during the reign of Robeſpierre, was written at the beginning of the preſent century, is dédicated to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and has already paſſed through a multitude of editions.

It is the aim of the author to prove, in this corrected verſion, that of all the religions which have ever exiſted, the Chriſtian faith is the moſt ſublime, the moſt humane, the moſt favourable to liberty, as well as to the progreſs of the arts, ſciences, and literature. "The modern world (we are told) is indebted to it for every thing, from agriculture to the abſtract ſciences, and from the hoſpitals erected for the reception of the unfortunate, to the temples built by Michael Angelo, and decorated by Raphael ; that nothing is more divine than its morality, nothing more amiable or tranſcendant than its dogmas, its doctrine, and its worſhip ; that it is favourable to genius, purifies taſte, developes the virtuous paſſions, gives vigour to thought, preſents noble poems to the man of talents, and perfect models to the artiſt ; that there is no ſhame to believe with Newton and Boſſuet, Paſcal and Racine. In ſhort, all the inchantments of the imagination, and all the intereſts of the heart, are called into the ſuccour of that religion againſt which they have been armed."

He then proceeds to obſerve, that the moment when the new proofs of the grandeur and wiſdom of Providence had been ſo amply diſplayed, "was that preciſe period when ſome affected to ſhut their eyes to the light ; not (adds he) that theſe immortal men, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Leibnitz, and Newton, were atheiſts ; but their ſucceſſors, by an inexplicable fatality, imagined that they contained the Deity in their crucibles and their teleſcopes, becauſe they there diſcovered ſome of thoſe elements out of which the Univerſal Intelligence had conſtructed Worlds."

Armed with the torch of the faith, he now throws light on the darkeſt receſſes of the Atheiſt's heart, and he reminds him of a God by means of the moſt animated deſcriptions. After this he addreſſes himſelf to the female unbeliever.

"If morals (ſays he) entirely depend on the dogmas of the exiſtence of God, and the immortality of the ſoul, a father, a ſon, a huſband, and a wife, can have no poſſible intereſt in being incredulous. Ah ! how is it poſſible to conceive that a woman can poſſibly be an Atheiſt ? What is to ſupport this reed, if religion does not ſupport its fragility ? The moſt feeble being in nature, always either at the eve of death or of the loſs of thy charms, who is to ſuſtain a creature only born to ſmile and to die, if thy hope extendeth not beyond an ephemeral exiſtence ? From the ſole intereſt of her beauty, a woman ought to be pious. Mildneſs, ſubmiſſion, amenity, tenderneſs, conſtituted one portion of the charms which the Creator beſtowed on our firſt mother, and philoſophy would prove fatal to attractions ſuch as theſe.

"Woman, who naturally poſſeſſes the inſtinct of myſtery, who takes pleaſure to veil herſelf, who never diſcovers but half

of

of her graces and her thoughts; whom we may divine, but never know; who both as a mother and a virgin is replete with secrets; who seduces chiefly by her ignorance; and whom Heaven has formed for virtue, and the most mysterious sentiments of love and shame:—shall woman, then, renouncing the mild instinct of her sex, proceed with a feeble but rash hand to endeavour to draw the curtain that conceals the Divinity! Whom does she think to please by this ridiculous and sacrilegious effort? Does she imagine to inspire us with a high idea of her genius, by adding her petty blasphemies and frivolous metaphysics to the imprecations of Spinosa or the sophisms of Bayle? She undoubtedly has no design to obtain a husband; for where is the man possessed of common sense, who would wish to choose for himself an impious associate.

"But the avenging hour is approaching; Time will arrive, bringing on Old-Age; a spectre with hoary hair, with curbed shoulders, and with clay-cold hands, will sit on the threshold of the incredulous woman; she will perceive it, and cry aloud: but who will attend to her voice?"

The following prayer terminates the work:

"Creator of Light, pardon our first errors. If we were so unfortunate as to be ignorant of Thee in the century which has just come to a close, the new century will not roll in vain over our heads. The memory of the past appears to us like the bursting of thy thunder. We have awoke from our slumber, and opening our eyes, we have beheld a hundred years, with their crimes and their generations, sink into the abyss. They have carried with them our friends! At this spectacle we are moved, and the rapidity of life has troubled us. We have felt how useless it is to wish to defend ourselves from Thee. Lord! we will praise Thee henceforth with the prophet! Deign to receive the first hymn which we address Thee on the wing of this age, which is about to re-enter Thy eternity!"

"De la Conformité des Anciennes Loix Françaises." — Of the Conformity between the French and English Laws.

The author observes, that the Anglomania, or a passion for every thing English, was one of those unaccountable deliriums with which the French nation was seized towards the latter end of the 18th century. "Laws, governments, dresses, romances, histories,—there were none of these good, unless they originated on the other side of the straits of Dover. There, more especially, was the favourite asylum of liberty; all the rest of the world groaned in slavery. It was customary to repair to Great-Britain, in the same manner that the Greek philosophers repaired to Egypt and India, to discover the sources of wisdom, and learn to think.

"The minds of our countrymen were so deeply fascinated, that they began to deny the superiority of France, even where it was incontestable; and we beheld a nation which possessed the master-pieces of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire,—that is to say, whatever was most perfect in this species of writing,—receive the most disgusting farces of the English theatre with enthusiasm."

After this attack on our drama, the author proceeds to tell his countrymen that a few inconsiderate eulogiums on the part of Montesquieu had turned the heads of the English nation; and he contends that all our good laws and customs were the fruit of the Norman Conquest, having been introduced at that period. He allows no merit whatsoever to our German ancestors, whom he considers as a rude and barbarous race, totally unacquainted with either the principles of liberty or of civilization.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"Le Comte de Soissons et la Ducheſſe d'Elbeuf, Roman Historique de Siécle de Louis XIII."—The Count de Soissons and the Duchess d'Elbeuf, an Historical Romance of the Age of Louis XIII., by Madame de ****.

It is in the following manner that the fair author introduces the chief personage in her romance to the notice of the reader:

"Louis de Bourbon, Count de Soissons, grandson of the famous Prince de Condé, killed at the battle of Jarnac, had inherited the heroic virtues of his great ancestor. His valour and his generosity rendered him dear to the French, and the army in him recognized the worthy descendant of an hero."

This Count, in consequence of some subjects of discontent, took part with the factious in opposition to the Cardinal de Richelieu; but, finding himself abandoned by the principal leaders, he solicited and obtained permission from the King to travel into Italy, where he spent some years. On his return he finds the Court embellished by the presence of Mademoiselle de Vendome, the natural sister of the King, who had been lately married to the Duke d'Elbeuf,

d'Elbeuf, a friend of his own. The beauty of the young princess makes a lively impression on his heart, but she had unluckily produced the same sensation in that of the Cardinal.

The two rivals were not long in divining the secret inclinations of each other, and their former hatred now became greatly augmented. At length, however, after an apparent reconciliation, brought about by mutual friends, the Count is emboldened to solicit the office of grand-chamberlain of the household, which, like every other place of any consequence in the state, was at the entire disposal of the prime-minister. "Your name alone (replies the Cardinal) gives you pretensions to this dignity, but your merit gives you pretensions to still higher distinctions. I have made up my mind on this subject, and I have entrusted M. de Senneterre, who possesses your confidence, with some propositions, which will prove how greatly I honour, and how much I am attached, to you. . . . ."

On his return home the Count de Soissons immediately sent for M. de Senneterre, his first-gentleman, and demanded an account of the propositions with which the Cardinal had entrusted him. . . .

"What I have to communicate to you, Monseigneur (replied he), is no less than a plan by means of which you may be enabled to gain your law-suit with the Prince de Condé!

"Did the Cardinal promise to declare openly against him!"

"He will do so, my Lord, be assured; and in order to obtain his support, not only on this occasion, but during the remainder of his life, you have nothing more to do than to marry a very fine woman, who, independent of her great beauty, must be considered as one of the greatest matches in Europe."

On hearing this, the Count imagined that it had been an alliance with some foreign princess which was now aimed at, whose family the Cardinal wished by that mode to attach to France; and he accordingly expressed his disapprobation at being made a sacrifice to state-necessity; but the chief-officer of his household soon relieved him from this embarrassment, to throw him into a still greater.

"The Cardinal (continues he) makes an offer to you of his niece, Madame de Combelet."

—"To me?"

"Consider, my Lord, the advantages resulting from such an alliance: if the Cardinal utters but a single word, the Parliament will publish an *arrêt* declaring the Prince of Condé a bastard, and you will be declared the heir of the family. All the forces of the kingdom are at the disposal of the prime-minister; . . . you may command them; . . . the King has not any children, and his constitution is so very feeble, that there is but little hope of a long life. . . . The Duke of Orleans is neither beloved nor respected; . . . the nephew of the Cardinal may seize the crown, and . . . ."

The Count would hear no more; but with a voice deeply affected by the excess of his passion, he exclaims, "What, shall I sully my honour, and that of my family, by such a monstrous alliance! Am I to espouse Madame de Combalet, the mistress of her own uncle, of an incestuous and sacrilegious priest; . . . in one short sentence, the opprobrium of the kingdom, and the horror of the human race! The Cardinal is the most audacious man alive, to make me such an offer. . . ."

"My attachment alone is to be blamed upon this occasion (replies Senneterre, with some confusion), as the marriage appeared to me to be the road to the throne. . . ."

On this the Count would hear no more, but seizing him by the neck, and shaking him with violence, expressed himself as follows:

"Who has ever told you, unworthy as you are of the situation you occupy . . . who has ever told you that I would consent to such a horrid revolution in my native country? What action in my whole life has ever suggested to you that I could be envious of a crown acquired by treason, infamy, and the loss of a reputation which has always been so dear to me?"

The pride and honour of the Count soon produced a fatal catastrophe; and the romance concludes with an account of his death, having fallen a victim to the arts and intrigues of the offended Cardinal.

"Irons nous à Paris? Ou la Famille de Jura. Roman plein des Verités."—Shall we go to Paris? Or the Family of Jura, a Romance replete with Truth. 1 vol. 12mo.

> Hic magnos potius triumphos,
> Hic ames dici pater atque princeps.
>
> HORACE, Ode 2.

This novel commences with a description of all the characters intended to figure in it. One of the family of Lombert, inhabiting a little town in the department of Jura, receives a letter from Paris, containing a description of the great alterations

terations which had taken place in that capital, as well as the immense preparations then making for the coronation. No sooner had it been read, than M. François Lombert, senior, declares his resolution to set out next week, in order to be present at this grand festival; and Madame Lombert, his wife, who was always of the same opinion with her husband, instantly expresses her assent. Mademoiselle Charlotte, their daughter, also agrees to the proposition, her lover being at that period in the metropolis; but M. Lombert-Desroches, who had been a patriot, and a republican, expresses but little curiosity to behold the elevation of a monarch. Her aunt Agatha, also, who was a devotee, expressed some scruples relative to the journey; while M. Hector Lombert, a cousin, having emigrated with the Princes, and combated on the same side as the royalists, could not without grief behold the establishment of the Napoleonian dynasty. M. Maisongauche, another cousin, who, on account of his professional studies, had obtained the appellation of *M. l'Avocat*, was neutral, but he entertained some scruples respecting the point of law that regulated the succession to the throne.

Unanimity was greatly to be desired on this occasion, yet unanimity, would perhaps, never have been attained, had it not been for the officious intervention of Mad. Durenard, one of their neighbours, who being well acquainted with the dispositions and opinions of the four last persons, addressed herself to the ruling passion of each, and accordingly assailed the loyalty of the chevalier, who had served under the banners of the royal family, the religion of the ex-nun, the erudition of the lawyer, and the principles of the republican.

What all the influence of the eldest branch of the family could not effect, was instantly produced by the arts of this *busy-body*, and out of mere opposition, the family appear to have become unanimous. We accordingly find the patriot declaring, "that the misfortunes attendant on the revolution presented a lesson not to be despised by him, and that he had *disarmed*; in fine, as the *present government* presented every thing that he had longed after in 1789, he saw no necessity for displaying that courage and those principles which he had formerly evinced, merely to obtain what he at this moment enjoyed.

The officer, who was fond of soliloquies, soon made it evident to himself "that the order of the destinies, the necessity of events, and the immutable interests of his country, had banished for ever from France the race of the Bourbons, and placed that of Bonaparte in its stead."

Maisongauche, the lawyer, after consulting a celebrated advocate, "declared that the principles of positive law were entirely in favour of the Napoleon race, and the descendants of Hugh Capet invoked the doctrine of *prescription* in vain, that claim being now entirely annihilated by *dispossession*." As for the scruples of Mademoiselle Agatha they were entirely removed by the pastoral letter of Cardinal Maury, and the eloquence of her confessor; so that it was finally resolved, that the whole family should be present, or, according to the common phraseology of the nation, "assist" at the coronation of Bonaparte.

We shall conclude our account of this article with one extract, relative to travelling:

"It is pretty generally believed," says the author, "that one cannot travel but by changing place, and that in order to see the world it is necessary to behold the country. But people of talents have assured me, that this end may be far more readily obtained by becoming a daily guest at a *table d'hôte*, in a great city, which is a mere magic lantern, where nations, languages, states, and prejudices, perpetually pass in review, and where the most curious originals, and the best liars on the face of the whole globe, are constantly exhibited.

"The more we compare these two methods, the readier shall we be to confess the superiority of the latter. In the first place, it is infinitely less expensive, and this is no trifling consideration for reasonable people. It is also far more noble; for whereas in the other manner, it is the traveller who makes the tour of the world, in this it is the world that makes the tour of the traveller.

"But let us compare the different results. Behold that gentleman who has visited all Europe, without omitting to see any one of those objects recommended in the *Itineraries* printed for the use of the young nobility; what has he gained by having his guineas devoured by means of post-horses? His best chance, if he only set off a fool, is to have returned a puppy!

"Remark, on the contrary, at the top of the table, whose diaper napkin is tucked up by means of a riband, and where caustic dialogue, lynx eye, and quivering

lip, are in perpetual action. During the last fifteen years, he has interrogated twice a day, and in the self same spot, not less than from fifty to sixty travellers, whom he considers as so many subaltern purveyors, convoked for the express purpose of furnishing food for his memory. Accordingly, what *finesse* of expression! what a treasure of acquisitions! At a single glance, he becomes acquainted with your country and your errand. On hearing you pronounce but a word, he divines the extent of your talents, and anticipates every word that you are about to utter."

The author has not prefixed his name to this little work, but it is well known that it was written by the same pen as that which produced "Raison & Folie;" and it is almost unnecessary to observe, that it was composed for the express purpose of confirming Bonaparte's pretensions to the diadem.

"Tulikan Fils de Gengiskan, ou l'Asie consolée," &c.—Tulikan Son of Gengiskan, or Asia consoled, by ANTHONY GIBLIN. 1 vol. 8vo. 2d edit.

Gengiskan Emperor of the Moguls made his appearance towards the middle of the twelfth century. He is one of the most famous warriors in the annals of the world; and never did any conqueror overrun a greater extent of country, or subjugate more nations.

Voltaire, in his tragedy of "The Orphan of China," makes a hero of him; but history represents him as a ruffian who converted Asia into an immense cemetery, where he reigned by means of carnage and desolation. Of his four sons, none of them, Tulikan excepted, was sage, just, or humane. The others resembled their father, both in courage and ferocity.

The above are historical truths, and serve as the basis of the present work; we now come to those that have been superadded.

Gengiskan, after conquering and desolating China, distributed his immense acquisitions among his children, who were to govern them during his absence. To the haughty Ogothai was confided Tartary; the fierce Azar was entrusted with the management of Persia and Arabia, while Cathay fell to the lot of young Tulikan. The author does not name the fourth son; it is uncertain, therefore, whether he accompanied his father in his triumphal career, or was entrusted with the management of any separate state.

Yelu, Vice-roy of Latong, was indebted for his life to a noble action, which astonished the ferocious conqueror; and made him acquainted with the charms of clemency. In consequence of this, he became attached to the person of his son, the young Tulikan, and, in return, gave him instructions replete with sagacity, policy, and virtue. Among other matters, he recounted to him the particulars of the origin, flourishing state, and destruction of Cathay, and thus made him acquainted with a people who will be always celebrated, on account of the sage and virtuous Confutzée, known to us by the name of Confucius.

The Prince becomes interested at the recital; he laments the miseries of a kingdom once so prosperous, and he wishes them to cease. The exiles are accordingly allowed to return; the conquerors and the conquered are united to each other; agriculture is re-animated and protected, commerce re-established, and the laws revered. Happiness succeeds to desolation; the arts begin to flourish; education, the sciences, and morals rear their heads; letters are esteemed and honoured. These benefits are not forgotten. Tulikan is beloved by the people whom he has rendered happy: but above all, he is esteemed by Arzemi, the daughter of Altong King of Cathay, who, after being vanquished by Gengiskan, destroyed himself, by setting fire to the royal palace, with a view of escaping from the fury of the conqueror.

At this auspicious epoch, Azar, brother of Tulikan, being on his death-bed, earnestly desires to see him, and a deputation from the Persian court implores his presence. Unable to resist the various motives by which he had been urged, he sets out, beholds Azar expire, appeases the troubles of the kingdom, and restores their ancient government to the Persians.

In the mean time, during his absence, Tienzo, son of Altong, and brother of Azemi, arrives at Cambalu, the capital of Cathay, in the situation of a slave, and the minister Yelu, in concert with his own sister, immediately loose his fetters.

He then recounts his misfortunes, and informs them at the same time, that his breast still continues to be actuated with the wish, and the hope, of avenging the death of his father, and re-conquering the empire of his ancestors. It is in vain that his sister, together with the Vizir, praise the wisdom and the virtues of Tulikan; the joy, the transports, and the happiness of the people, in vain announce how worthy he is of the throne occupied by

by him. Giving way to his fury, the young Prince drags Azemi to the tomb of his ancestors, and makes her swear eternal hatred against the sovereign whom she loved. Azemi, overawed, at length pronounces this sacred and terrible oath.

On the return of Tulikan, he learns that Tienzo is in company with his sister; he felicitates himself at the event, and is in hopes that he will approve of his passion. In the mean time, Azemi conveys information to him of her brother's projects, on which he repairs to his apartment, and addresses him in the following manner:

"I am informed of all thy designs; it is thy wish to assassinate me. Behold me now before thee—alone and unarmed—strike, and re-plunge thy native country into desolation."

This act of boldness astonishes Tienzo, and the Prince seizes the moment, as his father was just dead, to make him an offer to reign over Cathay, while he and his sister should repair to Persia, and give laws to an obedient people.

Tienzo appears to yield—he rejoins Azemi—reminds her of her oath—and holding up a poniard in one hand and a poisoned chalice in the other, he gives her the choice. He then stabs himself, while the sister drinks the fatal draught.

On hearing of this terrible catastrophe, Tulikan instantly repairs to the spot, and is overwhelmed with despair. He receives the last words, and the last sighs of Azemi; amidst the profound agonies of his grief, he wishes to die; but Yelu reminds him of his duties in a speech replete with good sense as well as sentiment. The obedient King hears, and consents to live and reign:

"Mais il ne s'agit plus de vivre, il faut régner." RACINE.

This composition appertains to the class of poetical romances, and we have been at some pains to analyze the story, according to the second edition of the work.

POETRY.

"La Fantaisie," &c.—The Sports of Infancy, a Poem by M. RABOTEAU. 1 vol. 8vo.

Of this little poem Janson is the hero, and Rose his sister the heroine. While the one dresses up her doll, the other, by way of contrast, amuses himself with his drum and trumpet. The following lines describe the sport afforded by the feats of a bear:

"L'animal, lent, grave, sombre et fourré,
Hôte, jadis, des glaces de Norwège,
Qui maintenant, de badauds entouré,
L'ongle réduit et le museau ferré,
Regrette, hélas! ses montagnes de neige,
Et sur deux pieds balancé gauchement,
Aux mouvemens d'une fausse cadence,
Très-peu jaloux de l'applaudissement,
Assujettit sa lourde contenance.
Autour de lui, plus sémillant acteur,
Bertrand l'espiégle, armé d'une baguette,
Gambade, court, s'arrête avec humeur,
Chapeau tendu, va faire la recette,
Croque une noix, nargue le spectateur," &c.

The twelfth-cake next engages the attention of the poet; and after enjoying the honours of the night, the boy-king cheerfully parts with the ensigns of royalty:

"Mais d'abdiquer Fanfan voit le moment:
L'heure s'avance; et le sceptre éphémère
Va s'échapper de sa main débonnaire.
Aux coups du sort, il se soumet gaiment;
Et déposant l'autorité suprême,
Sur le duvet il va tranquillement
Se délasser du poids du diadême."

The concluding lines of this charming little poem possess a considerable claim to merit:

"L'enfant n'est plus, et ma tâche est remplie;
Lorsq à tes pas un sentier périlleux
Vient de s'ouvrir. O toi pour qui commence
D'un ciel nouveau labrillante influence!
Tu fuis déjà le peintre de tes jeux.
Emporte au moins ses regrets et ses vœux:
Dans la carrière où ton ardeur s'élance,
Chéris toujours l'âge de l'innocence,
Et souviens-toi qu'il te rendit heureux."

"Poésies de J. C. GRANCHER, Professeur de Langues anciennes aux Ecoles centrales," &c.—Poems by J. C. GRANCHER, Professor of ancient Languages in the central Schools. Paris.

Of these pieces, some are satirical, and some serious. There is considerable merit in the version. The worm, who is enraged at the idea of living in retirement, and therefore piercing the soil in every direction, becomes—

"Jaloux de terroigner son audace profond.
——— A le voire, on eût dit Fernand
Qui s'emparoit de noveau monde."

The following lines are of a grave cast:

PHOCION.

Phocion condamné s'avançoit au supplice.
Ses amis, en pleurant, lui faisoient leurs adieux;
Le bourreau consterné le pleuroit avec eux;
Le peuple en soupirant s'accusoit d'injustice.

Phocion seul, le front calme et serein,
Sans être épouvanté fixe sa dernière heure,
Les yeux au ciel, il éleve la main:
J'habiterai bientot la céleste demeure,
Amis, dit il; Athène a décidé mon sort;
Son arrêt m'est sacré; mon âme est immortelle
Je n'ai qu'un seul regret, je voudrois que ma mort
Ne rendit pas Athène criminelle.
Et toi (s'adressant à son fils,
Qui jeune encor versoit des larmes)
Tu vois en ce moment les *dernieres alarmes*
Qui me causent mes ennemis.
Imite-moi; plains les; sers toujours ton pays;
C'est ainsi que tu dois honorer ma mémoire;
Et si les Grecs un jour t'immolent comme moi,
Mon fils, pense à ton père alors, et souviens-toi
Que périr innocent c'est périr avec gloire.

"Le Pöeme de la Navigation."—Navigation, a Poem, by J. Emenard, 2 vols. 8vo.

The author consecrates the three first cantos to the description of the infancy of that art, which has rendered man the master of a formidable, and often a perfidious element. He then treats of ancient Egypt, of the Phenicians, of Greece, of the voyage of the Argonauts, of the invention of sails, and of the long and bloody wars between Rome and Carthage. At length Christopher Columbus discovers an unknown world, and his unexpected success produces a due degree of emulation on the part of all the surrounding nations.

The poet next describes the voyage of Vasquez di Gama, after which he dwells on the sanguinary spirit of rivalship, which has prevailed for so many centuries, between England and France. On this occasion, he does not forget to boast of the glory of the nation of which he himself constitutes a part, and he terminates the whole with an analysis, pointing out how much navigation is indebted to the progress of the other sciences, while they, on the other hand, have received great benefits from the discoveries of Wallis, Biron, Bougainville, Anson, Surville, &c.

The following lines, which contain the instructions of Louis XVI. to La Peyrouse, on his departure, confer honour upon that unfortunate monarch:

" Vous allez, lui dit-il, aux yeux de nos rivaux,
Porter le nom Français chez des peuples nouveaux;
' Je veux qu'on leur en laisse un souvenir auguste:
' C'est peu d'être puissant; soyez bon; soyez juste.
' Je hais le triste orgueil de ces lauriers cruels
' Qu'ont arrosé les pleurs et le sang des mortels.
' Adieu: le sort jaloux peut tromper la prudence:
' Mais je suis satisfait si dans ce globe immense,
' Instruit par vos leçons, par vos soins généreux,
' Un seul homme devient plus sage ou plus heureux."
Tel fut l'adieu touchant de son cœur magnanime.
O de nos temps affreux mémorable victime!
Monarque infortuné, digne d'un autre sort;
Méconnu dans ta vie, immortel par ta mort."

La Peyrouse, on leaving his native shore, heaves a sigh, which occasions the poet to express himself as follows:

" Trois fois les matelots crurent que l'aquilon
Dans le calme des vents mugissoit sur leurs têtes:
Trois fois l'oiseau plaintif, messager des tempêtes
Au sommet de ses rocs s'offrit à leur regard,
Et de son cri sinistre effraye leur départ.
Eh! qui prêt à chetcher sur les ondes émues,
De la terre et des flots les boanes inconnues,
N'a pas senti son cœur, en ce moment fatal,
Frémir, et s'attacher au rivage natal!
Le plus brave guerrier, quand la barque jalouse
Le ravit lentement à l'amour d'une épouse,
N'aborde point sans crainte et sans être agité
La nuit de l'avenir et de l'éternité."

" Le Cimetière de Campagne, Stances elegiaques, traduites de l'Anglais de Gray."—Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard, translated from the English by M. Kerivalant.

As many of our readers may be desirous to see this celebrated little poem in a French version, we have transcribed it on purpose:

Le jour baisse; du soir j'entends les sons funèbres;
Le troupeau qui mugit, abandonne les champs;
Le bouvier fatigué se retire à pas lents;
Me voila resté seul au milieu des ténèbres.

L'ombre a du paysage effacé les couleurs;
Le silence et la nuit s'étendent sur le monde;
L'escarbot seul encor, bourdonnant à la ronde,
Endort, dans la campagne, et brebis et pasteurs.

Des créneaux d'une tour que tapisse le lierre,
A l'astre de la nuit, le hibou solitaire
Se plaint de l'importun dont les pas indiscrete
De son muet empire osent troubler la paix.

A l'ombre

A l'ombre de ces ifs, sous ces ormes antiques,
Où des monceaux poudreux se couvrent de gazons,
Dormant des villageois les ancêtres rustiques,
Pour toujours resserrés dans leurs sombres prisons.

Le souffle parfumé de l'aurore nouvelle,
Le cor retentissant dans les échos lointains,
Le chant aigu du coq, le cri de l'hirondelle,
Rien ne peut les tirer de leurs lits souterrains.

Ils ne verront donc plus la flamme pétillante
Du foyer où l'épouse apprêtoit leurs repas;
Ni des enfans joyeux la troupe bégaynte,
Pour ravir le baiser, se suspendre à leurs bras.

Qu'ils aimoient, triomphant d'une glèbe obstinée,
A mener la charrue, à tracer un sillon!
Que de fois leur faucille abattit la moisson!
Que de fois la fôret gémit sous leur coignée!

Cessez de vous moquer, hommes ambitieux,
De leurs jeux innocens, de leurs travaux utiles:
Du laboureur obscur les annales stériles
Peuvent braver des Grands les souris dédaigneux.

La beauté, le pourvoir, les trésors, la naissance,
Tout ce qui des humains séduit le fol orgueil,
Ne sauroit de la mort éviter la puissance:
Le sentier des honneurs ne conduit qu'au cercueil.

Eh quoi! faut il du pauvre accuser la mémoire,
Si la sienne jamais dans le temple n'obtint
Ces pompeux monumens, qui semblent au Dieu saint
Disputer le lieu même ou l'on chante sa gloire?

Par le marbre ou l'airain, qu'anime le ciseau,
Une froide poussière est-elle réveillée?
Par l'eloge menteur qu'on prodigue au tombeau,
L'oreille de la mort est-elle chatouillée?

Dans ce coin dédaigné gît peut-être grand cœur;
Un bras, dont on auroit admiré la valeur;
Cette autre eût guidé les rênes d'un empire;
Cette autre eût fait porter les accords de la lyre.

Mais la froide Indigence, arrêtant leur essor,
A glacé le torrent de leur bouillant génie;
Des dépouilles du temps la Science enrichie
Jamais ne leur ouvrit son immense trésor.

Aux lieux inhabités, ainsi les dons de Flore
Exhalent vainement leurs parfums dans les airs;
Ainsi, dans les climats où se lève l'éurore,
La perle vainement blanchit au sein des mers.

Ici dort un Hampden, dont le mâle courage
Combattit les tyrans de son petit village;
Quelque Milton sans gloire, au Parnasse ignoré;
Un Cromwel, qui de sang ne fut point altéré.

S'ils n'ont pas, au sénat, fait tonner l'eloquence;
Bravé des factieux et l'audace et les traits;
Au sein d'un peuple entier répandu l'abondance;
Dans ses yeux recueilli le prix de leurs bienfaits;

En bornant leurs vertus, le sort borna leurs crimes.
On ne les vit jamais, à travers les victimes,
Se frayer le chemin à d'infâmes honneurs;
A la pitié jamais ils n'ont fermé leurs cœurs.

Ils n'ont point étouffé le cri de la justice,
Ni caché la rougeur de leurs fronts ingénus:
Sur la tombe jamais, pour célébrer le vice,
Leur Muse ne vendit son encens à Plutus.

Ils ne partageoient point la commune folie;
Ils ne s'égaraient pas en vœux immodérés;
Mais, au fond des vallons, paisibles, retirés,
Ils suivoient, sans éclat, le sentier de la vie.

Aujourd'hui même encor sur leurs froids ossemens,
S'élève un frêle abri qui les garde d'outrage;
Quelques vers mal-tournés, de grossiers ornemens,
Implorent d'un soupir le passager hommage.

L'âge et le nom, tronqués par l'ignare écrivain,
Telle est leur épitaphe, et leur seule élégie,
De versets, à l'entour, une longue série
Fait rêver le lecteur sur sa dernière fin.

Quel homme ne regrette, en perdant la lumière,
Ce mélange de jours sereins et ténébreux?
Quel mortel, atteignant le bout de la carrière,
Ne jette sur la vie un regard douloureux?

L'âme, près de s'enfuir, cherche encore un cœur tendre,
L'œil qui va se fermer, ré-clame quelques pleurs;
La nature au tombeau parle encor; notre cendre
Du feu qui l'anima, jette encor des lueurs.

Lorsque j'essaie ici de venger la mémoire,
De ces morts qu'oublia le sort injurieux,
Si quelque être sensible, attiré dans ces lieux,
S'informoit, par hasard, de ma modeste histoire:

Peut-être un villageois couvert de chevaux blancs,
Répondra: "Chaque jour on le voyoit aux champs
" Devancer le soleil, et sous ses pas rapides
" Abattre la rosée en nos plaines humides.

" Nonchalamment couché sous le feuillage épais,
" Dont ce vieux hêtre au loin ombrage la verdure,
" De la chaleur du jour il evitoit les traits,
" Suivant, d'un œil rêveur, le ruisseau qui murmure.

" Souvent, dans la forêt, il erroit au hasard,
" Morne, ou d'un air moqueur affectant de sourire,
" Murmurant quelques mots; d'autres fois, l'œil hagard,
" D'un amour sans espoir maudissant le délire.
" Un jour il ne vint point rêver sur le coteau,
" Dans le champ de bruyère, au pied de son vieux hêtre;
" Le lendemain encor, on ne le vit paroître,
" Ni dans les bois voisins, ni le long du ruisseau.
" Le jour suivant, j'entends un hymne funéraire
" Je vois un noir cortège en longs habits de deuil;
" C'étoit lui-même, hélas! couché dans son cercueil:
" Lisez sous le buisson qui recouvre la pierre:

EPITAPHE.

" Un jeune homme inconnu repose en ce tombeau:
" Ni l'or, ni les grandeurs n'embellirent sa vie;
" Mais il fut adopté par la Mélancolie;
" Et le Savoir daigna lui prêter son flambeau.
" Soutien des malheureux, sa tendre bienfaisance
" Leur donna le seul bien qui fut en son pouvoir,
" Une larme....Il obtint du Ciel pour récompense
" Un ami....Ce trésor surpassa son espoir.
" L'eloge déformais lui seroit inutile:
" Que la satyre au moins respecte son asile!
" L'espérance et la crainte, en ce terrible lieu,
" Se confondent au sein et d'un Père et d'un Dieu!"

"Sappho, Poeme en dix chants."—Sappho, a Poem, in ten Cantos, by L. Gorse.

The name of Sappho awakens the remembrance of love and misfortune. Barthelemy says, "When I read some of her works, I dare not absolve her from the charge of many errors; but as she possessed merit and enemies, I dare not condemn her."

Of this celebrated female, Ovid, Dorat, Elin de Samour, together with Madame Hautpoul, and Madame de Salm, have all acted by turns as the interpreters; but instead of a hymn or an elegy, M. Gorse has here presented his countrymen with a whole poem. As both the rhyme and epithets have been severely criticised, we shall content ourselves with a very short extract from that part, where the Poetess, despairing to behold Phaon again, after he had betrayed and left her, with a view of seducing Telesia, exclaims:

" Il ne vient pas! accablante assurance!
Il ne vient pas! tout, jusqu'à l'espérance,
Tout m'abandonne à mon cruel ennui.
Sage Pallas! sois du moins mon appui;
Pour me sauver du sort qui me menace,
Que ton égide en mon âme remplace
Le trait fatal dont l'Amour me poursuit:
Et de quel droit ce Dieu qui me trahit
Veut il régner sur un cœur qu'il déchire?
Va, porte ailleurs ton funeste délire;
Sans aggraver le poids de ma langueur,
Laisse-moi seule en butte à mon malheur.
Perfide Amour! de tes faveurs trompeuses
J'ai trop connu les amorces flatteuses;
C'est dans le sein des plaisirs séducteurs
Que tu te plais à forger nos douleurs.

" Paradis perdu de Milton."—Milton's Paradise Lost; translated into French Verse by J. Delille. Three different papers, 3 vols. each, 18mo. from 10 to 6 franks; 8vo. from 18 to 48 fr.; 4to. from 48 to 260 fr.; at Paris. Imported by De Boffe, Gerrard-street.

We have already announced this splendid work, and it is no small proof of the taste of the French, that even amidst the shock of a continental war they can read, enjoy, and purchase such a work. The merit of Delille's poetry is well known, and duly appreciated. Like Pope in his version of Homer, he, however, does not always strictly adhere to the original, and it will be readily perceived that he has interpolated the first two lines of the following short passage:

" De regrets sans remords indomptable victime,
Expiant à-la-fois et méditant le crime.
. . . . . .
Il regarde, il parcourt cet océan de feux,
Qui brûlant tristement sous ces voûtes funèbres,
Sans répandre le jour laissent voir les ténèbres."

At the voice of Satan, the rebel angels rally, and become re-animated:

" Leurs figures, leurs traits n'offrent rien de mortel,
Tous sur des trônes d'or ont siége dans le ciel,
Leurs noms n'existent plus: leur rebelle folie
Les a tous effacés du livre de la vie.
Depuis, cherchant leur proie, et quêtant les autels,
Dieu, par leur culte impie, éprouva les mortels;
Parmi l'encens et l'or, et les fêtes pompeuses,
L'homme les adora sous cent formes trompeuses,
Et dressant à la brute un autel imposteur,
Dans sa gloire invisible oublia son auteur,
. . . . . .
Des deux sexes divers chaque esprit a le choix;
Chacun peut en lui seul les unir à la-fois,
Tant leur être parfait, tant leur souple nature
Surpasse des mortels la grossière structure,

Cet

Cet amas d'os, de chairs, d'organes, de ressorts,
Qui captive notre ame et surcharge nos corps.
Chacun forme à son choix sa taille variée,
Obscure ou lumineuse, épaisse ou déliée,
Et, libre en ses désirs, satisfait tour-à-tour
Ou ses projets de haine, ou ses penchans d'amour.

. . . . . .

Aussitôt rayonnant dans la nuit des Enfers,
D'innombrables drapeaux s'élèvent dans les airs ;
L'orient enviait leur couleur éclatante :
Le vent gonfle les plis de leur pourpre flottante ;
Alors une forêt de casques et de dards,
Et l'or des boucliers brillent de toutes parts.
L'œil admire leur nombre et leur magnificence,
Et de leurs rangs serrés la profondeur immense."

We shall conclude with the following extract, containing the speech of Belial :

" ——— Rappelez vous ce jour,
Où, chassés par ce Dieu du céleste séjour,
Contre les traits brûlans du foudre inévitable,
Nous invoquions l'abime, où son bras redoutable
En foule nous plongeoit dans ces gouffres affreux.
Parlez, n'etiezvous pas alors plus malheureux ?
Et si ces feux vengeurs allumés par sa haine,
Redoublant de fureur, redoubloient notre peine ;
S'il rallumoit sa foudre, et du trône des airs,
Faisot pleuvoir sur nous un déluge d'éclairs ;
Enfin, pour épuiser ses trésors de vengeance,
Si le ciel infernal, de qui la voûte immense,
Prête à nous accabler de ces débris affreux,
Suspend sur notre tête un océan de feux,
S'écrouloit, nous versoit ces flammes dévorantes,
Dés torrens de l'Enfer cataractes brûlantes."

" L'Almanach des Muses des Departemens Meridionaux."—The Almanack of the Muses of the Southern Departments. Printed at Thoulouse.

The editors complain bitterly, that some anonymous writers have libelled Thoulouse, as a place where few or no men of genius have been produced, and after triumphantly quoting a long list they exclaim—

" ———Toulouse énorgueillie
A donné deux amans à l'aimable Thalie.
L'un peignit *l'Egoïste et le Tuteur dupé*,
On crut retrouver Plaute, on ne fut pas trompé.
L'autre vint après lui courir la même lice,
Et peindre en jolis vers *Defiance et Malice*."

" L'ingénieux NANTEUIL a par fois dans la ville
Fait courir le refrein d'un joyeux vaudeville ;
Clausoles, combinant la force et l'art des sons,
A vu Sicard lui même adopter ses leçons.
Cazalès, si fameux par sa mâle éloquence,
Tâcha de prévenir les malheurs de la France :
Vidal, favorisé d'Uranie et des Dieux,
De son hardi compas a mesuré les Cieux,
Et Barthez, confident de la déesse Hygie,
A joint dans ses écrits la grâce à l'énergie."

M. AUGUSTE GAUDE, in imitation of Tibullus, addresses himself in a variety of amatory verses to his Zelis, and in those denominated " Souvenir" we find the following, which merit transcription :

" Douce retraite, asyle heureux
Où l'amour amenoit ma jeune et tendre amie.
Myrthes, qui voilâtes nos jeux,
Vous rappelez à mon cœur amoureux
Le plus beaux momens de ma vie.
O temps ! cette flatteuse erreur
Echappera sans doute à ta poursuite.
Mais le Souvenir du bonheur
Nous console-t-il de fuite ?"

DRAMA.

" La Noce sans Mariage, Comedie, en cinq Actes."—The Wedding without a Marriage, a Comedy in five Acts.

PICARD, the author of this comedy, appears to have been very ambitious of novelty on the present occasion, but, notwithstanding this, he has been anticipated in some of his leading characters.

The first act exhibits all the necessary dispositions for a wedding ; nothing more, indeed, seems wanting, than a proper person to witness the ceremony. But while they were preparing to proceed, first to the municipality, and then to the church, all their projects are suddenly deranged by an unlucky piece of pleasantry ; for the intended husband is made to believe, like Basil in the " Barbier de Seville," that he is seized with a fever, and is in a most dangerous situation.

The whole of the incidents, too, are connected with this odd but trifling caprice, and yet, with the exception of some little disapprobation the first night, this comedy has been constantly performed with an uncommon degree of applause.

" Fernand, ou les Maures."—Ferdinand, or the Moors.

This opera, in three acts, was brought out at the *Theatre Favart*, but being considered as an imitation of VICTOR on *Enfant de la Forêt*, it was *damned* on the very first representation.

" Les Femmes Coleres."—The Choleric Females.

This *vaudeville* is founded on one of Madame de Genlis's tales, and was performed in such a manner as to obtain great applause. The author being called for, no less than three were named : M. M. DUPATY, FRANCIS, and MOREAU.

" La

"La Prise de Jericho."—The Capture of Jericho.

This is a new opera, which concludes not only with the fall of the walls of the city of Jericho, but the burning of the place.

The overture, by MOZART, was much applauded, and the ballets, by MILON, contributed not a little to the success of the piece.

"Arlequin Tyran Domestique."—Harlequin a domestic Tyrant.

This little *bluette*, which is a parody of the *Tyran Domestique*, by M. DUVAL, has been performed with great success. There are no less than three authors to this speaking pantomime: M. M. DESAUGUIERS, FRANCIS, and TOURNAY.

"L'Espoir de la Faveur."—The Hope of Favour, a Comedy, of five Acts, written in Verse.

This comedy was performed at the *Theatre Louvois*, and nearly at the same time one of exactly the same description, but in three acts, was brought at another theatre, under the name of *Thomas Muller, or les Effets de la Faveur*, and played during the very same evening. The authors of both immediately accused each other of plagiarism, and it was soon discovered that they were both in the right, having mutually borrowed the plot from a comedy of Fabre D'Eglantine, entitled *L'Orange de Malthe*. On searching still further into this subject, it was discovered that Fabre himself had been indebted for the whole to a German drama.

The end of both comedies is a like moral, but neither of them has proved successful.

"Milton, Fait historique, par M. M. JOUY et DIEULAFOY."—Milton, an historical Fact; an Opera in one Act, &c.

The plot of this opera is founded on a disputed anecdote in the life of John Milton, whose name alone is another term for literary excellence. The music, by SPONTINI, has experienced great applause.

"Le Jaloux Malade, Comédie en un Acte et en Prose, mêlée de Vaudevilles."—The Jealous Patient.

The plot of this little comedy, which has often been performed with great success, turns on the passion of a young and handsome widow. Having learned that a young man for whom she entertained a great, although secret attachment, was confined to his bed by a fever, she determines to attend him, and administer to all his wants. She accordingly dresses herself in the character of a nurse, and having offered her services, is immediately accepted.

It is almost needless to remark, that the whole concludes with a marriage.

"Le Susceptible."—The Susceptible Man, a Comedy, in Prose, and in one Act, by M. PICARD.

M. Dubuisson, the hero of this piece, repairs to Paris, for the double purpose of obtaining a professorship in the Lyceum for himself, and a husband for his daughter, who is courted by a young merchant, educated by him. As there are a number of persons in the world, who imagine that every syllable in conversation is indirectly addressed to them, and who are hurt by a look or a gesture, and are so extremely sensible as to be deeply affected by the most trifling omission in respect to politeness, the character of the *Susceptible Man* is entirely founded on these peculiarities.

"Don Juan."

It has long since been imagined, that the success of an opera depends chiefly on the music and dances, and on the French, as well as on the English stage, that of Don Juan affords a new proof of this position. Here follows the story on which the dramatic entertainment to which we now allude is founded. Don Juan is a libertine, who has no other law than that of his own desires. He makes it a rule to seduce maidens and married women, and to kill their fathers and husbands, *honourably* in duels, at which, from his practice, he is, of course, very expert.

After insulting the body of a man who had fallen a victim to his revenge, Heaven is here made to interpose, and a *statue* pronounces his fate.

Moliere had long since selected the same subject; it is unnecessary, however, to draw any mortifying comparisons, although the music and dancing must be allowed, at least, to be superior on the part of this more modern production.

GENERAL

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